



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

B 863,400



ELEMENTS OF HEBREW

BY

5-8037

AN INDUCTIVE METHOD

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PH. D.

PROFESSOR OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES IN YALE UNIVERSITY; PRINCIPAL OF THE
SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HEBREW

SEVENTEENTH EDITION, WITH INDEX.

NEW YORK:

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

1896.

892.45
H29e
1896

COPYRIGHT 1886 BY
AMERICAN PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF HEBREW
CHICAGO.

TO THOSE
WHO HAVE STUDIED OR WHO SHALL STUDY
IN THE SCHOOLS OF
THE INSTITUTE OF HEBREW
THIS VOLUME IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED



PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

The first edition of the *ELEMENTS* was issued in July, 1881 ; the second, in October, 1882 ; the third, in February, 1883 ; the fourth, in November, 1883 ; the fifth, in November, 1884. All these editions, the first excepted, were printed from one set of plates, with only such changes and additions, from time to time, as the use of the same plates would permit. The peculiar circumstances of publication explained, although they could not excuse, the incomplete, and often imperfect, treatment accorded in these editions to very many of the subjects. While the present edition lays no claim to completeness, or to freedom from error, it will certainly be found more nearly complete and perfect than preceding editions. The author can only regret that regular and special duties of a most exacting nature, have not permitted him to give that amount of time, or that attention to the preparation of the book, which justice to the subject, to those who may use the book, and to himself, demanded.

The present edition, which contains nearly one hundred additional pages, and is entirely re-written, differs considerably from the former editions, and radically from other grammars now in common use. Some of the distinguishing features of the grammar deserve, perhaps, special mention :

1) For the purpose, not of aiding the beginner to pronounce, but of teaching the exact force and value of the several consonant- and vowel-sounds, a minute system of transliteration has been employed, by which the attention of the student is directed from the very beginning to the details of the vowel-system. Too little, by far, is made in Hebrew study, of the vowel-system, without a correct knowledge of which all effort is merely groping in darkness.

2) A tolerably exhaustive treatment, more complete perhaps than any that has yet appeared in English, is given of the various vowel-sounds. Each sound is treated separately, the laws which regulate its occurrence and the grammatical forms in which it appears being carefully noted.

3) Certain important distinctions, not heretofore generally recognized by American teachers, are indicated throughout the grammar ; e. g., (*a*)

the tone-long \acute{e} (ֶ), heightened from \acute{x} , which is seen in Segholates, in הִי' Imperfects and Participles, and elsewhere; (b) the naturally long e (ֵ) contracted from ay , which occurs in plural nouns before the pronominal suffixes הֵ, יָ, and in certain Imperfects before הִי'; (c) the δ obscured from \acute{x} , as distinguished from the $\delta=aw$.

4) Instead of adopting a new Paradigm-word for each class of weak verbs, the verb קָטַל is retained, with such variation as the particular weak verb under consideration demanded; e. g., עָטַל, for the 'פ guttural verb. קָטַט, for the 'ע"ע verb, קָטַל for the 'י"ע verb. There can be no objection to this method. Many grammarians have adopted it in the treatment of noun-formation. Experience has shown that, in this way, men learn the verb more rapidly and more thoroughly.

5) In the treatment of the strong verb, the student is referred, in every case, to the primary form or ground-form from which the form in use has arisen in accordance with the phonetic laws of the language. That treatment which starts with stems having the form which occurs in the Perf. 3 m. sg., or Impf. 3 m. sg., is, at the same time, unscientific and unsatisfactory. The bugbear of Hebrew grammar is the weak verb. Nor will it be otherwise so long as the effort is made to explain the forms of weak verbs from those of the strong verb. How absurd, for example, to derive יָקַם from a form like יָקַט; but how simple to derive it from a form like יָקַט, the ground-form of יָקַט. Together with the form in use, the student should learn also the primary form from which the usual form is derived. This method will furnish a knowledge of the language, which will be not only more scientific, but also more lasting.

6) Particular attention is given to the subject of noun-formation, and on this is based the treatment of noun-inflection. The same method which would teach the primary forms of verbal stems, will also teach the primary forms of noun-stems.

7) That fiction of Hebrew grammarians, the connecting-vowel, has been practically discarded. The Hebrew has no connecting-vowels. The vowels incorrectly called connecting-vowels are the relics of old case- or stem-endings. These case- or stem-endings, summarily disposed of in current grammars under the head of "paragogic" vowels, are restored to the position which their existence and occurrence demand.

But it is asked, What has a beginner to do with all this? Why should a grammar which proposes only to consider the "elements" of the language, take up these subjects? While this may do for specialists, of what service is it to him who studies Hebrew only for exegetical purposes? Our reply is this:—

1) The experiment of teaching men something about Hebrew grammar, of giving them only a superficial knowledge, has been tried for half a century; and it has failed. Men instructed in this manner take no interest in the study, learn little or nothing of the language, and forget, almost before it is learned, the little that they may have acquired. If for no other reason, the adoption of a new system is justified by the lamentable failure of the old to furnish any practical results.

2) Those who take up the study of Hebrew are men, not children. Why should they not learn, as they proceed, the explanation of this or that fact? Why should the student be told that the Infinitive Construct (קִטַּל) is formed from the Absolute (קִטַּל) by rejecting the pretonic qāmēç? Is it not better that he should learn at once that the \bar{o} of the Construct is from \ddot{u} , while the \hat{o} of the Absolute is from \hat{a} , and thus be enabled to grasp all the more firmly those two great phonetic laws of the language, *heightening* and *obscuration*?

3) The best way, *always*, to learn a thing is the right way, even if, at first, it is more difficult. If there is a difference between the \bar{o} of the Imperfect, Imperative and Infinitive Construct on the one hand, and the \hat{o} of the Infinitive Absolute and Participles on the other, what is gained by passing over it in silence?

4) In order to learn any subject, the student must be interested in that subject. Is he not more likely to be interested in an accurate, scientific treatment, than in an arbitrary, superficial treatment?

The treatment adopted in the *ELEMENTS* is an inductive one, so far as it was possible to make it such. In the discussion of each subject there are first given sufficient data, either in the way of words taken from the text, or of Paradigms, to form a basis for the work. The words cited are from the early chapters of Genesis, with which the student is supposed to be familiarizing himself, as the subjects are being taken up. Where these chapters furnished no suitable example, a word is taken from some other book, the chapter and verse being cited in each case. It is intended that the student shall feel in all his work that he is dealing with the actual facts of the language, and not with hypothetical forms. After the presentation of the "facts," the principles taught by these facts are stated as concisely as possible. While the book is an elementary treatise, and for this reason, does not aim to take up the exceptions and anomalies of the language, it will be found to contain a treatment of all that is essential, and to include everything of importance which can be classified. In the treatment of the strong and weak verbs, a list is given under each class of the more important verbs be-

longing to this class. This list may be used as an exercise, or merely for handy reference.

The author lays no claim to originality so far as concerns the material employed; there is indeed little room for originality in this line. In the matter, however, of arrangement, and of statement, he confidently believes that a kind of help is here afforded the student which can not be found elsewhere.

In the work of preparation, the best and latest authorities have been freely used. Special acknowledgement is due the grammars of Bickell, Gesenius (Kautzsch) and Davidson; but valuable aid has been received from those of Green, Nordheimer, Kalisch, Land, Ewald, Olshausen, König, Stade, and Böttcher.

For his assistance in the preparation of the manuscript for the printer, and for many valuable suggestions, the author is indebted to Mr. Fred-eric J. Gurney, of Morgan Park. He desires also to express his thanks to Mr. C. E. Crandall, of Milton, Wis., for aid rendered by him in the verification of references and in the revision of the proof-sheets, and to Rev. John W. Payne, of Morgan Park, Ill., for the skill and care exhibited in the typographical finish and accuracy of the book. He is under obligations, still further, to Professors C. R. Brown, of Newton Centre, S. Burnham, of Hamilton, E. L. Curtis, of Chicago, and F. B. Denio, of Bangor, for useful suggestions and corrections.

It is generally conceded that in America we are on the eve of a great revival in the department of Semitic study. It is the author's hope that this volume may contribute something toward this greatly needed awakening. Trusting that the new edition may be received with the same favor as those which have preceded it, and that its shortcomings will be as far as possible overlooked, he places the book, although with many misgivings, in the hands of those who favor the Inductive Method.

MORGAN PARK, ILL., Sept. 1, 1885.

W. R. H.

NOTE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

This edition differs from the sixth and seventh chiefly in having an index, for the preparation of which the author is indebted to Mr. Benson Sewall, Bangor, Me. A few typographical errors have been corrected.

For the kind reception which the book has received at the hands of all who have used it, the author is deeply grateful.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

W. R. H.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART FIRST—ORTHOGRAPHY.

Sec.	I. THE LETTERS.	Page
1.	Alphabet.....	13
2.	Remarks on the Pronunciation of Letters.....	14
3.	Remarks on the Forms of Letters.....	14, 15
4.	The Classification of Letters.....	15
	II. VOWELS.	
5.	The Vowel-Signs.....	16
6.	The Vowel-Letters.....	17
7.	The Classification of the Vowel-Sounds.....	18
8.	The Names of the Vowels.....	19
9.	Simple and Compound Sawa.....	19
10.	Initial and Medial Sawa.....	19, 20
11.	The Syllable-Divider.....	20
	III. OTHER POINTS.	
12.	Daghes-Lene.....	21
13.	Daghes-Forte.....	21, 23
14.	Omission of Daghes-Forte.....	23
15.	Kinds of Daghes-Forte.....	22, 23
16.	Mappiq and Raphe.....	23
17.	Maqqeph.....	23
18.	Methegh.....	24
19.	Q'ri and K'thifh.....	24, 25
	IV. THE ACCENTS.	
20.	The Place of the Accent.....	25
21.	Shifting of the Tone.....	26
22.	The Table of Accents.....	26, 27
23.	Remarks on the Table of Accents.....	27
24.	The Consecution of the more common Accents.....	28, 29
25.	A Table showing the Consecution of the Accents.....	29, 30
	V. SYLLABLES.	
26.	Kinds of Syllables.....	31
27.	Syllabication.....	31
28.	Quantity of the Vowel in Syllables.....	31, 32
	VI. EUPHONY OF VOWELS.	
29.	Short Vowels.....	32, 33
30.	Naturally Long Vowels.....	33-36
31.	Tone-Long Vowels.....	37-39
32.	Tone-Short Vowels.....	39-41
33.	The A-Class Vowels.....	41
34.	The I-Class Vowels.....	41, 42

Sec.	Page
35. The U-Class Vowels.....	43
36. Changes of Vowels.....	43-45
36b. Tables of Vowel-Changes.....	45, 46
37. New Vowels.....	46, 47
38. Pause.....	47

VII. EUPHONY OF CONSONANTS.

39. Assimilation.....	48
40. Rejection.....	48, 49
41. Addition, Transposition, Commutation.....	49
42. The Peculiarities of Gutturals.....	49-51
43. The Weakness of \aleph and η	51, 52
44. The Weakness of ι and ϵ	52-54

PART SECOND—ETYMOLOGY.

VIII. INSEPARABLE PARTICLES.

45. The Article.....	57
46. He Interrogative.....	58
47. The Inseparable Prepositions.....	58, 59
48. The Preposition ηp	59
49. Waw Conjunctive.....	59

IX. PRONOUNS.

50. The Personal Pronoun.....	60, 61
51. Pronominal Suffixes.....	61, 63
52. The Demonstrative Pronoun.....	62, 63
53. The Relative Pronoun.....	63
54. The Interrogative Pronoun.....	63, 64

X. THE STRONG VERB.

55. Roots.....	65
56. Classes of Verbs.....	65, 66
57. Inflection.....	66, 67
58. The Simple Verb-Stem (Qal).....	67
59. Intensive Verb-Stems.....	68, 69
60. Causative Verb-Stems.....	69, 70
61. The Ordinary Passive-Stem.....	70
62. General View of the Verb-Stems.....	71
63. The Qal Perfect (Active).....	72, 73
64. The Qal Perfect (Stative).....	73
65. The Remaining Perfects.....	74
66. The Qal Imperfect (Active).....	75, 76
67. The Qal Imperfect (Stative).....	76
68. The Remaining Imperfects.....	77, 78
69. The Imperatives.....	79
70. The Infinitives.....	80, 81
71. The Participles.....	81, 82
72. Special Forms of the Imperfect and Imperative.....	82, 83
73. The Perfect and Imperfect with Waw Consecutive.....	83-85
74. The Verb with Suffixes.....	85-89
75. General View of the Strong Verb.....	89
76. The Most Common Strong Verbs.....	90

XI. THE WEAK VERB.

77. Weak Verbs.....	91
78. Verbs \aleph Guttural.....	92, 93
79. The Most Common \aleph Guttural Verbs.....	93, 94
80. Verbs η Guttural.....	94, 95
81. The Most Common η Guttural Verbs.....	95, 96
82. Verbs ϵ Guttural.....	96, 97

CONTENTS.

9

Sec.	Page
83. The Most Common 'ġ Guttural Verbs.....	98
83b. Verbs Containing Two Gutturals.....	98
84. Verbs Pe Nun (ġ nd).....	98, 99
85. The Most Common ġ nd Verbs.....	100
86. Verbs 'Ayin Doubled (ġ''ġ).....	100-108
87. The Most Common ġ''ġ Verbs.....	108
88. Verbs Pe 'Aleph (ġ nd).....	104
89. The ġ nd Verbs.....	104
90. Verbs Pe Waw (ġ nd).....	104-106
91. The Most Common ġ nd Verbs.....	106, 107
92. Verbs Pe Yodh (ġ nd).....	107, 108
93. The Pe Yodh(ġ''ġ)Verbs.....	108
94. Verbs 'Ayin Waw (ġ''ġ).....	108-112
95. The Most Common Verbs 'Ayin Waw (ġ''ġ).....	112
96. Verbs 'Ayin Yodh (ġ''ġ).....	112
97. The 'Ayin Yodh(ġ''ġ) Verbs.....	112
98. Verbs Lamedh 'Aleph (ġ nd).....	114, 115
99. The Most Common Verbs Lamedh 'Aleph (ġ nd).....	115
100. Verbs ġ''ġ or ġ''ġ, called ġ''ġ.....	116-118
101a. The Most Common Verbs Lamedh He (ġ''ġ).....	118, 119
101b. Verbs Lamedh He (ġ''ġ) and, at the same time, 'D or 'ġ Guttural.....	119
102. Verbs Doubly Weak.....	119-121
103. Defective and Kindred Verbs.....	121, 122
104. A Comparative View of the Strong and Weak Verbs.....	122-124

XII. NOUNS.

105. The Inflection of Nouns.....	126
106. Nouns with One, Originally Short, Formative Vowel.....	126-127
107. Nouns with Two, Originally Short, Formative Vowels.....	127, 128
108. Nouns with one Short and one Long Formative Vowel.....	128, 129
109. Nouns with one Long and one Short Formative Vowel.....	129
110. Nouns with the Second Radical Reduplicated.....	129, 130
111. Nouns with the Third Radical Reduplicated.....	131
112. Nouns with ġ, ġ and ' Prefixed.....	131
113. Nouns with ġ Prefixed.....	132, 133
114. The Signification of Nouns with ġ Prefixed.....	133
115. Nouns Formed by Prefixing ġ.....	133, 134
116. Nouns formed by means of Affixes.....	134
117. Nouns Having Four or Five Radicals.....	134, 135
118. Compound Nouns.....	135
119. Nouns Formed from Other Nouns.....	135
120. The Formation of Noun-Stems.....	136
121. The Formation of Cases.....	136-138
122. Affixes for Gender and Number.....	138-140
123. The Absolute and Construct States.....	140-142
124. The Pronominal Suffixes.....	142-144
125. Stem-Changes in the Inflection of Nouns.....	144-147
126. Classification of Noun-Stems.....	147, 148
127. Nouns of the First Class.....	148-150
128. Nouns of the Second Class.....	151, 152
129. Nouns of the Third Class.....	152, 153
130. Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Classes.....	153, 154
131. Feminine Nouns.....	154-156
132. Irregular Nouns.....	156, 157
133. Numerals.....	158, 159

XIII. SEPARATE PARTICLES.

134. Adverbs.....	160
135. Prepositions.....	161
136. Conjunctions.....	161, 162
137. Interjections.....	163

CONTENTS.

PARADIGMS.

	Page
Paradigm A.—The Personal Pronoun and Pronominal Suffixes.....	164, 165
Paradigm B.—The Strong Verb.....	166, 167
Paradigm C.—Strong Verb with Suffixes.....	168, 169
Paradigm D.—Verb Pe ('B) Guttural.....	170
Paradigm E.—Verb 'Ayin Guttural.....	171
Paradigm F.—Verb Lamedh ('b) Guttural.....	172
Paradigm G.—Verb Pe Nun ('B).....	173
Paradigm H.—Verb 'Ayin Doubled (y''y).....	174, 175
Paradigm J.—Verb Pe 'Aleph (M''B).....	176
Paradigm I.—Verbs Pe Yodh (Y''B) and Pe Waw (Y''B).....	176, 177
Paradigm K.—Verb 'Ayin Waw (Y''y) and 'Ayin Yodh (Y''y).....	178, 179
Paradigm L.—Verb Lamedh He (l''l).....	180, 181
Paradigm M.—Verb Lamedh 'Aleph (M''l).....	182

INDEX.

Of Subjects.....	188-192
Of Hebrew Words.....	192-201

PART FIRST—ORTHOGRAPHY.

I. The Letters.

1. ALPHABET.

Sign.	Equiv- alent.	Name.	Num. Value.	Sign.	Equiv- alent.	Name.	Num. Value.
1	✓ א	'Ā-lēph	1	12	ל	Lā-mēdh	30
2	ב	bh, b Bēth	2	13	מ	Mēm	40
3	ג	gh, g Gī-mēl	3	14	נ	Nān	50
4	ד	dh, d Dā-lēth	4	15	ס	Sā-mēkh	60
5	ה	h Hē	5	16	ע	'Ā-yīn	70
6	✓ ו	Wāw	6	17	פ	ph, p Pē	80
7	ז	Zā-yīn	7	18	צ	Çā-dhé	90
8	ח	Hēth	8	19	ק	Qōph	100
9	ט	Tēth	9	20	ר	Rē	200
10	י	Yōdh	10	21	ש	š, s Šīn, Sīn	300
11	כ	kh, k Kāph	20	22	ת	th, t Tāw	400

1. The Hebrew language has twenty-two letters; these are consonants and are written from right to left.

2. The vowels in the "names" of the letters, given above, are sounded according to the English equivalents given in § 5.

3. The equivalent of each sign is the initial letter of its name.

2. REMARKS ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF LETTERS.

1. אֵת = 'ēth (1:1);¹ הָאֶרֶץ = hā-'ā-rēṣ (1:1); אֱלֹהִים = 'lō-hîm (1:1); תְּהוֹם = th-'hôm (1:2).
2. עַל = 'āl (1:2); עֵרֶב = 'é-rēbh (1:5); רָקִיעַ = rā-qî(ā) (1:6).
3. אָחֵר = 'é-ḥādh (1:5); חָשֶׁךְ = ḥō-ṣḥkh (1:2); מִרְחֹק = m'rā-ḥé-phēth (1:2).
4. קָרָא = qā-rā' (1:5); כִּי = kî (1:4); בָּקָר = bō-qēr (1:5).
5. טוֹב = tōbh (1:4); מִתְחַת = mîṭ-tā-ḥāth (1:7); הֶקְטָן = ḥāq-qā-tōn (1:16).
6. בְּרֵאשִׁית = b'rē'-šîth (1:1); וַיַּעַשׂ = wāy-yā-'ās (1:7); חָשֶׁךְ = ḥō-ṣḥkh (1:2).
7. עָץ = 'ēṣ (1:11); תוֹצֵא = tō-ṣē' (1:12); יִסְגֹּר = yîs-gōr (2:21).
8. וְאֵת = w'ēth (1:1); וַבְּהוֹרֹךְ = wā-bhō-ḥā (1:2); וְרוּחַ = w'rū(ā)ḥ (1:2).

1. א (') is a "soft breathing," like *h* in *hour*; ה (h) is a "rough breathing," like *h* in *how*.

2. ע (') is a sound peculiar to the Semitic, and is so difficult of utterance that no attempt is made to reproduce it.²

3. ח (h) is a deep guttural, pronounced like *ch* in the German *Buch*.

4. ק (q) is a *k*-sound (not like our *qu*), but pronounced lower down in the throat than כ (k).

5. ט (t) is pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the palate, while, in the pronunciation of ת (t), the tip of the tongue touches the teeth.³

6. ש (š) is pronounced like the English *sh*; ש (s) is an ordinary *s*-sound.

7. צ (ṣ) is a sharp *s*-sound, but the traditional *ts*-sound may well be given it for the sake of distinction; ס (ṣ) is not to be distinguished in sound from ש (s).

8. ו (w) is pronounced like *w* in *water*, and not like our *v*.

3. REMARKS ON THE FORMS OF LETTERS.

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת
2. כִּי (1:4) } אֱלֹהִים (1:1) } פָּנִי (1:2) } פָּנִי (1:2) } תוֹצֵא (1:12) }
- חָשֶׁךְ (1:2) } הַמַּיִם (1:2) } בֵּין (1:4) } עוֹף (1:20) } עָץ (1:11) }

¹ The chapter and verse in Genesis, in which a given word is found, are thus indicated; 1:1—meaning chapter 1, verse 1; 2:3—meaning chapter 2, verse 3, etc.

² *y* had originally two sounds: (1) that of a sharp guttural (related to *h*, as תּ to הּ); (2) that of a vibrating palatal sound (cf. the French *r*).

³ In ordinary practice, ט and ת are scarcely, if at all, to be distinguished.

3. כּוֹכְבִּים (1:16); בְּרִית (1:28), פְּגִי (1:2); דֶּרֶךְ (3:24); הִיָּתָה (1:2), חֲשֹׁךְ (1:2); וִיהִי (1:3); בֵּין (1:4), יָרַע (1:11); טוֹב (1:4), מָיִם (1:2); יִסְגֵּר (2:21), יוֹם (1:5); רָקִיעַ (1:6), תּוֹצֵא (1:12); חֲשֹׁךְ (1:4), עֶשֶׂב (1:11).

1. Words are written from right to left, and may not be divided; when it is necessary to fill out a line, certain letters (א, ה, ל, ם, ת) are extended.

2. Five letters (כ, מ, נ, פ, צ) have two forms; the second (ך, ם, ן, ף, ץ) is used at the end of words.

3. Certain letters, very similar in form, are to be carefully distinguished : ם, ם; מ, מ; ט, ן; ז, י; ו, ת; ח, ח; ך, ר, ר; נ, ג; כ, ב; ש, ש; צ, ע.

4. THE CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.

1.	2.	3.
Labials..... פ, מ, ו, ב	Weak.. { א, ה, ו, י א, ה, ח, ע	Serviles..... א
Dentals } or Sibilants } ז, ם, צ, ש		כ, י, ו, ה, ב
Linguals.... ת, נ, ל, ט, ד	Medium { ל, מ, נ, ר ז, ם, צ, ש	ת, ש, ג, מ, ל
Palatals..... ק, ב, י, נ		Radicals..... ג
Gutturals... א, ה, ח, ע (ך is treated as a guttural.)	Strong.. { פ, ב, כ, ג ך, ת, ט	ם, ט, ח, ז, ד ר, ק, צ, פ, ע

The letters may be classified according to (1) their organic formation, (2) their strength, (3) their function :

1. *According to their organic formation* :—(1) Labials, (2) Dentals, or Sibilants, (3) Linguals, (4) Palatals, (5) Gutturals.

2. *According to their strength* :—(1) The *weak* letters suffer on occasion *many* changes in the formation or inflection of words; (2) the *medium* suffer on occasion a *few* changes; (3) the *strong* suffer on occasion *no* changes.

Note.—In ordinary usage, the *medium* are classified with the *strong*; ך, however, is more frequently classified with the *weak*.

3. *According to their function* :—(1) The *Serviles* are used as prefixes and suffixes in the formation and inflection of words; (2) the *Radicals* are found only in roots.

II. Vowels.

5. THE VOWEL-SIGNS.¹

1. מַבּ יַחַת יֵהֵם עַל מִי הָשׁוּ; וְיִתְהַלֵּךְ אֵלָּהּ הָשׁוּ יְרָא בָּ.
2. יֵשׁ לֵם מִקְּמַת יִקְּיָם; נִי יִדְלֵל בִּי הָיִי הַיִּם שִׁית.
3. שָׁר יִקְרֵי רַב פֶּת שֶׁן יִרְן; שִׁשׁ מִבֵּין יִדְלֵל נִי יִרְ.
4. יִל יִקְ יֵרֵם לֵק בָּל; דּוּ בּוּ צוּ יוּ וּוּ רּוּ הוּ.
5. עַב אֵב שָׁם בָּל־; שֵׁל ת־ ל־ אֹדֵר יוֹם הוֹם.
6. הָ יֵקֶן הָ אֵעֵ אֵעֵ; מִ תִּפֹּף יִ יֵב.

1. ׀ (a sign resembling *τ*) is pronounced as *a* in *father*; — (a horizontal stroke), like *a* in *hat*.²

2. ׀ (a point below the line, followed by ׀) is pronounced as *i* in *machine*; — (i. e., without a following ׀), as *i* in *pin*.³

3. ׀ or ׀ (two points below, with or without ׀) is pronounced as *ey* in *they*; ׀ (three points in a cluster), as *e* in *met*.

4. ׀ (׀ with a point in its bosom) is pronounced as *oo* in *tool*; ׀ (three points arranged in an oblique line), as *u* in *put*.³

5. ׀ or — (a point with ׀, or above a letter) is pronounced as *o* in *note*; ׀ (that is, short *o*), as *o* in *not*.⁴

6. *a.* ׀ (two points placed vertically) is a very quickly uttered *e*-sound, as in *below*, when the word is pronounced rapidly, so as to slur over the *e* and run the *b* and *l* almost (but not quite) together; thus—*b'low*, not *be-low*, nor *blow*.

b. ׀ (a combination of — and ׀) is pronounced as *a* in *hat*, but much more hurriedly.

c. ׀ (a combination of ׀ and ׀) is pronounced as *e* in *met*, but much more hurriedly.

d. ׀ (a combination of ׀ (δ) and ׀) is pronounced as *o* in *not*, but much more hurriedly.

¹ All letters in Hebrew are consonants; the alphabet contains no vowels. To supply the lack of vowels the above system of vowel-signs was introduced.

² Properly the sound of — is precisely the same as that of ׀, except that it is shorter. The difference between their sounds is one of quantity, not of quality. In practice, however, it is well even to exaggerate the difference, in order that they may clearly be distinguished.

³ Sometimes — is written where ׀ was intended, and ׀, where ׀ was intended; in such cases — is pronounced as ׀ (i in *machine*), and ׀ as ׀ (oo in *tool*).

⁴ It is certainly strange that the same sign was used to represent long *a* and short *a*. They can easily be distinguished, however, by the application of the laws of the syllable (§ 25.).

6. THE VOWEL-LETTERS.

Before the introduction¹ of vowel-signs (§ 5.), certain feeble consonants, א, ה, ו, י, were sometimes used to indicate the vowel-sounds, and hence were called *vowel-letters* :—

1. קאם² = qām; היתה = hā-y'thā (1:2); חיה = ḥāy-yā (1:20).
2. תהו = thō-hā (1:2); רח = rā(ḥ) (1:2); הי = hā-yā (1:15); אור = 'ōr (1:3); טוב = ṭōbh (1:4); יום = yôm (1:5).
3. אלהים = 'lō-him (1:1); ראשית = rē'-šith (1:1); שלישי = š'li-ši (1:13); פני = p'nē (1:2); שני = š'nē (1:16); בין = bēn (1:4).
4. יהיה = yīh-yē (1:29); מקוה = mīq-wē (1:10); אהלה = 'ā-h'lō (12:8).

1. The guttural, or *α*-sound, was indicated, when medial, by the guttural א; when final, by the guttural ה.

Note 1.—Medial *α* (ā or â) was indicated rarely; final ā was generally, though not uniformly, indicated.³

Note 2.—The letter א, when the final letter of a root, does not belong here; since, in this case, it is not a vowel-letter, but has merely lost its consonantal character.

2. The labial sounds, ū and ô, were indicated by the labial ו.

Note.—Medial ū and ô were generally indicated; final ū and ô were always indicated.

3. The palatal sounds, î and ê, were indicated by the palatal י.

Note.—Medial î and ê were generally indicated; final î and ê were always indicated.

4. The sounds é (§ 31. 2), ê and ô, when final, were frequently indicated by the breathing ה.

Note 1.—Only *long* vowels were thus indicated, and, with but few exceptions, besides ā, only the naturally long (§ 30. 1-6) vowels.

Note 2.—Vowels indicated thus are said to be written *fully*; when not thus indicated, they are said to be written *defectively*.

Note 3.—Briefly stated, the use of the vowel-letters may thus be put:
The vowels î and ê, medial and final, are represented byי.
The vowels ū and ô, medial and final, are represented byו.
Final vowels, except î and ū, are represented byה.

Note 4.—In the later books of the Old Testament the *full* writing is more common than in the earlier books, the tone-long vowels (§ 31.) being often thus represented.

¹ These signs were introduced between the sixth and eighth centuries A. D.

² Hos. 10: 14.

³ Cf. קלף (8: 10); אֶמְלֵךְ (8: 11).

7. THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOWEL-SOUNDS.

CLASS.	SHORT.		NATURALLY LONG.		TONE-LONG.	TONE-SHORT.
	Pure.	Deflected	Pure.	Diphthongal		
A-Class.	ā —		â —		ā — ă —	‘ — or ‘ —
I-Class.	ī —	ï —	î —	î —	ē —	‘ — or ‘ —
U-Class.	ū —	ü —	û —	û —	ō —	‘ — or ‘ —

The vowel-sounds may be classified according to (1) their organic formation, (2) their quantity, (3) their nature, (4) their value :—

- 1. Classified according to their *organic formation*, they are ;**

a. Gutturals, or A-class, including the *a*-vowels and those derived from them.

b. Palatals, or I-class, including the i-vowels and those derived from them.

c. Labials, or U-class, including the u-vowels and those derived from them.

- 2. Classified according to their *quantity*, they are ;**

	a-class.	i-class.	u-class.
a. Short,	—	— ▽	▽ ▽(ø)
b. Long,	— (—[é])	' —, ' — or —	!, ! or —
c. Half,	· ·	· ·	· ·

Note.—The vowels $\bar{\text{a}}$ and $\bar{\text{ā}}$, are sometimes called doubtful; because, not infrequently, they are a defective writing of a long vowel.

- 3. Classified according to their *origin* or *nature*, they are ;**

a. Pure ȳ; ȳ; ŷ.

b. Deflected δ from Υ ; δ from \tilde{u} .

c. *Attenuated*.....Y from X;

d. *Tone-Long* } .. { ā from ǎ; ē from ǣ; ē from ȳ; ō from ū.

c. *Naturally Long* } \hat{a} (=a+a); \hat{i} (=i+i or y); \hat{u} (=u+u or w).
 (contracted) } \hat{e} (=a+i or y); \hat{o} (=a+u or w).

f. *Tone-Short* } ' and " ; ' and " ; ' and " .
(volatilized)

- 4. Classified according to their *value* in inflection, they are :**

a. Changeable—viz., (1) all short vowels not followed by a consonant in the same syllable; (2) tone-long; (3) tone-short.

b. Unchangeable—viz., (1) short vowels followed by a consonant in the same syllable ; (2) naturally long.

8. THE NAMES OF THE VOWELS.

The following table presents the arrangement of the vowel-sounds according to their quantity (§ 7. 2.), and at the same time gives the technical name of each sound.

Class.	Long.	Short.	Half.
A-Class.	â, ā Qāmēç	ă Păthăh	* Simple Š'wâ
	é S'ghôl		* Hăṭēph-Păthăh
I-Class.	î Hirēç	ĭ Hirēç	* Simple Š'wâ
	ê, ē Cērê	ĕ S'ghôl	* Hăṭēph-S'ghôl
U-Class.	û Šûrēç	ũ Qıbbûç	* Simple Š'wâ
	ô, ō Hôlēm	ö Qāmēç-Hăṭūph	* Hăṭēph-Qāmēç

9. SIMPLE AND COMPOUND Š'WÂ.

1. originally וּ; originally בּ; רִקִּיעַ (1:15), but רִקִּיעַ (1:6).
2. אֶשֶׁר (1:7); יַעֲזֹב־ (2:24); אֱלֹהִים (1:1); מוֹעֲרִים (1:14); לִקְחָהּ (2:23).

1. Simple Š'wâ (־) represents the so-called "tone-short" or "half-vowel," which in every case may be traced back to an earlier *full* vowel. (For transliteration and pronunciation see § 5. 6. a.)

2. Compound Š'wâ (־, ־, ־) is a more audible sound than simple Š'wâ (§ 5. 6. b. c. d.), and is found, instead of simple Š'wâ, chiefly under gutturals.

10. INITIAL AND MEDIAL Š'WÂ.

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית (1:1); תְּהוֹם (1:2); הִיָּתָהּ (1:2); יִשְׂרָאֵל (1:20).
2. וַיְהִי = wă-y'hi (1:3); בְּרִיקִיעַ = bŷ-r'qî(ă)' (1:15); מִלְּאֵ = mŷ-l'â (1:28); בְּדִגְלָהּ = bŷ-dh'ghăth (1:28); וַיִּכְלֹ = wă-y'khăl (2:2); עַבְדָּהּ = 'ə-bh'dhâh (2:15).
3. יַעֲזֹב־ = yă-'zôbh (2:24); לִקְחָהּ = lă-q'hă (2:23); יַעֲלֶה = yă-'lê (2:6).

1. The simple Š'wâ, standing under a letter which belongs exclusively to the following syllable, is called *initial*.

2. The simple Š'wâ, standing under a letter which wavers between the preceding and following syllables, appearing to close the former, yet opening the latter, is called *medial*.

3. The compound Š'wâ when preceded by a short vowel is also to be treated as a *medial* Š'wâ.

Remark.—The *medial* Š'wâ will be found *always* to follow a short vowel (cf. § 26. 4.).

11. THE SYLLABLE-DIVIDER.

1. וִיקְרָא = wāy-yīq-rā (1:5); וַיְבַרֵּךְ = wāy-yābh-dāl (1:7); מִבְּרִיל = mābh-dīl (1:6).

2. a. הָשֵׁן (1:4); בָּתוֹר (1:6); הָהָלֵךְ (2:14).

b. אֵת = 'ātt; נָתַתְּ = nā-thātt; קָטַלְתָּ = qā-tālt.

Remark.—בְּרָאשִׁית (1:1); וְכֵן (1:4); טוֹב (1:4); יוֹם (1:5); רֵאשִׁים (2:10).

The simple Š'wâ (—), aside from its use to indicate a half-vowel (§ 9.), serves also as a syllable-divider, i. e., to separate a syllable, and sometimes a word from that which follows it. When thus used it is not pronounced. It occurs thus:—

1. Under all consonants standing in the *middle* of a word without a vowel or a half-vowel.

2. Under a final letter, when that letter

a. Is Kāph; or

b. Is a consonant containing Dāghēz-forte, or preceded by another consonant with Š'wâ.

Remark.—The weak letters א, ה, ו, י when quiescent, or used as vowel-letters (§ 6.), do not, of course, receive the syllable-divider Š'wâ.

Note 1.—Š'wâ under an *initial* consonant, whether of a word or of a syllable, is always a half-vowel, and *vocal*.

Note 2.—Š'wâ under a final consonant, whether of a word or of a syllable, is always a syllable-divider, and *silent*.

III. Other Points.

12. DĀGHĒŠ-LENE.

1. בְּרֹאשִׁית (1:1); בְּרָא (1:1); הַיְּתָה (1:2); וְכֹהוּ (1:2); בְּתוֹךְ (1:6);
עֵץ פָּרִי (1:11); עַל-פָּנָי (1:2); בּוֹ פָּרִי (1:29); יִסְגֹּר (2:21);
מִבְּרִיל (1:6).
2. בְּרִנָּת = bī-dh'ghāth (1:28); לְעֹבְדָהּ = l'ô-bh'dhāh (2:15).
3. רְדוֹ בְּרִנָּת; כִּי בָּיוֹם (2:17); וְנִקְּבָה בְּרָא (1:27); בְּצִלְמוֹ בְּצֵלֶם (1:27);
(1:28); תִּגְעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן (3:3).

1. The letters ב, ג, ד, כ, פ, ת, have two sounds. Their original hard or unaspirated sound (*b, g, d, k, p, t*) is indicated by a point called Dāghēš-lene, which they receive whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound.

Note.—When aspirated they are pronounced: ב = *bh*, as *v*; ד = *dh*, as *th* in *this*; פ = *ph*, as *f* in *fat*; ת = *th*, as *th* in *thin*; ג (= *gh*) and כ (= *kh*) are not in ordinary practice distinguished from ג (= *g*) and כ (= *k*).

2. Since an aspirate without Dāghēš-lene must immediately follow a vowel-sound, a preceding Š'wā, in such case, must be vocal and a half-vowel.

3. When by a disjunctive accent (§ 23. 2. a.) an aspirate is cut off from whatever may precede it, as at the beginning of a chapter, verse or section of a verse, the aspirate does not immediately follow a vowel and hence takes Dāghēš-lene.

13. DĀGHĒŠ-FORTE.

1. הַשְּׂמִים = hāš-šā-mā-yīm (1:1); הַמִּים = hām-mā-yīm (1:7); הַיְּבֹשָׁה = hāy-yāb-bā-šā (1:9); הַמֵּאֲרֹת = hām-m'ô-rôth (1:16).
2. חָהּ = hāw-wā (3:20); מִתְּחַת = mīt-tā-hāth (1:7); הַבְּהֵמָה = hāb-b'hē-mā (1:25); הַדְּעָת = hād-dā-'āth (2:17).

1. The doubling of a letter is indicated by a point in its bosom, called Dāghēš-forte. Consonants may be doubled, however, only when they immediately follow a full vowel.

2. The point in Wāw and in the aspirates is always Dāghēš-forte, if preceded by a vowel.

Note 1.—Dāghēš-forte in an aspirate serves also as Dāghēš-lene, doubling the *hard*, not the *soft*, sound of the aspirate.

Note 2.—A syllable whose final consonant is represented by Dāghēš-forte is called *sharpened* (§ 26. 3).

Note 3.—A doubled letter is regularly preceded by a short vowel; this is generally a *pure* (§ 29. 1-3) vowel, seldom a deflected (§ 29. 4, 5) vowel.

14. OMISSION OF DĀGHĒŠ-FORTE.

1. וִיכַל (2:2) for וִיכָל; וִיִּצוּ (2:16) for וִיִּצוּ; אִם for אִם (2:24).
2. וְהִי (1:3) for וְהִי; חִיתוֹ (1:24) for חִיתוֹ; לִקְחָהּ (2:23) for לִקְחָהּ.
3. הָאוֹר (1:4) for הָאוֹר; הַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:4) for הַחֹשֶׁךְ; הַהֶלֶךְ (2:14) for הַהֶלֶךְ

1. Dāghēš-forte is *always* omitted from a final vowelless consonant, there being nothing in this case to support the doubling.¹

2. It is often omitted from medial consonants which have only a half-vowel (š'wâ) to support them. (But an *aspirate* may not thus lose Dāghēš-forte.)

3. It is always omitted from the gutturals, א, ה, ח, ע and ר.

Note 1.—When Dāghēš-forte is omitted from a guttural and no compensation made for the loss by the heightening (§ 36. 2) of the preceding vowel, the Dāghēš is said to be implied or understood.

Note 2.—Dāghēš may be thus implied in ח, ה and ע, but not in א and ר.

Note 3.—The syllable preceding a consonant in which Dāghēš-forte is thus implied is *always* a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

15. KINDS OF DĀGHĒŠ-FORTE.

1. מִתְחַת (1:7) for מִן-תַּחַת; יִקְוּ (1:9) for יִנְקוּ; נִתְּתִי (1:29) for נִתְּתִי; מִמְּנוּ (3:22) for מִן-מְנוּ; יִקַּח (2:21) for יִלְקַח.
2. יִקְרֹשׁ (2:3); יִבְלֹ (2:1); מִתְּהַלֵּךְ (3:8); חֲטָאתָ (4:7); כְּנוֹר (4:21).
3. עֲשֵׂה-פֶרִי (1:12); אֲעֲשֶׂה-לּוֹ (2:18); לִקְחָהּ-זֹאת (2:23).
4. הִלְבֵּן (17:17); הִצְפִּינוּ (Ex. 2:3); מִקְרֹשׁ (Ex. 15:17).
5. חֲרָלּוּ (Judg. 5:7); וְיִחַלּוּ (Job 29:21); יִצְתּוּ (Isa. 33:12).
6. אֵלָה (2:4); לָמָּה (4:6); הִנֵּה (6:2); [הִמָּה].

¹ The only exceptions to this statement are אִם thou (f.), and נִתְּתִי thou (f.) *didst give*.

1. When the doubling represents the combination of two similar, or the assimilation of two dissimilar consonants, the Dāghēš-forte is called *compensative*.

2. When the doubling is characteristic of a grammatical form, the Dāghēš-forte is called *characteristic*.

3. When by its use the initial letter of a word is joined to the final vowel of a preceding word, the Dāghēš-forte is called *conjunctive*.

4. When it is inserted in a consonant with Š'wâ, which is preceded by a short vowel, to make the Š'wâ audible, the Dāghēš-forte is called *separative*.

5. When the doubling strengthens or emphasizes the final tone-syllable of a section or verse, the Dāghēš-forte is called *emphatic*.

6. When the doubling, in the case of liquids, gives greater firmness to the preceding vowel, the Dāghēš-forte is called *firmative*.

16. MĀPPÎQ AND RĀPHÉ.

1. לְמִנָּה (1:24); לְעֶבְדָּהּ (2:15); לְשִׁמְרָהּ (2:15); לְאִשָּׁהּ (3:6);
עֲמָה (3:6); זָרְעָה (3:15).
2. לְמִים (1:6); בָּרִית (1:26); לְקָחָהּ (2:23); וּמַחֲלֵהוּ (4:4);
וַיְהַרְגֵהוּ (4:8).

1. Māppîq (מִפִּיק *extender*) is a point placed in final ה, when this letter is used as a consonant, and not as a vowel-letter.

Note.—Māppîq is written in MSS. also in א, ו and י.

2. Rāphé (רָפָה *rest*) is a horizontal stroke placed over a letter, to call particular attention to the *absence* of Dāghēš or Māppîq.

17. MĀQQĒPH.

1. עַל-פָּנָי (1:2); יְהִי-אֹר (1:3); וְיְהִי-עֶרֶב (1:5); זָרְעוּ-כֹ (1:11).
2. אֶת-הָאֹר (1:4); כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ (1:21); יִמְשַׁל-כָּךְ (3:16); וְשִׁם-הַנְּהָר (2:13).

1. Māqqēph (מִקֵּן *binder*) is a horizontal stroke placed between two words, to indicate that they are to be pronounced together and accented as if they formed but a single word.

2. If the former of two words, joined by Māqqēph, should contain a long vowel in a closed syllable (§ 26. 2), such a vowel must be shortened, or receive Méthēgh (§ 18. 4).

¹ A Mappiq in א is found in printed texts in Gen. 48:26; Lev. 23:17.

18. MÉTHĒGH.

1. הָיִיאֹר (1:3); הָרְקִיעַ (1:7); תִּרְאֶה (1:9); הַבּוֹכֵבִים (1:16); הָאֲרָבַעִים (18:29).
2. הִיתָה (1:2); שָׂרְצוּ (1:21); תִּלְדוֹת (2:4); בְּהִבְרָאָם (2:4); תֹּאכְלוּ (3:1).
3. הָאֲדָמָה (1:25); נִעְשָׂה (1:26); לַעֲשׂוֹת (2:3); לִלְחָה (2:23); יַעֲשׂוּ (3:7).
4. וְשֵׁם-הַנָּהָר (2:13); עֵץ-הַנָּן (3:2); בְּתוֹךְ-הַנָּן (3:3); תֵּת-כַּחֲהָ (4:12).
5. יִהְיֶה (1:29); יִהְיֶי (2:25); בְּהִיּוֹתָם (4:8); יִהְיֶה (17:18); יִחְיֶה (20:7).
6. וַיָּצֵא (4:16); וַיִּשְׁבַּע לוֹ (24:9); פָּרְנָה אֶרֶם (28:2).

Méthêgh (מֶתֶחַ *bridle*) is a perpendicular line placed on the left side of a vowel-point, to indicate that the syllable to which it belongs has a secondary accent.¹ The following are its chief uses:

1. On the second syllable before the tone, but generally on the third, if the second is closed (§ 26. 2.).
2. With a long vowel followed by a vocal Šwâ pretonic.
3. With all vowels before compound Šwâ.
4. With a long vowel in a closed syllable, before Mâqqêph.
5. With the first syllable of all forms of הִיָּה and הָיָה in which the ה and ה have Simple (i. e., silent) Šwâ.
6. With an unaccented — in a final syllable; and to insure the distinct enunciation of a vowel which otherwise might be neglected.

19. Q̄rî AND K̄thîbh.

1. מַחֲיִאֵל (4:18); הוֹצֵא (8:17); וַיִּישָׁם (24:33); צִידָה (27:3); בָּנָר (30:11).
2. מַחֲיִאֵל הוֹצֵא וַיִּישָׁם צִיד בָּנָר
3. מַחֲיִאֵל הוֹצֵא וַיִּישָׁם צִידָה בָּנָר
4. הוּא for הִיא; יְהוָה for אֲדָנִי; יְהוָה for אֱלֹהִים

1. K̄thîbh (כְּתִיב *written*) is a term applied to a word as it is *written* in the text, as contrasted with the marginal reading suggested by the Massorites.

2. Q̄rî (קָרִי *read*) is a term applied to the marginal *reading* substituted by the Massorites for the textual reading (K̄thîbh).

¹ Munah (מֻנָּח) is sometimes substituted for Methêgh.

3. In such cases the vowel-points given with the K'thîbh (the reading in the text) are intended to be pronounced with the consonants given in the Q'rî (the marginal reading); and if the K'thîbh is pronounced, other vowels, as determined by the nature of the grammatical form, must be used.

4. Some words are *always* read otherwise than as they are written; these receive the pointing of the Q'rî, while the marginal reading is omitted.

IV. The Accents.

20. THE PLACE OF THE ACCENT.¹

1. ראשית (1:1); בָּרָא (1:1); שָׁמַיִם (1:1); הָאָרֶץ (1:1); חֹשֶׁךְ (1:2).
2. ראשית (1:1); מָקוֹם (1:9); שָׁמַיִם (1:1); מַיִם (1:6); תַּחַת (1:9).
3. ראשית (1:1); בָּרָא (1:1); מִבְּרִיל (1:6); יִקְרָא (2:23); מִתְהַלֵּךְ (3:8).
רָקִיעַ (1:6); אַחֲרַי (1:5); יִקְרָא (1:5); מֵאֲכָל (2:9); תַּעֲמִיד (3:18).
4. אָרֶץ (1:10); חֹשֶׁךְ (1:2); דִּשָּׂא (1:11); שָׁרֵץ (1:20); עֵרָ (2:8).
תְּהוֹ (1:2); עֵרֶב (1:5); עָשָׂב (1:11); נִפְשׁ (1:20); אָבֵן (2:12).

1. The accent or tone may rest on the ultima, in which case the word is called *Mlā'ā'*; or on the penult, in which case the word is called *Ml'el*; but never on the antepenult.

2. So far as the syllabication of a word is concerned, a closed syllable with a long vowel, or an open syllable with a short vowel, *must* be accented (§ 28. 1. 2).

3. Uninflected words, and words receiving in inflection no endings, are accented on the ultima.

4. Nouns of the class called Segholates, which are really monosyllabic (§ 106.), are accented on the penult, and form the only exception to the principle just stated.

Note 1.—The place of the accent in *inflected* words, involving appendages, must be studied in connection with the subject of verbal and nominal inflection.

Note 2.—The term "accent" is used of the sign marking the syllable which receives the stress of voice; the term "tone" is used of the *stress* of voice.

¹ The place of the accent is indicated in this grammar by the use of the accent —. Words which are not thus indicated are to be accented on the ultima.

21. SHIFTING OF THE TONE.

1. תֹּאכַל לֶחֶם (3:19); עֲשֵׂה פֶרִי (1:11); קָרָא לִילָה (1:5).
2. אָתָּה (4:11); אָנֹכִי (4:9); אָתָּה (3:11); אָנֹכִי (3:10).
3. וַיִּקָּם (4:8); וַיַּעַר (2:7); וַיִּבְרָךְ (1:22); וַיֹּאמֶר (1:3).
4. וְהִצַּלְתִּי, וְהוֹצֵאתִי (Ex. 6:6); וְהִבֵּיתִי (Ex. 3:20); וְאִכְלָתָּ (3:18).

1. The tone is often shifted from the 'ultima to the penult of a word which is followed closely by a monosyllable, or by a dissyllable accented upon the penult.

2. The tone is sometimes shifted in the case of words standing at the end of a clause or section, i. e., *in pause* (§ 38.).

3. Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect causes shifting of the tone from the ultima to the penult when the latter is an open syllable (§ 73.).

4. Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect often causes shifting of the tone from the penult to the ultima (§ 73.).

22. THE TABLE OF ACCENTS.

I. DISJUNCTIVES.

Class I.—Emperors.

1. סְלִיקָה Səlīqā..... אֶ	3. סְגֹלְתָּה S'ghōltā..... אֶ
2. אֲתִנַּח 'Atnāḥ..... אֶ	4. שִׁלְשִׁלֶּת Šālšēlēth..... אֶ

Class II.—Kings.

5. זָקָה קָטֹן Zāqēph qātōn..... אֶ	7. רִבִּיעַ R'bhī(ā)'..... אֶ
6. זָקָה גָּדוֹל Zāqēph gādhōl..... אֶ	

Class III.—Dukes.

8. פִּשְׁטָּה Pāštā..... אֶ	11. תְּבִיר T'bhīr..... אֶ
9. יִתִּיב Y'thībḥ..... אֶ	12. זָרְקָה Zārqu..... אֶ
10. טִפְחָה Tiphḥā..... אֶ	

Class IV.—Counts.

13. גֶּרֶשׁ Gērēš..... אֶ	16. פָּזֵר Pāzēr..... אֶ
14. גִּרְשָׁיִם G'rāšāyīm..... אֶ	17. קָרְנֵי פָרָה Qārnē Phārā..... אֶ
15. לְגֶרְמָה L'ghārmēh ¹ אֶ	18. תְּלִישָׁה נְחֹלָה T'lišā Gh'dhōlā..... אֶ

¹ Made up of Munah and Pesiq (i).

2. CONJUNCTIVES.

Class V.—Servants.

19. מֶרְכָּא Mērka..... אֶ	24. מְהַפֵּךְ Məhpākh..... אֶ
20. מֶרְכָּא כְּפֻלָּא Mērka K'phūlā..... אֶ	25. תְּלִישָׁא קְטַנָּה T'lišā Q'tānnā..... אֶ
21. מִנָּה Mūnāh..... אֶ	26. יְרַח בֶּן-יִמּוֹ Yērāh bēn yômō..... אֶ
22. דָּרְגָא Dārgā..... אֶ	27. מֵאֵלָא M'āy-y'ālā..... אֶ
23. קֶדְמָא Qādhmā..... אֶ	

23. REMARKS ON THE TABLE OF ACCENTS.

1. The "Accents" were designed to have a threefold use:—

a. To serve as musical notes in the cantillation of the Law and the Prophets in the synagogue;

b. To indicate the tone-syllable (i. e., the syllable which is to be accented) of every word;

c. To show the relation sustained by each word to the other words in a clause or sentence.

2. Every accent is used as a sign of interpunction (§ 23. 1. c.), to separate or join the several words of a sentence:

a. Disjunctives (those numbered 1-18 in the Table) mark a separation.

b. Conjunctives (those numbered 19-27 in the Table) mark a connection.

3. The Disjunctives vary in strength or power, and are accordingly divided into four ranks: Emperors, Kings, Dukes, Counts.

4. Those accents numbered 9 and 18 are *pre*-positive, i. e., written only on the first letter of a word, wherever the tone-syllable of that word may be.

5. Those accents numbered 3, 8, 12, 25 are *post*-positive, i. e., written only on the last letter of a word, wherever the tone-syllable of that word may be.

6. The post-positive accents are repeated whenever their word is accented on the Penult, or has Pāthāh-furtive (§ 42. 2. d) under the last letter.

7. Šillūq may be distinguished from Méthēgh (§ 18.), Pāstā from Qādhmā, and Y'thībħ from Məhpākh by their position.

¹ Used for Methēgh with words which have Šilluq or 'Athnah.

24. THE CONSECUTION OF THE MORE COMMON ACCENTS.

1. : הארץ.....Gen. 1:1.
 : המים.....Gen. 1:2.
 2. : הארץ.....אלהים.....Gen. 1:1.
 : המים.....תהום.....Gen. 1:2.
 3. : כן.....לרקיע.....הרקיע.....Gen. 1:7.
 : על-הארץ.....וכבשה.....אלהים.....Gen. 1:28.

1. Every verse (Pāsûq) is separated from the verse following by the sign ;, called Sôph Pāsûq (*end of the verse*); while the last word of every verse has on its tone-syllable the accent ¯, called Sîllûq, which, in form, is like Méthêgh (§ 18.).

Note.—Since Sîllûq always stands on the last tone-syllable of a verse, while Méthêgh never stands on a tone-syllable, they are easily distinguished.

2. If the verse contain *two* primary sections, Sîllûq marks the end of the *first*, while the end of the second is indicated by ¯, 'Athnāh.

Note 1.—In the study of the accentuation of a verse one must begin with Sîllûq, i. e., at the end of the verse.

Note 2.—These accents have only relative power. The pauses marked are logical pauses.

3. If the verse contain *three* primary sections, Sîllûq marks the end of the first; 'Athnāh, the end of the second; while the end of the third is indicated by ¨, called Š'ghôltā.

Note.—For an explanation of the repetition of ¨, see § 23. 6.

4. : המים.....אלהים.....תהום.....וכהו.....Gen. 1:2.
 : למים.....מבדיל.....המים.....אלהים.....Gen. 1:6.
 5. a. : הלילה.....להבדיל.....השמים.....Gen. 1:14.
 b. : היבשה.....אחר.....אלהים.....Gen. 1:9.
 6. : הארץ.....השמים.....אלהים.....בראשית.....Gen. 1:1.
 : החשך.....האור.....בִּיטוֹב.....את-האור.....Gen. 1:4.
 אלהים.....אתם.....Gen. 1:28.הנחש.....זאת.....Gen. 3:14.

4. When a *primary* section is large enough to be divided, or to contain a *secondary* section, the end of this secondary section, whether it stand in the primary section ruled by Sîllûq or 'Athnāh, is most frequently marked by ¨, called Zāqēph qāṭon.

5. *a.* In secondary sections containing but a single word, where Zāqēph qāṭōn would have been expected, Zāqēph gādhōl, ¹, is generally found instead.

b. A secondary section of less importance than that which is indicated by Zāqēph qātōn is marked by $\dot{\bar{\cdot}}$, called R'bhī(š)'.

6. The pause required by the rhythm before *Ṣillūq* and '*Athnāḥ* is marked by a disjunctive \neg , called *Tiphḥā*; that before *Ṣighōltā*, by ∞ , called *Zārgā*.

Note.—For the consecution of the remaining disjunctives see the Table of Consecution of Accents (§ 25.).

7. (1:4)... וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ ; (1:2)... עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם ; (1:1)... וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ ; 7.

8. קרא לילה... (1:5); על-פני תהום... (1:2); ברא אלהים... (1:1).

9.אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ-הֶגֶן; (3:14)....כִּי עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת. 9.

7. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies Ṣmāq is \neg , called *Mērka*.

8. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies 'Athnāḥ is \neg , called Mūnāḥ.

9. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies Ṣ'ghōltā is likewise Mūnāh.

25. A TABLE SHOWING THE CONSECUTION OF THE ACCENTS.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \\ p \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{u}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \\ \frac{q}{v} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \\ p \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{u}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \\ \frac{q}{v} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \\ p \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{u}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \\ \frac{q}{v} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{7} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \\ p \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{u}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \\ \frac{q}{v} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{7} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \\ p \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{u}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \\ \frac{q}{v} \quad \frac{j}{j} \quad \frac{j}{j} \end{array} \right\}
 \end{array}$$

REMARKS ON THE TABLE.

1. The Consecution of Šillûq and 'Athnāḥ, with the exception of the first conjunctive, is the same.

2. The *third* disjunctive preceding Šillûq and 'Athnāḥ, the *second* preceding Š'ghôltā and Zāqēph qāṭōn, and the *first* preceding R'bhî(ā)' is Gērēš, after which the consecution is the same for all.

3. This Gērēš may be entirely omitted, in which case the servant of the preceding disjunctive will be present and will assume the functions of Gērēš.

4. After Qādhmā the consecution may proceed either with T'lišā Q'ānnā (and its Mūnāḥ's) or, if there is a slight emphasis, with the disjunctive T'lišā Gh'dhōlā (and its Mūnāḥ's).

5. Words standing between the T'lišā Q'ānnā or the T'lišā Gh'dhōlā and the beginning of the section, will receive Mūnāḥ if they are closely related, but Pāzēr if there is a great emphasis. Words standing between Pāzēr and the beginning of the verse will receive Mūnāḥ.

Note.—Instead of Mūnāḥ, L'ghārmēh (i. e., Mūnāḥ with P'siq (1 7)) is substituted if there is a slight emphasis on the word.

6. Instead of Pāzēr, preceded by Mūnāḥ, there may be substituted Qārnē Phārā, which is always preceded by Yérāḥ bēn yômô. Other words will have Mūnāḥ.

Note 1.—This table exhibits in general the features of the prose system. There are, however, many exceptions. The poetic system is entirely different.

Note 2.—A few accents, occurring but seldom, are omitted from the Table.

Note 3.—This very brief treatment of the accent aims only to introduce the student to a subject, which demands much careful study and investigation for its mastery.

V. Syllables.

26. KINDS OF SYLLABLES.

1. בָּרָא (1:1); תָּהוּ (1:2); רָב־הוּ (1:2); פָּנִי (1:2); יְהִי (1:3).
2. לְמַשֵּׁל (1:18); מִזְרִיעַ (1:11); טוֹב (1:4); בֵּין (1:4); מִבְּדִיל (1:6).
3. הַשְׂמִים (1:1); הַמַּיִם (1:6); יָקוּוּ (1:9); הַמֶּאֱוֹר (1:16).
4. גַּעֲשֶׂה (1:26); מִלְאוּ (1:22); בְּרָקִיעַ (1:14); הַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:4); וַיְהִי (1:3).

1. Syllables which end in a vowel-sound are called *open*.
2. Syllables which end in a consonant are called *closed*.
3. A *closed* syllable whose final consonant is doubled is called *sharpened*.
4. What seems to be an unaccented *open* syllable, with a short vowel, is of frequent occurrence; it may for convenience be called *half-open*.

Note.—The half-open syllable is always followed by a consonant with a medial Šwâ (§ 10. 2), or with Dāghēš-forte implied (§ 14. 3. N. 1).

27. SYLLABICATION.

1. אֲשֶׁר (1:7); רָקִיעַ (1:20); וַיִּמְחַלֶּבֶהוּ (4:4); הַדֶּם-מִשֶּׁת (1:21).
2. וַיִּבֶן (1:4); אֱלֹהִים (1:1); בְּרָא-שֵׁת (1:1); יִשְׂרָאֵל (1:20).
3. עָרַב (1:5) for יָרַב (1:22); וַיִּשֶׁת (9:21); יָרַב (1:22).

1. A word contains as many syllables as it has vowels; but Pāthāh-furtive (§ 42. 2. d) and the Šwās (half-vowels) are not sufficiently vocalic to form syllables.

2. Syllables must *begin* with a consonant, the only exception being the prefixed conjunction ו; they *may* begin with two consonants, the first always having under it a vocal Šwâ.¹

3. Syllables may end in *two* consonants, but only when these are strong. The harshness resulting from this combination is generally avoided by the insertion of a vowel (§ 37. 2 and N.).

28. QUANTITY OF THE VOWEL IN SYLLABLES.

1. שְׁמִימִם (1:1); מַיִם (1:6); בְּרָא-שֵׁת (1:1); מַעַל (1:7); הָאוֹר (1:4).
2. מַעַל (1:7); אֵת (1:1); מִבְּדִיל (1:6); בְּקָר (1:5); חֹשֶׁךְ (1:2).
3. יָקָם (4:15); אָמַן (2:24); לְאִשָּׁה (2:22); הַשְׂמִים (1:1).
4. מִלְאוּ (1:22); בְּרָקִיעַ (1:14); הַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:4); וַיְהִי (1:3).

¹ There is a single exception to this remark, viz., שְׁתִּי (Gen. 4:19) in which the Šwā is silent.

1. The vowel of an open syllable must be long, unless it has the tone ; when it has the tone, it *may be* short.
2. The vowel of a closed syllable must be short, unless it has the tone ; when it has the tone, it *may be* long.
3. The vowel of the sharpened syllable is short, unless it has the tone ; it is pure, i. e., א, י, ו, and not deflected, i. e., ע or ם.
4. The vowel of the half-open syllable is always short (§ 26. 4).

VI. Euphony of Vowels.¹

29. SHORT VOWELS.

1. *a.* יְבִדֵּל (1:4) ; יִבְשֶׁה (1:9) ; יָמִים (1:10) ; חֵיהָ (1:20) ; מִזְרִיעַ (1:11).
b. חֵית (1:25) ; יוֹדֵב (2:12) ; גֵּן (2:8) ; מַעַל (1:7) ; אָף (3:1).
c. שִׁבְתָּ (2:3) ; לָקַח (2:22) ; דָּבַק (2:24) ; לָקַח (3:23) ; יִצְמַח (2:9).
d. פָּעַם (2:23) ; הָעֵת (2:9) ; אֵין (2:5) ; [קִטְלָנִי] ; הַשְׂאֲנִי (3:13) ; שְׂמִימָה (15:5) ; בֵּיתָהּ (24:32).
e. נִעְשָׂה (1:26) ; לָעֵבֶד (2:5) ; יַעֲלֶה (2:6) ; מֵאֵל (2:9).
2. *a.* הִנֵּה (1:29) ; אִשָּׁה (2:23) ; אָמֹי (2:24) ; עָמָה (3:6) ; אִשְׁתִּי (2:24).
b. יִקְרָא (1:5) ; לִמְשָׁל (1:18) ; הַמְטִיר (2:5) ; [קִטְלָ] ; נִפְקְחוּ (3:5).
3. *a.* וְיִבְלֶה (2:1) ; עֵרֶמִים (3:7) ; לָקַח (3:23) ; יָקָם (4:24) ; [חִקְרָ].

1. The pure short א, from which come all *a*-class vowels, is found
 - a.* In unaccented closed, or sharpened syllables ; but also
 - b.* In the accented closed syllable of nouns in the construct state, and a few monosyllabic nouns and particles.
 - c.* In the accented closed syllable of many verbal forms.
 - d.* In the accented open syllable (1) of guttural and יִ Segholates (§ 106. 2. *a.*, *d.*) ; (2) before the suffix יָ, and (3) sometimes before the accusative ending הָ.
 - e.* In a half-open syllable with Méthēgh (§ 18. 3) before a compound שִׁ-wā.
2. The pure short י, from which come all *i*-class vowels, is found
 - a.* In unaccented closed², and especially sharpened, syllables ; but

¹ This treatment is not intended to be exhaustive ; it will be found practically complete, however, so far as general principles are concerned.

² Short י stands also in an accented open syllable, in a few apocoped forms, e. g., יָרַב (1:28), יָרַב (2:28).

b. That $\text{Y}(\text{---})$ which comes by attenuation or thinning (§ 86. 4) from an original ä must be distinguished from an original Y , although it is subject to the same rules as the latter.

3. The pure short ü , from which come all u -class vowels, is found
 - a. Almost exclusively in unaccented sharpened syllables.

4. a. אֶת־ (1:4); וַיְבָרֶךְ (1:22); וַיִּשָּׂם (2:8); וַיִּנָּשׂ (3:24); וַיְהִלֵּד (4:1).
 b. חֶשֶׁךְ (1:2); עֶשֶׂב (1:11); עֵזֶר (2:18); יָרֵב (1:22); וַיִּבֶן (2:22).
 c. נַחֲמֵד (2:9); נִעְטָל ; נִעְטָלָם ; נִעְטָלָם ; נִעְטָלָם .
 5. a. כָּל־ (1:21); אֶכְלָה (1:29); כְּתָנוֹת (3:21); רַחֲקָה (6:15); הִקְטָל .
 b. כָּל־ (1:21); עֲבָרָה (2:15); שָׁמְרָה (2:15); אֶכְל־ (3:11); יַעֲזֹב־ (2:24).

4. The short e -sound --- (ē), deflected from and equally current with the pure i -sound, is found:

- a. In unaccented closed syllables, as a shortening of --- (ē).
- b. In unaccented closed syllables, as a helping vowel in all forms of a Segholate character (§ 106.).
- c. In unaccented closed or half-open syllables, depressed from --- (Y) before gutturals.

Note 1.—The e which comes by heightening from ä , represented in transliteration by \acute{e} , is really a long vowel (§ 81.).

Note 2.—The e of אֶתֶּם and אֶתָּן , הֶם and הָן , and כֶּם and כָּן is a blunting of an original u -sound (§ 50. 3. f).

Note 3.—There is also to be noticed the character of the --- which appears in certain particles, e. g., פֶּן , אֲשֶׁר , etc., which perhaps belong under § 81. 2.

5. The short o -sound --- (ö), deflected from and more common than --- (ü) and sustaining to --- and --- (ō) the same relation that is sustained by --- (ö) to --- (Y) and --- (ē), is found

- a. As a blunting of the original --- (ü) in unaccented closed and half-open syllables.
- b. As a shortening of --- (ō) in unaccented closed syllables.

80. NATURALLY LONG VOWELS.

1. a. $\text{נָעֵ} = \text{נָעֵ}$ (4:14) = nā' ; $\text{שָׂת} = \text{שָׂת}$ (4:25) = sāth ; $\text{קָל} = \text{קָל}$ = qāl .
 b. $\text{גָּנֵב} = \text{gānnābh}$; $\text{מָתָן} = \text{māttān}$; $\text{כָּתֵב} = \text{kāthābh}$; $\text{קָרֵב} = \text{qārābh}$.
 c. אֱלֹהִים (1:1) = 'lōhīm for 'lāhīm ; יָמֵר (1:3) = yō'mēr for yā'mēr ; $\text{גָּדְלֵ} = \text{gādhōl for gād'hāl}$; $\text{אָכְלֵ} = \text{'ākhōl for 'ākhāl}$.

¹ Ex. 22:1, 6, 7.

² Gen. 34:13; ³ Kgs. 11:18.

⁴ Esth. 4:8.

⁵ 2 Sam. 17:11.

2. *a.* יָדִי = יְדִי (1:6); יָצַר = יִצְרָר (2:7); יִשָּׁן = יִשָּׁן (2:21).
 מְקוֹם = מְקָם = מְקִים (9:9); תְּשִׁים = תְּשִׁים (6:16).
b. יָמִין = yāmin;¹ חָסִיד = ḥāsīdh;² מַשִּׁיחַ = māšī(ā)h.³
c. קִטְוֹר for קִטּוֹר;⁴ קִמּוֹש for קִמּוֹש;⁵ שִׁחּוֹר for שִׁחּוֹר.⁶
d. עֲשִׂית (3:13) for עֲשִׂית (עֲשִׂית); צִוִּיתִי (3:17) for צִוִּיתִי (צִוִּיתִי).
e. הַמָּטִיר (2:5); יִלְבָּשׁ (3:21); הַגִּיד (3:11); הַשִּׂיא (3:13); הַבְּדִיל (1:18).
3. *a.* תְּשׁוּב = תְּשׁוּב = תְּשׁוּב (3:19); יָקוּם = יָקוּם = יָקוּם.⁷
b. קוֹם = קוֹם;⁸ תְּהוּ = תְּהוּ (1:2); בְּהוּ = בְּהוּ (1:2).
c. הָוִסֵר = הָוִסֵר;⁹ הָוִסֵר = הָוִסֵר;¹⁰ הָוִסֵר = הָוִסֵר.
d. אָרָר (3:14); עָרוּם (3:1); חֲבֹרָה (4:23); כָּרוּב (3:24); רָכַשׁ (12:5).

Naturally long vowels have arisen either (1) from contraction of two vowels, or a vowel and semivowel (i. e., *y* or *w*), or (2) as the characteristic of a nominal form, or (3) in compensation. The lengthening which took place as characteristic of a nominal form or in compensation belongs exclusively to the primitive Semitic; i. e., such lengthenings, found in the Hebrew, were made before the Assyrian, Arabic, Hebrew and other Semitic languages became separate tongues.

1. Naturally long ā (ā, seldom ā), comparatively rare, is found:—

a. In יָ and יָ forms in which, י or י having been dropped, two *a*-sounds have come together and have been contracted (§ 94. 1. c).

b. In certain nominal forms, in which it is characteristic (§§ 108, 109.).

c. Naturally long ā, in the great majority of instances, was obscured to ā (§ 80. 6).

2. Naturally long ī (ī, sometimes ī), is found:—

a. As the contraction of iy (§ 90. 2. b) and sometimes of yi (§ 94. 1. b).

b. In certain nominal forms in which it is characteristic (§ 108.).

c. In certain nominal forms in which it is compensative (§ 109.).

d. As a thinning of ē, in לִ forms, before consonant-additions (§ 100. 3. b).

e. In Hyph'nl forms, in which ē would naturally have been expected; this ī is entirely anomalous (§ 60. 1. b. (1)).

3. Naturally long ū (ū, sometimes ū) is found:—

¹ Gen. 18:9.

² Ps. 30:5.

³ 1 Sam. 2:10.

⁴ Gen. 19:32.

⁵ Hos. 9:6, cf. Isa. 34:13.

⁶ Josh. 13:3; Isa. 23:3; Jer. 2:14.

⁷ Ex. 21:19.

⁸ Gen. 18:17.

⁹ Ezra 3:11.

¹⁰ Ex. 40:17.

- a. As the contraction of *wu*, in ך'ע forms (§ 84. 1. a).
- b. As the contraction of *uw*, in ך'ע forms, and whenever the combination *uw* would be final.
- c. As the contraction of *uw* in ח Hôph'al forms (§ 90. 3. c); and in ך'ע and ך'ע Hôph'al forms, which seem to follow the analogy of ח'ע forms.
- d. In certain nominal forms, including the Qal passive participle, in which it is original and characteristic (§ 108.).

- 4. a. בֵּין (1:4) = bēn from בֵּין; בֵּית = bēth from בֵּית; עֵינַיִם (3:6).
- b. תִּיטִיב (4:7) = tētibh from תִּיטִיב; הִינִיקָה (21:7) from הִינִיקָה.
- c. עֲשֵׂה (6:14) = 'sē from עֲשֵׂה; מִקְוֶה (1:10) = mīqwē from מִקְוֶה.
- d. הִבֵּיתִי from הִבֵּיתִי; צִוִּיתִי from צִוִּיתִי; יִהְיֶה from יִהְיֶה [cf. צִוִּיתִי (3:11)].
- e. פָּנִי (1:2) = p'nē from פָּנִי; שָׁנִי (1:16); עֵינִי (3:7); דָּמִי (4:10).
- f. מִיָּשָׁר from מִיָּשָׁר; מִיָּשָׁר from מִיָּשָׁר; מִיָּשָׁר from מִיָּשָׁר.
- 5. a. תַּעֲשֶׂנָּה⁸; תִּבְכְּנָה⁹; תִּסְבְּנָה¹⁰; תִּצְלָנָה¹¹; תִּפְרָצְנָה¹².
- b. חִיָּה (3:14); אֶפְיָה (3:19); פָּנִיָּה (4:6); [סוּסִיָּה].

4. Naturally long ē (written ' , yet sometimes ' and ה) comes from the contraction of *ay* or *ai*, and is found:—

- a. In the inflection of 'ע Segholates (§ 106. 2. d).
- b. In the Hyph'il forms of verbs originally ח'ע (§ 92. 2).
- c. In the Imperative (2 m. ag.) of verbs ל'ה (§ 100. 1. f); and in the construct state of nouns ending in ה (é) (§ 124. 2).
- d. In ל'ה perfects before consonant additions (§ 100. 3. a).
- e. In the plural construct ending of masc. nouns, ' (é) (§ 124. 4).
- f. In the penult of a few nominal formations (§ 114.).

Note.—The é of *d* very frequently passes over into i, especially in *active* perfects.

5. Besides é, there is another naturally long *e*-sound, which likewise arises out of *ay*. It is written ' and may, for the sake of distinction, be transliterated by an italicized *e*. It is found:—

- a. In ל'ה Imperfects and Imv's before the fem. plur. termination נָה (§ 100. 3. c); and, after the analogy of these forms, also as a separating vowel in similar ך'ע and ך'ע forms.
- b. In the forms of plural nouns before the pronominal suffixes ך and ה (§ 124. 3. c).

¹ Gen. 12:15. ² Ex. 3:10. ³ Dt. 3:21. ⁴ Dt. 4:35. ⁵ 1 Sam. 15:9. ⁶ Gen. 49:24.
⁷ Isa. 28:7. ⁸ Dt. 1:44. ⁹ Ruth 1:9. ¹⁰ Gen. 37:7. ¹¹ 1 Sam. 3:11. ¹² Zech. 13:7.

6. a. אָכַל (2:16) = 'akhôl for 'akhâl; יָצָא (2:10) = yôṣē, for yâṣē;
רָמַשׁ (1:26) = rômēs for rāmēs; סָבַב (2:13) = ṣôbbēbh for ṣābbēbh.
b. יָאָמַר (1:3) = yô'mēr for yâ'mēr; יִקְוֹל (2:13) = yîqqôl for yîqqâl = -qâwâl].
c. אֱלֹהִים (1:1) = 'lôhim; יוֹר (6:9); עוֹלָם (3:22); שָׁלֹם (26:31).
d. יְעוֹפֵף (1:20) = y'ôphēph; יִתְבַּשֵּׁשׁ (2:25) = yîthbôššâ.
e. קָלֹת²; סִבְתִּי (28:15); הַשִּׁבְתִּי (6:18); הַקִּמְתִּי (28:15); תוֹךְ (1:6) = thôkh from תוֹךְ.
7. a. יוֹם (1:5) = yôm for יוֹם; תוֹךְ (1:6) = thôkh from תוֹךְ.
b. תִּשָּׁפ (4:2) = tîšēph = tîwšēph; הוֹלִידוֹ (5:4); גִּלְדוֹ = גִּלְדוֹ.
c. מוֹעֵד (1:14) for מוֹעֵד; הוֹלִידוֹ (2:4) for הוֹלִידוֹ; מוֹעֵד (1:14) for מוֹעֵד.
d. לְמִינֵהוּ (1:11) for לְמִינֵהוּ; בּוֹ (1:11); יָרָעוּ (1:11); אֲדָלָהּ (12:8).

6. Naturally long ô, for the most part written defectively, is in many cases only the obscuring of a naturally long â (§ 80. 1). This is the case:—

- a. In the forms of the Infinitive Absolute (§ 70. 1. b), and in the Qal Active Participle (§ 71. 1. a).
b. In the Qal Imperfect of verbs אֲדָ (§ 88. 1), and in the Niph'al of verbs יָעַ (§ 94. 1. c. (2)).
c. In a large number of nominal formations (§§ 108, 109.).
d. In so-called Pôlêl (or Pô'êl), and Hîthpôlêl (or Hîthpô'êl) forms.
e. In the separating vowel used before consonant terminations in the Perfects of verbs יָעַ and יָעַ (§§ 86. 4, 94. 4).

7. There is, however, a second naturally long ô, which is the result of the contraction of au or aw. This is found:—

- a. In a large number of יָעַ Segholates (§ 106. 2. d).
b. In the Hîph'il of verbs originally יָעַ (§ 90. 3. b); also in Nîph.
c. In many יָעַ nominal formations (§§ 115, 116.).
d. In the contraction of âhû = ô (seldom written הֵּ).

Note 1.—Naturally long vowels are usually written fully (§ 6.4. N. 2), and are thus distinguished from tone-long vowels. There are many cases, however, in which the distinction can be determined only from a knowledge of the grammatical form in which the vowel stands.

Note 2.—Naturally long vowels are unchangeable. The exceptions to this rule are so few as scarcely to deserve notice.

¹ 1 Sam. 22:22. ² Nahum 1:14.

81. TONE-LONG VOWELS.

1. *a.* אָרֶם (1:26); אָחָד (1:5); זָהָב (2:11); אָכָלָת (3:11); יָצַמַח (2:5).
- b.* תָּהָה whence תוֹה (1:6); יִבְשָׁה (1:9); בָּהֶמָה (1:26); חֵיהָ (1:28) [cf. חַיִּית]; בָּרָא (1:1); קָרָא (1:10); יִקְרָא (1:5); הִשְׁקָה (2:6); הִיָּה (2:10).
- c.* רָקִיעַ (1:6) for רִקְיעַ; הָאָוֶר (1:4) for הַאֲוֶר; בָּרָא (1:1) for בִּרְאָה; שְׁמַיִם (1:1) for שְׁמַיִם; מִקּוֹם (1:9) for מִקּוֹם; שְׁמַיִם (1:14) for שְׁמַיִם; קָטַן (1:16) for קָטַן; מָאוֹר (1:16) for מָאוֹר; שָׁנִים (1:16) for שָׁנִים; לָמָּה (1:6); וָכֵהוּ (1:2); יִקְרָא (2:23); תִּפְקַחְנָה (3:7); קָטַן (3:19).
- d.* יִבְנֶיהָ (3:11); צִוִּיתִיָּה (3:12); נָתַתָּה (3:14); עָשִׂיתָ (3:14); אָכָלָת (3:11); שְׁמִימָה (13:14); יָמָה (13:14); צָפְנָה (13:14); לִילָה (1:5); תִּפְקַחְנָה (3:7); (15:5).
2. *a.* תִּשׁוּף־גִּדְהוֹ (3:15) for תִּשׁוּפְנוּ; תִּאֲכַל־גִּדְהוֹ (3:17) for תִּאֲכַלְנָה.
- b.* מִמְשַׁלַּת (1:2); מִרְחַפָּת (1:11); זָרַע (1:11); דָּשָׂא (1:11); עָרַב (1:5); שָׁרָה (2:5); עָשָׂה (1:11); נָעֲשָׂה (1:26); יִהְיֶה (1:29); פָּה (3:17); בָּעֲבוּרָה² קָרָא³; תִּשְׁאֲנָה³; מִצָּא²; תִּקְרָא²; אֲשַׁתָּךְ (3:17); מִיָּדָךְ (4:11); זָה (5:1) = zé; מָה (4:10).
- c.* אָחִיו (9:22); אָחָד (1:5); הָעָרִים (19:25, 29); בָּעֵנָן (9:13, 14, 16).

A short vowel (ֶ, ֵ, ִ), when it would stand in close proximity to the tone, becomes long, & becoming ā or é, י becoming ē, ū becoming ō. These vowels are called, from their origin, *tone-long*; and the change is called *heightening* (§ 86. 2). The *a*-class has two tone-long vowels; the *i*-class and *u*-class have each one.

1. Tone-long ā, instead of an original &, is found:—

- a.* In a closed *tone*-syllable,
 - (1) in the absolute state of nouns;
 - (2) in pause (§ 88. 1, 2).
- b.* In an open *tone*-syllable,
 - (1) in a few יִעְ Segholates (§ 106. 2. d);
 - (2) in the more recent feminine ending הָ (from āth) (§ 122. 2. b);
 - (3) in לֵא and לִדְ verbal forms (§§ 98. 1, 100. 1. a).

¹ Ruth 1:3. ² Ruth 1:20. ³ Ruth 1:9.

- c. In an open *pretone*-syllable; *always*, except as indicated in § 82. 2.
- d. In an open *posttone*-syllable,
- (1) in the case of the pronominal ending הָ, and frequently the suffixes הֶ and הֵ.
 - (2) in the feminine plural termination הֶן, and the old accusative ending, הֶ (directive) (§ 121. 3. b).
2. Tone-long é, instead of an original ä, is found:—
- a. In a closed *tone*-syllable: in the demonstrative syllable הַ.¹
- b. In an open *tone*-syllable,
- (1) in α -class Segholates (§ 106. 1) and Segholate formations;
 - (2) in many ל' verbal and nominal forms (§ 100. 1. b);
 - (3) in ל' Impf's and Imv's before the ending הֶן (§ 98. 3. c).
 - (4) in pausal forms arising out of ׀ (which was originally ׀).
 - (5) in the pronouns הֶן (§ 52. 1. a) and הֶן (מֶן) (§ 54. 2. d).
- c. In an open *pretone*- (or *antepretone*-) syllable, before a guttural, with ׀, in which Dāghēs-forse is implied,
- (1) in the case of the Article and Hē Interrogative (§§ 45. 4, 46. 3);
 - (2) in nominal forms.

Note.—A careful distinction must be made between the heightened é coming from ä, and the deflected é, coming from י; the former is long, the latter, short.

3. a. [זָקַן; לָבַשׁ; יָבֵשׁ; רָמַשׁ; (1:26); הֶלֶךְ; (2:14); סָבַב; (2:11); יָתַן; (1:17); תָּת; (4:12); תָּן; (4:42);² יָצָא; (4:16); יָיָשׁב; (4:16); שָׁב; (20:15); יָקַדֵּשׁ; (2:3); יָבִירָל; (1:4); יָשָׁבָן; (3:24); יִתְחַבֵּא; (3:8); מִתְהַלֵּךְ; (3:8); זָקַן; (19:4); עָקַב; (3:15); מָגֵן; (15:1); עָרַל; (17:14); שָׁלַם; (15:16); עָץ; (2:16); שָׁם; (2:11); אָת; (1:1); בֵּן; (1:7); בֵּן; (4:25); קָץ; (4:3).
- b. עָשָׂב; (1:11); עָזַר; (2:18); סָפַר; (5:1); יָצַר; (6:5); עָרַן; (2:8).
- c. מָעַל; (1:7); מָעֵרָן; (2:10); חָרָאָה; (1:9); אָחַבָּא; (3:10); גִּרְשָׁת; (4:14); לָבַב; (Dt. 28:28); בְּהֵמָה; (1:24); נִקְבָּה; (1:27); תִּדְרָמָה; (2:21); יָרַע; (4:17) *for* יָרַע; (4:17) *for* יָרַע.
4. a. מָשַׁל; (1:18); שָׁמַר; (3:24); קָרָא; (4:26); יָשָׁבַת; (2:2); יָסַנֵר; (2:21); כָּל; (1:30); עָמַק; (25:30); אָדָם; (30:8); יָבִילָתִי; (32:11); קִטְנִיתִי.

¹ Cf. the ׀ in הַ. ² Kgs. * Lev. 13:2.

- b. תהו (1:2); כהו (1:2); חשך (1:2); בקר (1:5); שחם (2:12).
c. נרשו¹ = gō-r'sû; מבקר² = m'bhō-rākḥ; יברך.³

3. Tone-long $\bar{\text{—}}$, instead of short — or — , is found:—

a. In a closed *tone-syllable*; always, except in a few monosyllabic particles. Worthy of notice is its occurrence,

- (1) in the Qāl Perfect of many stative verbs (§ 64. 2), and in the Qāl Active Participle (§ 71. 1. a);
- (2) in the Qāl Imperfect and Imperative of נתן, (§ 84. 2. R. 3), and of verbs originally נ'פ (§ 90. 2. a);
- (3) in Nyp'h'āl, P'ēl, Hyph'il and Hythpā'ēl forms in which the י, whence ē comes, was originally ä (§§ 59. 1. b, 60. 1. b);
- (4) in many monosyllabic and dissyllabic nominal formations.

b. In an open *tone-syllable*; for the most part in i-class Segholates (§ 106. 1. b).

c. In an open *pretone* (or *ante-pretone*) syllable, always instead of י, as

- (1) when a Dāghēš-forte is rejected from a guttural (§ 42. 1. a);
- (2) in nominal formations;
- (3) in the preformative of the Qāl Impf. of נ'פ verbs (§ 90. 2. a).

4. Tone-long — (ō), instead of — , is found:—

a. In a closed *tone-syllable*. Worthy of notice is its occurrence,

- (1) in the Qāl Infinitive Construct, Imperative, and Imperfect (§ 66. R. 2);
- (2) in the Qāl Perfect of a few stative verbs (§ 64. 3);
- (3) in a few nominal forms (§ 107. 1. c).

b. In an open *tone-syllable*, in u-class Segholates;

c. In an open *pretone-syllable*, always instead of — .

Note 1.—Tone-long vowels are correctly written defectively, in the later language the incorrect *full* writing is frequent.

Note 2.—The tone-long vowel, arising from the rejection of Dāghēš-forte from a following guttural, is unchangeable.

32. TONE-SHORT VOWELS.

1. a. גִּדְלִים (1:16) from גִּדְלָה; מֵאֲרֵת (1:16) from מֵאֲרֹר; עֲזֹנִי from עֲזֹן.
b. עֲשִׂיתָם⁴ for עֲשִׂיתֶם; עֲזַבְתֶּם⁵ for עֲזַבְתֶּם.
c. הִרְגֵּנוּ (4:25) for הִרְגֵּנוּ; גִּאֲלֵתִיךָ⁶ for גִּאֲלֵתִיךָ.

¹ Ex. 12:30. ² Num. 22:6. ³ 2 Sam. 7:29. ⁴ Ruth 1:8. ⁵ Ruth 2:16. ⁶ Ruth 3:13.

2. a. הִתָּה (1:2) for הִתָּה; יִשְׂרָאֵל (1:20) for יִשְׂרָאֵל; תִּלְדִּי (3:16) for תִּלְדִּי; נִתְּנָה (3:12) for נִתְּנָה.
 b. רִקִּיעַ (1:20) from רִקִּיעַ; פָּנִי (1:2); שְׁנֵי (1:16); דְּמִי (4:10).
 c. צִעֲקִים (4:10) from צִעֲקַי; יָדַעַי (3:5) from יָדַעַי.
 d. אֶכְלֶה (2:17); אֶכְלֶם (3:5); קָלָה (3:10); גִּחְוֹנָה (3:14); יָדַעַה (3:15).

Remark.—ב originally ב; ל orig. ל; כ orig. כ; ו orig. ו.

3. a. אֲרֻרָה (3:17); אֱלֹהִים (1:1); אִשָּׁר (1:7); אֲרָמָה (2:6); נַעֲמִי
 b. לִקְחָה (2:23) for לִקְחָה; שְׂבִלִי²; הִתְאַלְצֵהוּ³
 c. סִוְרִים⁴; סִוְבִּים⁵; קָלָתָה (27:13); קָלָתָה
 d. וְקָרַב⁶; וְשָׁקָה (27:26); וְלִהְבִּדִּיל (1:18); וְהָהָה (2:12);

A short vowel, or a tone-long vowel, becomes a half-vowel when it would stand in an open syllable at a distance from the tone. This half-vowel is either simple or compound Šwā. It is called, from its origin, *tone-short*; and the change is called *volatilization* (§ 36. 3). The tone-short vowels are found:—

1. In what would be the *antepretone*-syllable,
 - a. In the inflection of nouns (§ 36. 3. b).
 - b. Before the grave termination in the inflection of verbs (§ 63. R. 4).
 - c. In many verbal forms to which a pronominal suffix is attached.
2. In what would be the *pretone*-syllable,
 - a. In the inflection of verbs, before הַ, ו, and י (§ 36. 3. a).
 - b. In the formation of the construct state of nouns (sg. and pl.).
 - c. In the nominal inflection of participial forms.
 - d. Before the suffixes הָ, כֶּם, and כֶּן, when attached to nouns and to certain verbal forms.

Remark.—In many particles which originally had —, there is found —, but this before the tone often becomes — (§§ 47. 5, 49. 4).

3. The simple Šwā (§ 9. 1) may represent the tone-short vowel-sound of any class. But the compound Šwā (§ 9. 2) has three distinct forms, one for each class, and is found:—

- a. Chiefly under gutturals (§ 42. 3). But sometimes also,
- b. Under a letter which is, or should be, doubled.

¹ Ruth 1:2. ² Zech. 4:12. ³ Judg. 16:16. ⁴ 2 Kgs. 2:1. ⁵ Deut. 33:2. ⁶ Ex. 37:2.
⁷ Pa. 66:7. ⁸ Pa. 56:22.

- c. Under a letter which is followed by the same letter.
- d. Under a letter preceded by the prefix ʔ.

Note 1.—The terms Š'wâ, half-vowel, tone-short vowel are synonymous.

Note 2.—The tone-short vowel under a guttural *must* be compound Š'wâ; since a simple Š'wâ standing under a guttural is *always* a syllable-divider.

33. THE A-CLASS VOWELS.

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ 29.-32.) it is seen that the A-class or guttural class of vowels includes:—

1. The pure short. . . . ʔ (ā), from which are derived all other vowels and half-vowels of this class.
2. The attenuated. . . . ʔ (ʾ), arising in unaccented closed, and especially sharpened, syllables.
3. The naturally long ʔ (â), which has come from the contraction of α+α, or, in primitive Semitic, from compensative lengthening, or from a lengthening characteristic of nominal forms.
4. The naturally long ʔ (ô), which has come by obscuration from a naturally long â.
5. The tone-long. . . . ʔ (ā), which has arisen from an original ʔ through the influence of the tone.
6. The tone-long. . . . ʔ (é), which, likewise, comes from ʔ through the influence of the tone.
7. The tone-short. . . . ʔ (*), which is a volatilization of ʔ or ʔ, through the influence of the tone.
8. The tone-short. . . . ʔ (*), which occurs instead of ʔ according to the usage mentioned in § 32. 3. a.-d.

34. THE I-CLASS VOWELS.

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ 29.-32.) it is seen that the I-class or palatal class of vowels includes:—

1. The pure short. . . . ʔ (ʾ), now found chiefly in unaccented closed, and especially sharpened, syllables, and from which are derived all other vowels and half-vowels of this class.
2. The deflected. . . . ʔ (ě), occurring chiefly as a shortening of ʔ (ē), and found in unaccented closed syllables.
3. The naturally long ʔ (î), from iy or yi; see â, § 33. 3.
4. The naturally long ʔ (ê), which is diphthongal in its character, coming, as it always does, from the contraction of ai or ay.

5. The naturally long ִּ (e), see § 30. 5.
6. The tone-long..... ִּ (\bar{e}), which has come from an original ִּ , or ִּ , through the influence of the tone.
7. The tone-short..... ִּ (e), cf. § 33. 7.
8. The tone-short..... ִּ (e), occurring instead of ִּ chiefly under gutturals.

35. THE U-CLASS VOWELS.

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ 29.-32.), it is seen that the U-class or Labial class of vowels includes:—

1. The pure short..... ֹ (\bar{u}), now found chiefly in sharpened syllables, from which are derived all other vowels and half-vowels of this class.
2. The deflected..... ֹ (δ), found chiefly in unaccented closed syllables, and most frequently as the shortening of \bar{u} .
3. The naturally long ֹ (\bar{u}), from wu and uw ; and see §, § 33. 3.
4. The naturally long ֹ (δ), which is diphthongal in its character, coming, as it always does, from the contraction of au or aw . [On the δ obscured from \bar{u} , see § 33. 4].
5. The tone-long..... ֹ (\bar{u}), which has arisen from an original ֹ , or from ֹ (δ), through the influence of the tone.
6. The tone-short..... ֹ (u), see § 33. 7.
7. The tone-short..... ֹ (u), occurring instead of ֹ chiefly under gutturals.

Note.—Those cases of ֹ which have come from u (see § 29. 4. N. 2.) are worthy of note.

36. CHANGES OF VOWELS.

1. *a.* אֶת־הָאֹר (1:4); כָּל־נֶפֶשׁ (1:21); יְעֹזֵב־אִישׁ (2:24); וַיֵּשֶׁב (4:16).
b. מִלֹּא־כִתּוֹ (2:2) *from* מִלֹּא־כָה ; אִשְׁתּוֹ (2:24) *from* אִשֶּׁת .
c. וַיֵּרַע (1:11) *but* וַיֵּרֶעַ (1:11); סִפֹּר (5:1) [*but* סִפְּרוּ]; עֲלִים *but* עֲלִמוֹ (1:27).
2. *a.* הָאִיר (1:15) *for* הָאִוִּיר ; הִרְגֵנוּ (4:25) *for* הִרְגֵנוּ ; אֵלִי (4:10).
b. הָאֶרֶץ (1:1); הָאֹר (1:4); הִרְקִיעַ (1:7); וַהֲרִאָה (1:9); יִבְרָךְ (1:22).
c. בָּרָא (1:1); קָרָא (1:5); קָרָאתָ (17:19); בָּרָאתִי (6:7).
d. לְמִים (1:6); שָׁמַיִם (1:17); יַצְמַח (2:5); אֶתָּה (3:11).

3. a. שָׁרַץ but שָׁרַץ (1:21); תִּאֲכַל (2:16) but תִּאֲכַל (3:1); יִשְׁרָצוּ (1:20); תִּלְדַּךְ but תִּלְדִּי (3:16); יִהְרֹג but יִהְרְגוּ (4:8); יִהְרֹגְנִי (4:14).
 b. פָּנִים but פָּנִי (1:2); רָקִיעַ but רָקִיעַ (1:20); [לִבָּב but לִבָּב]; גָּדֵל but גָּדִל (1:16); מָאֹר but מָאֲרַת (1:16); בָּשָׂר but בָּשָׂרִי (2:23).

In the formation of stems and the inflection of words, the following vowel-changes occur:—

1. *Shortening* takes place,

a. When an accented closed syllable, containing a tone-long vowel, *loses its tone*.

b. When an unaccented open syllable, containing a tone-long vowel, *becomes closed*.

c. When the accented 'open syllable of a Segholate becomes unaccented closed.

Note.—Here ā and é become ǣ; ē and ō become ǽ and ǿ in closed, but ȳ and ŭ in sharpened syllables (§ 28. 2. 3).

2. *Heightening*¹ takes place,

a. When an unaccented closed syllable *becomes open*.²

b. When a following Dāghēś-forte has been rejected from a guttural (§ 42. 1. a).

c. When a following weak consonant loses its consonantal character and *becomes quiescent*.

d. When a short vowel comes to stand *in pause* (§ 38. 1. 2).

Note.—Here ǣ becomes ā or é; ȳ and ǽ, ē; ŭ and ǿ, ō.

3. *Volatilization*³ takes place:—

a. Of an ultimate — (ǣ), — (ē), — (ō), when, in the inflection of *verbs*, these vowels no longer stand with the tone; as when personal terminations consisting of a vowel, or pronominal suffixes connected by a vowel, are added.

b. Of a penultimate — (ā) and — (ē), when, in inflection of *nouns*, these vowels no longer stand immediately before the tone, as in the for-

¹ Heightening is a mechanical strengthening of a vowel-sound by the introduction of a foreign element, viz., an *a*-sound; it is seen in the German *Mann*, *Maenner*, English *man*, *men*. One may also compare the Latin *facto*, *fect*; the Greek and Latin *παρά* and *per*, *βραχύς* and *brevis*; and the Greek *ἐτραπον*, but *τρέπω*.

² Cf. the Latin ablative ending *a* for *at*.

³ Cf. *heaven*, pronounced *hev'n*, but Anglo-Saxon *heofon*; *even*, pronounced *ev'n*, but Anglo-Saxon *efen*, Old Saxon *ebhan*. Also the initial *a* in *America*, when the word is pronounced hurriedly.

mation of the construct state, when terminations of gender and number are appended, and when pronominal suffixes are added.

Note 1.—Herein consists the great difference between verbal and nominal inflection, that in verbal, the ultimate vowel, in nominal, the penultimate vowel is changed.

Note 2.—In some *verbal* forms, the vowel of whose ultima is unchangeable, the penultimate vowel is volatilized.

Note 3.—In some *nominal* forms, the vowel of whose penultima is unchangeable, the ultimate vowel is volatilized.

Note 4.—Only short or tone-long vowels standing in an open syllable may be volatilized.

4. a. **יִשְׁבֹּת** (2:2) originally 'יִשׁ; [נִקְטַל], originally 'נִק; **הִבְדִּיל** but **הִבְדִּיל** (1:18).
 b. [קִטַּל, but קִטַּל] **קִדַּשׁ** but **קִדַּשׁ** (2:3); **בָּת**¹ but **בָּתִּי**²
 c. **דִּבְרִי** (24:30) for **דִּבְרִי**; **דִּמְכֶם** (9:5) for **דִּמְכֶם**; **דִּלְדִּתִּי**³
 5. a. **הִקְטַל** for **הִקְטַל**; **אָכַל** (1:29) for **אָכַל**; **חָפַצוּ**⁴
 b. **הִעֲטִיל** for **הִעֲטִיל**; **נִעְטַל** for **נִעְטַל**; **יִעֲטַל** for **יִעֲטַל**
 6. a. **יָקַם** = **יָקַם** = **יָקַם** (4:15); **אָתָּה** (6:18) for **אָתָּה**; **אִתְּךָ** (4:1) for **אִתְּךָ** (with) **אִתְּךָ**
 7. a. **נָדַח** (4:12) = **nādh** for **nā-ādh** for **nāwādh**.
 b. **תְּהוּ** (1:2) for **תְּהוּ** = **thōhūw**.
 c. **לְמִינִי** (1:11) for **לְמִינִי**; **יָוִם** (1:5) for **יָוִם** = **yāwm**; **בֵּין** (1:4) for **בֵּין** = **bāy(y)n**; **לְמִינִי** (1:11) for **לְמִינִי**; **בָּהוּ** (1:11) for **בָּהוּ**, etc., etc.
 8. a. **קָטַל** for **qā-tāl** for **qā-tā-lā** = **קָטַל**; cf. **קָטַלְנִי** for **qā-tā-lā-nī**; **יָקַטַל** for **yāq-tāl** for **yāq-tā-lā**; cf. **יָקַטַלְנִי** for **yāq-tā-lā-nī**; **-ē-nī** here, = **-ī-nī** = **-ū-nī**. **סִוֵּשׁ** for **sūšū** (*nom.*), or **sūšā** (*acc.*), or **sūšī** (*gen.*).
 b. **יָרָא** (1:4) for **יָרָא**; **יָעֲשָׂה** (1:7) for **יָעֲשָׂה**; **יָהִי** (1:3) for **יָהִי**

4. Attenuation⁵ of — (ā) to — (Y) has taken place,

a. In closed syllables containing preformatives: as in the Qāl Imperfect, the Nīph'al and Hīph'il Perfects.

b. In sharpened syllables: as in the Pī'el Perfect, and various nominal formations.

¹ Ex. 2:1. ² Ruth 2:8. ³ Ps. 2:7. ⁴ Ps. 1:3.

⁵ Cf. *sang, sing; largo, attingo; δάκρυλος and digitus; facit, diffinit.*

c. In closed and half-open syllables which have lost the tone, especially in the construct plural of nouns and before grave suffixes.

5. *Deflection*¹ of $\bar{\imath}$ (Y) to $\check{\imath}$, and of $\bar{\imath}$ (ü) to $\check{\imath}$ often takes place,

a. When they would stand in an unaccented closed syllable.

b. When they would stand before a guttural in a closed or half-open syllable.

6. *Sharpening* of $\bar{\imath}$ ($\check{\imath}$) and of $\bar{\imath}$ ($\check{\imath}$) to their original $\bar{\imath}$ (Y) and $\bar{\imath}$ (ü) takes place,

a. Especially when they would stand in a sharpened syllable.

7. *Lengthening* (or contraction) takes place,

a. When two similar vowels, generally by the dropping of a consonant, come together.

b. When a vowel and a semi-vowel come together; then $i+y=i$, $u+w=\hat{u}$.

c. When $\check{\imath}$ or \check{a} is followed by Y or y, or by ü or w; then $a+i$ or $y=\hat{e}$, $a+u$ or $w=\hat{o}$.

8. *Loss* of a vowel takes place, in the case of

a. The original final short vowel in *all* nominal and verbal forms.

b. Certain final vowels in apocopated forms (§ 100. 5).

Note.—In the original Semitic all forms, except the *Imv.* and the *Perf. 3 f. sg.*, ended in a vowel; but in Hebrew all these final vowels, when short, have fallen away, except when protected by a suffix, in which case they still exist under the incorrect name of *connecting vowel*.

366. TABLES OF VOWEL-CHANGES.

The following tables will present to the eye the various possible vowel-changes:—

TABLE I.

I	I	$\hat{i} \dots i+i$ or $i+y$ or $y+i \dots \dots \dots =$	\hat{i}
		$ay \dots a+y \dots \dots \dots =$	ay
		$\hat{e} (i) \dots a+i$ or $a+y \dots \dots \dots =$	$\hat{e} (i)$
		$e \dots a+y \dots \dots \dots =$	e
A	A	$\hat{o} \dots a+a \dots \dots \dots =$	\hat{o}
		$\hat{a} \dots a+a \dots \dots \dots =$	\hat{a}
		$aw \dots a+w \dots \dots \dots =$	aw
		$\hat{o} \dots a+u$ or $a+w \dots \dots \dots =$	\hat{o}
U	U	$\hat{u} \dots u+u$ or $u+w$ or $w+u \dots \dots \dots =$	\hat{u}

¹ Cf. *mōt* and *mōus*; *bulbus* and *βολβός*; *nummus* and *νόμος*.

TABLE II.

I	i	ɔ̃	original i deflected to.....ɔ̃
		ɪ	original i retained as.....ɪ
		ē	original i heightened to.....ē
		·	original i volatilized to.....·
		·	original i volatilized to.....·
		·	attenuated i volatilized to.....·
A	a	ɔ̃	original a attenuated to ɪ which then is treated like an original.... ɪ
		ɪ	original a retained as.....ɪ
		ā	original a heightened to.....ā
		ē	original a heightened to.....ē
		·	original a volatilized to.....·
		·	original a volatilized to.....·
U	u	ɔ̃	original u deflected to.....ɔ̃
		ɪ	original u retained as.....ɪ
		ē	original u heightened to.....ē
		·	original u volatilized to.....·
		·	original u volatilized to.....·
		·	original u volatilized to.....·

37. NEW VOWELS.

1. בִּדְמוּתָנוּ (1:26); בִּדְרֹגָה (1:26); לִמְאֹרֶת (1:15); בִּדְרֹקִיעַ (1:14).
בְּחָרִי¹ לְעִשׂוֹת (2:3); לְעַבְדִּי (2:5); לְאֹמֶר (1:22) for לְאֹמֶר.
2. a. פָּעֵם (2:23); בְּקֹר (1:5); זֶרַע (1:11); דִּשָּׂא (1:11); עֵרֵב (1:5).
b. מִמְּשַׁלֵּת (1:16) for מִמְּחַפֵּת; מִמְּחַפֵּת (1:2) for מִמְּשַׁלֵּת.
c. יִבְנֶה (2:22) for יִבֶּן; יִרְבֵּי (1:22) for יִרְעֵשׁ; יִרְעֵשׁ (1:7) for יִרְעֵשׁ.
3. יִהְיֶה (4:8) for יִהְיֶה; נִעְטָלָה (for נִעְטָלָה) for יִהְיֶה.

Under certain circumstances a new vowel may be said to arise. This takes place,

1. At the beginning of a word when, in inflection or composition, two Šwâs would come together. The new vowel is generally ־ (Y), but if either Šwâ is a compound one, the new vowel must correspond to it.

Note 1.—As a matter of fact, the insertion of a new vowel is only apparent, since in these cases we have merely the retention of an original vowel, perhaps attenuated or deflected.

¹ Ex. 11:3.

Note 2.—The syllable, thus formed, is usually a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

2. *At the end of a word*,¹ when two Š'wâs would come together. The new vowel in this case is generally ◡ (ě), but before or under a guttural it is ◡̄. The most common instances of this are,

- a. The large class of nouns called Segholates (§ 106.).
- b. A class of feminine formations resembling Segholates.
- c. Certain apocopated verbal forms (§ 100. 5).

Note.—The concurrence of two vowelless consonants at the end of a word is admissible, but only when the second is a strong consonant (ק, ט) or an aspirate.²

3. *In the middle of a word*, when a compound Š'wâ comes to stand before a simple Š'wâ. The former is, in every case, changed to its corresponding short vowel.

38. PAUSE.

1. יְתִבְשֻׁשׁ (2:25); נִפְתָּחוּ (7:11); בְּעִבְיֹךְ (3:17); אֲשַׁתְּךָ (3:17).
2. הַמַּיִם (1:2); לֵילָה (1:5); שָׁמַיִם (1:8); אֶכְלֶתָ (3:11); יִצְמַח (2:5); יָרַע (1:29) for יָרַע (= יָרַע); הִבֵּל (4:2) for הִבֵּל (= הִבֵּל).
3. אֶתָּה (3:11) for אֶתָּה; אֲנִכִּי (3:10) for אֲנִכִּי.
4. תִּקְחוּ (2:17); but וַיִּקְחוּ (11:28); and וַיִּקְחוּ (5:5, 8, 11, 14, 17, etc.).

The pause at the end of a verse or clause, indicated by the more powerful accents (§ 23. 3), causes certain changes:—

1. A half-vowel is restored to its original vowel, and this, if short, is heightened and accented.

Note.—The half-vowel standing before the suffix ך, which is from ◡̄, becomes é (§ 31. 2).

2. A short vowel is heightened to its corresponding tone-long. The ◡̄ which in Segholates has already been heightened to é, in pause becomes ◡̄̄.

3. The tone is frequently shifted from the ultima to the penult.

4. The tone which, in apocopated forms, has been drawn to the penult is restored to the ultima.

¹ Cf. *Peter* = *Petr* from *Petrus*; *bible* (German, *Bibel*) = *bûl* from *bûkka*.

² Cf. *fact*, *tact*.

VII. Euphony of Consonants.

39. ASSIMILATION.

1. מִתְחַת (1:7) for מִן-תַּחַת; מְכַלֵּי (2:2) for מִן-כָּל; מְקַדֵּם (2:8).
יִטַּע (2:8) for יָטַע; יִפָּח (2:7) for יָפַח; יִתֵּן (1:17) for יָתַן.
2. מִתְדַבֵּר (35:2) for מִתְדַבֵּר; אֶחָד (2:21) for אַחֲדָה.
3. יִקַּח (2:15) for יִלְקַח; יִצֵּק (28:18) for יִצְקֵה.

Remark.—שְׂכַנְתִּי (2:6) for מִן-הָאָרֶץ; נִחַמְתִּי (6:7) for לִנְפֹל.

Assimilation of the final consonant of a closed syllable to the initial consonant of the following syllable takes place:—

1. In the case of the weak ך, of the preposition מִן (§ 48. 1), and of the first radical of verbs פִּי (§ 84. 2).
2. In the case of ך of הֵת (§ 59. 5. b) and rarely of ך.
3. In the case of ך in לָקַח to take (§ 84. 2. R. 2) and ך in a few פִּי verbs (§ 90. 4).

Remark.—The letter ך is *not* assimilated when it stands (1) in an accented syllable, or (2) before a guttural (except ך), or (3) after the preposition ל.

Note.—Assimilation is indicated by a Dāghēš-forte in the following consonant, which, however, is rejected from final consonants (§ 14. 1).

40. REJECTION.

1. a. הֵת (4:12); לָקַח (4:11); נָשָׂא (19:9); שָׂאָה (4:7).
b. לָבַת (11:31); רָעַת (2:9); רָעַע (20:7); לָדַת (4:2).
c. נָחֲנוּ (42:11) for אֶנְחֲנוּ; אָכַל probably for מָאֶכַל.
2. לָאֹר (1:5) for לְהָאֹר; יָבִיל (1:7) for יְהַבִּיל; יָבִיל (2:1).
3. תָּמוּתוֹ (42:20) but תָּמוּתוֹן (3:3); פָּגִי' (1:2); הָיָה (2:10) for הָיָה.

The consonants most liable to rejection are the breathings א and ה, the liquids ל and ך, and the vowel-letters ו and י. These are often rejected:—

1. From the beginning of a word when there is no vowel beneath to sustain them:

a. In the case of ך of verbs פִּי (§ 84. 1) and of ל in לָקַח in the Qal Imv. and Infinitive Construct.

¹ Num. 7:89. ² In Baer and Delitzsch's Genesis, יָצַק. ³ Ex. 25:8. ⁴ Num. 14:3.
⁵ Ex. 3:2.

b. In the case of ך or ך' of verbs ך' in the same forms.

c. In a few isolated cases.

2. From the middle of a word when preceded only by a š-wā.

3. From the end of a word, by ordinary attrition, as in the case of ך and ך' of the plural endings ך' and ך'; and of a final ך' in verbs ל' (§ 100.).

Note 1.—On the rejection of ך and ך', see also § 43.

Note 2.—On the rejection of ך and ך', see also § 44.

41. ADDITION, TRANSPOSITION, COMMUTATION.

1. a. אֶתֶּן¹ and אֶתֶּן²; אֶתֶּן³; אֶתֶּן⁴; אֶתֶּן⁵
b. הִתְהַלֵּךְ (2:4); הִתְהַלֵּךְ (6:9).
2. נִשְׁחַח⁶ for הִשְׁחַח⁷; נִשְׁחַח⁸ for הִשְׁחַח⁹.
3. a. הִתְצַדֵּק¹⁰ for הִתְצַדֵּק¹¹; הִתְצַדֵּק¹² for הִתְצַדֵּק¹³.
b. עָשָׂה¹⁴ for עָשָׂה¹⁵; קָם¹⁶ for קָם¹⁷; יָצָא¹⁸ for יָצָא¹⁹.

1. The *addition* of a letter sometimes takes place at the beginning of a word to avoid harshness in pronunciation, as in the case of

a. א, called prosthetic, when used in the formation of nouns.

b. ה, called prosthetic, when used as a prefix in the formation of Hithpāl and Hithpāl stems.

2. The *transposition* of letters, of frequent occurrence in the province of the lexicon, occurs in the grammar only in the case of ת of the Hithpāl of verbs when it would stand before a sibilant.

3. The *commutation* of letters, of frequent occurrence in the province of the lexicon, occurs in the grammar in the case of

a. ת and ט in the Hithpāl stem.

b. ך and ך' in ך', ך' and ך' forms (see § 44. 1. a—e).

42. THE PECULIARITIES OF GUTTURALS.

1. a. הִתְהַלֵּךְ (1:7); הִתְהַלֵּךְ (1:25); הִתְהַלֵּךְ (1:22); הִתְהַלֵּךְ (1:9).
b. מִתְהַלֵּךְ (1:2); הִתְהַלֵּךְ (2:12); הִתְהַלֵּךְ (1:21); הִתְהַלֵּךְ (1:4); [פִּעַל].
2. a. יָצָא (1:4); יָצָא (2:6); יָצָא (2:5); יָצָא (1:26); יָצָא (2:24).
b. יָצָא (2:7); יָצָא (2:8); יָצָא (2:9); יָצָא (4:25); [קָם].

¹ Ex. 6:6. ² Jer. 32:21. ³ Lev. 2:2. ⁴ Gen. 14:12. ⁵ Deut. 28:19. ⁶ Mic. 6:16.
⁷ Gen. 22:5. ⁸ Gen. 44:16. ⁹ Josh. 9:12. ¹⁰ Ruth 4:7. ¹¹ Ex. 8:16.

- c. נָחֵם (2:9); יָחַץ (41:56); תָּחַד¹; תָּחַד (47:21).
 d. רָחַץ (1:2); רָקַע (1:6); מָרַע (1:11); זָרַע (1:29); רָקַע (1:15).
 3. a. אָלָה from ʾā-lā; אֱלֹהִים (1:1) from ʾġlāh; חָלִי from ḥōll.
 b. עָבַד (2:5); עָשׂוֹת (2:4); אָמַר (1:22); הָיֹת (2:18); cf. וְהָיָה (12:2).
 הָעֵמֶל⁴; פָּעַלְךָ (2:18); אָעֵשָׂה (2:6); יַעֲלֶה (2:26); נָעֲשָׂה (2:26).
 Remarks.—יָשַׁבַּת (2:2) but יַעֲבֹד (2:24); נָחֵם (2:9); יָרַחְהוּ for יָרַחְהוּ (4:8); הָעֵמֶד⁵ and הָעֵמֶד but הָעֵמֶד⁷.

The gutturals, in the order of their strength beginning with the weakest, are א, ר, ע, ה, ח. They have the following peculiarities:—

1. They refuse to be doubled (i. e., to receive Dāghēš-forte). But here a distinction must be made between

a. א and ר, which entirely reject the doubling, and require the heightening of the preceding vowel (§ 36. 2. b); and

b. ע, ה, and ח, of which ע sometimes, ה and ח nearly always, receive a so-called Dāghēš-forte implied, and allow a preceding vowel to remain short in a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

Note 1.—On the heightening to é of ă when standing before a guttural, with א (ā) or ר (ʾ), in which Dāghēš-forte is implied, see § 31. 2. c

2. They take, particularly before them, the guttural or α-vowels; hence

a. The vowel א (ă) is chosen instead of א (ā) or א (ä), especially when ă was the original vowel.

b. The vowel א (ă) is chosen instead of א (ā) or א (ä), especially when ă was a collateral form.

c. The vowel א (ä), arising by depression from an attenuated א (ā), is often chosen instead of א (ă), for the sake of dissimilarity.

d. The vowel א steals in between a heterogeneous long vowel and a final guttural as an aid in pronunciation. This א is called Pāthāḥ-furtive; it is a mere transition-sound and does not make a syllable. It disappears when the guttural ceases to be final.

Note 1.—The letter ח (1) does not receive Dāghēš-forte, and (2) often shows a preference for א, and is consequently classed with the gutturals.

Note 2.—A final א is not a consonant, nor is final ח, unless it contain Māppiq (§ 16. 1).

3. They have a decided preference for compound Š-wā. Hence there is found under gutturals

¹ Dt. 23:23. ² Ex. 3:23. ³ Dt. 23:61. ⁴ Ruth 3:12. ⁵ Num. 5:12, 30. ⁶ Ps. 21:2.
⁷ Num. 3:6; 8:12.

a. A compound Š'wâ, rather than a simple Š'wâ, in the place of an original vowel; and in this case the compound Š'wâ of the class to which the original vowel belonged, is used.

b. An *inserted* compound Š'wâ for facilitating the pronunciation; and here (1) an initial guttural takes ֿ, except in the case of א, and of ה and ח in the verbs הִיָּה and חִיָּה, which prefer ֿֿ.

(2) a medial guttural takes that Š'wâ which corresponds to the preceding vowel.

Remark 1.—Thus where in *strong* forms there is found a closed syllable, in *guttural* forms, there is often found a half-open syllable.

Remark 2.—Under the strong gutturals, especially ח, the use of the compound Š'wâ for the facilitation of pronunciation is not so usual.

Remark 3.—When a compound Š'wâ comes to stand before a simple Š'wâ, the former is always changed to a vowel (§ 37. 3).

Remark 4.—The combination ֿֿֿ often becomes ֿֿֿ, when removed to a distance from the tone.

48. THE WEAKNESS OF א AND ה.

1. a. בָּרָא (1:1); קָרָא (1:5); יָקָרָא (1:5); מָצָא (2:20); תּוֹצֵא (1:24).

b. רָאשִׁית (1:1) for רָאשִׁית; רָאשִׁים (2:10) for רָאשִׁים; לְקִרְאָתָא (15:10) for לְקִרְאָתָא; לְאָמַר (1:22) for לְאָמַר; בְּאֱלֹהִים (3:5) for בְּאֱלֹהִים; יֵאמֶר (1:3) for יֵאמֶר.

Remarks.—יָרָא (1:4); חָטָא¹; אָכַל (3:12) for אָכַל; יָרָשִׁית for יָרָשִׁית.

2. a. לָאֹר (1:5) for לָהֹאֹר; לְחָשֶׁךְ (1:5) for לְהַחֲשֶׁךְ; בְּיוֹם (1:18).

b. יִבְדֹּל (1:7) for יִהְבְּדֹל; תִּרְאָה (1:9) for תִּהְרָאָה.

c. לְמִינֵהוּ (1:11) for לְמִינֵהוּ; בּוֹ (1:11) for בְּהוּ; אֲתָהּ (2:3) for אֲתָהּ.

The letters א and ה, being exceedingly weak, not only occasion change, but likewise suffer change:

1. א loses its consonantal power and is said to *quiesce* or to *be silent*:

a. Always, when it stands at the end of a word; here belong all forms of a א"ל character.

b. Often, when it stands in the middle of a word; as,

(1) when a preceding vowelless consonant steals its vowel;

(2) when a preceding short vowel absorbs its compound Š'wâ.

¹ Deut. 15:9. * Deut. 11:12.

Remark 1.—A final \aleph , preceded by a simple \check{S} -wā is termed *otiant*.

Remark 2.—A quiescent \aleph is frequently elided from the middle of a word.

2. η almost never loses its power at the end of a word. It is always distinguished from the vowel-letter η by the presence of a Mäppiq (§ 16. 1). But on account of its weakness it is often entirely lost:

a. In the case of the article after an inseparable preposition (§ 47. 4).

b. In NYph'al, HYph'il, Hōph'al and Hlythpā'el verbal forms after a preformative of gender or person.

c. From between two vowels, which then contract.

Note.—The η of ל' verbs and nouns (§ 100.) is *always* a vowel-letter and has no connection with the η here considered.

44. THE WEAKNESS OF \aleph AND $\text{'}.$

1. a. יָלַד (4:23) for יָלַד (cf. יָלַד 11:30); יָשַׁב [in יָשַׁב (4:16)] for יָשַׁב.

b. יָקִים; יָתִירָה but cf. הִתְיַדַּע (45:1).

c. יָעֲשֶׂה; עֲשִׂיתָ for עֲשִׂיתָ for עֲשִׂיתָ; יָרְבֵּן.⁴

d. יָשָׁן (2:21) for יָשָׁן; יָצַר (2:7) for יָצַר.

e. הָבִיא (4:4) for הָבִיא for הָבִיא; הָאִיר (1:17) for הָאִיר.

2. a. יָדַע (3:22) for יָדַע; יָצָא (8:16) for יָצָא; יָצָא (4:16) for יָצָא.

b. נָכַח (41:32) = nākhôn = nākhân = nākhân for nākh-wân = נָכַח.

מָקוֹם (1:9) = mākôm = mākâm = mākâm for māk-wâm = מָקוֹם.

c. יָשָׁת (4:25) = šāth for šā-yāth; נָדָה (4:14) = nādh for nāwādh.

יָכַל (2:1) = y'khüllû for y'khüll-wû; יָקוּוּ (1:9) for יָקוּוּ.

d. הָיָה (2:10) = hāyā for hāyāwā; יָעֲלָה (2:6) = yā'lé for yā'lāwū.

הָשָׁקָה (2:6) = hāsqā for hāsqāwā; יָהִיָּה (1:29) = yāhyé for yāhyāwū.

The semi-vowels, or vowel-consonants, \aleph and ' , occasion a very large number of changes:—

1. *Commuation of \aleph into ' takes place,*

a. Almost always at the beginning of a word, the exceptions being very few.

b. Frequently in the Pfäl of י' verbs, and generally in י' verbs after ה' of the Hlythpā'el.

¹ Ruth 4:7. ² Num. 1:18 ³ Ex. 3:16. ⁴ Deut. 8:12.

c. Whenever it is retained as the third radical in verbs ל'ך, both when final and when medial (§ 100. 3).

d. When it would follow i in a closed syllable, as in the Qāl Imperfect of verbs י'פ which have a י'פ treatment (§ 90. 2. b).

e. When it would be followed by i in a closed syllable as in Hīph'il forms of verbs י'ץ (§ 94. 1. b).

Note.—Commutation of י into ך is of rare occurrence.

2. *Elision takes place,*

a. Of an initial ך when supported only by Š'wâ, as in certain י'פ Inf's Construct and Imv's (§ 90. 2. a); and also when in the Qāl Impf. the ך, following י, does not go over to י, according to § 44. 1. d.

b. Of a medial ך and י, whenever, following a consonant, they precede the vowel a (§ 94. 1. c. (2)); in this case the ä becomes in compensation â, and this, ô; as in the י'ץ and י'ץ Nīph'al and nominal forms.

c. Of a medial ך and י, whenever they stand between two vowels, or between a half-vowel and a vowel.

d. Of a final ך and י in verbs called ל'ך, the original vowel following them having been previously lost; in this case the vowel preceding, nearly always ä, is heightened to ā in Perfects, to é in Imperfects and Participles (see for details, § 100. 1-3).

3. a. תוֹךְ (1:6) for תוֹךְ; בֵּין (1:4) for בֵּין; בֵּית (12:15) for בֵּית.
 נִרְעָה (41:21); תוֹצֵא (1:11) for תוֹצֵא; תִּשְׁיב (4:7) for תִּשְׁיב.
 חֵץ (3:14) for חֵץ; חֵץ (3:19).
 b. עֲשֵׂה (6:14) = 'sê for עֲשֵׂה; פָּנִי (1:2) = p'nê for פָּנִי.
 c. הוֹסֵד for הוֹסֵד; יִשָּׁן (2:21) for יִשָּׁן; יִצָּר (2:7) for יִצָּר;
 קוֹם (13:17) for קוֹם.
 d. תָּשׁוּב (3:19) for tās-wūbh; יָקוּם = יָקוּם = יָקוּם.
 תָּשִׁים (6:16) for tās-yīm; מָקִים (9:9) = מָקִים = מָקִים.
 4. a. וּבֵן (1:4); וּמְלָאךְ (1:22); וּלְמַקְוֶה (1:10); וּנְקָבָה (1:27).
 b. תָּהוּ (1:2) for תָּהוּ; יִשְׁתַּחֲוּ (18:2) for יִשְׁתַּחֲוּ.
 c. וּשְׁמַעְתִּיו for וּשְׁמַעְתִּיו; אָפִיר (2:7) for אָפִיר; אָפִיר (4:5).
 5. a. יָלַד (4:26); יָדַע (4:1); יָלַד (4:18); יָצַר (2:8); יָקוּ (1:9).
 b. עָשָׂה; נָי; see also the cases under 4. c, above.
 c. יָלַד (4:18); חָוָה (3:20); שְׁלוֹתִי.

¹ Deut. 1:44. ² Ezra 3:11. ³ Ex. 21:19.

⁴ It may be said that in this case a helping ך is inserted (§ 90. 2. b).

⁵ Deut. 1:17. ⁶ Ex. 3:16. ⁷ Deut. 4:7. ⁸ Job 3:26.

3. *Contraction takes place,*

- a. Of ך or ך' with a preceding *a*, when a consonant follows, as
 - (1) in ך'ך and ך'ך Segholates (§ 106. 2. d);
 - (2) in the ך'ך Niph'al and Hyph'il (§ 90. 3. b), and the ך'ך Hyph'il (§ 92. 2);
 - (3) before ך'ך in ך'ך Imperfects and Imv's, and before ך and ך' in plural of nouns (§ 80. 5); here *ay* gives ך' (e).
- b. Of ך or ך' with a preceding *a*, when a consonant does *not* follow, as
 - (1) in the Imperative of verbs ך'ך (§ 100. 1. f);
 - (2) in the Construct plural ending ך' (= *ay*) (§ 124. 4).
- c. Of ך or ך' with a preceding *u* or *i* respectively, when a consonant follows, as
 - (1) in the ך'ך Höph'al (§ 90. 3. c), and by analogy the ך'ך and ך'ך Höph'als;
 - (2) in the Qāl Imperfect of verbs ך'ך (§ 92. 1), and of those verbs ך'ך whose ך becomes ך' (§ 90. 2. b);
 - (3) in the Qāl Inf. const. and Imv. of verbs ך'ך (§ 94. 1. a. (1)) and ך'ך (§ 96. 1).
- d. Of ך or ך' with a following *u* or *i* respectively, when a consonant follows, as
 - (1) in the Qāl Imperfect of verbs ך'ך (§ 94. 1. a. (1));
 - (2) in the Qāl Imperfect of verbs ך'ך (§ 96. 1) and in the Hyph'il of verbs ך'ך (§ 94. 1. b).

4. *Vocalization of ך to ך takes place,*

- a. At the beginning of a word in the case of the conjunction ך (§ 49. 2).
- b. At the end of a word, whenever ך would be preceded by a consonant, as
 - (1) in the case of ך'ך (or ך'ך) Segholates (§ 106. 2. e);
 - (2) in certain apocopated verbal forms. But
- c. The reverse takes place, viz., change of ך to ך, especially in the case of the suffix ך'ך, when it is attached
 - (1) to verbal forms ending in a vowel, and
 - (2) to the plural ending used before suffixes, viz., ך', of which, however, the ך is lost (being only orthographically retained), and the ך heightened to ך (§ 124.).

5. *The consonantal force of ך or ך' is retained,*

- a. When as radicals they stand at the beginning of syllables.
- b. When a heterogeneous vowel, except *a*, precedes.
- c. When they would receive Dāghēs-forse (§ 90. 3. a), and in a few exceptional cases.

PART SECOND—ETYMOLOGY.

VIII. Inseparable Particles.

45. THE ARTICLE.

1. הַשָּׁמַיִם (1:1); הַמַּיִם (1:2); הַיַּבְשָׁה (1:9); הַיּוֹם (1:14); הַלַּיְלָה (1:14).
2. הַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:4); הַחֵהָה (1:21); הַחַיִּים (2:9); הַהוּא (2:12); הַחֹלֶךְ (2:14).
3. הָאָרֶץ (1:1); הָאוֹר (1:4); הָרֶקִיעַ (1:7); הָעוֹף (1:22); הָעֵץ (1:29).
4. הָעֵנָן;⁶ הָעֵץ;⁴ הַהֶמְנוֹן;³ הַהָרִים;² הַחֹק;¹ הַחֹג.

Remark 1.—הַיָּאֲדָה⁸ for הַמִּלְדָּה; הַמִּלְדָּה⁷ for הַיָּאֲדָה.

Remark 2.—הָעָם¹⁰ for הָהָר; הָהָר for הָאָרֶץ (1:1) for הָעָם.

Remark 3.—לְהַחֲשֹׁךְ (1:5) for לְהָאֹר; לְהָאֹר (1:5) for לְהַחֲשֹׁךְ.

The Article was originally הָ, but the ל is always assimilated (§ 39.); hence,

1. The usual form of the Article is הָ with a Dāghēš-forte in the following letter..... הָ
2. Before the strong gutturals הָ and חָ which may be doubled by implication (§ 42. 1. b), it is..... הָ
3. Before the weak gutturals אָ and עָ, and generally before עָ, which cannot be doubled (§ 42. 1. a), = is heightened to =..... הָ
4. Before חָ, and before an unaccented הָ, עָ, the = is heightened to = (é) (§ 31. 2. c), for the sake of dissimilarity..... הָ

Remark 1.—The Dāghēš-forte of the Article may of course be omitted from vowelless consonants (§ 14. 2).

Remark 2.—The words for *earth*, *mountain*, *people* irregularly change their vowel after the Article.

Remark 3.—The הָ of the Article is elided after the prepositions בְּ, לְ, לְ (§ 43. 2. a), and the vowel is given to the preposition.

¹ 1 Kgs. 8:65. ² Num. 13:18. ³ Gen. 7:19. ⁴ 1 Sam. 4:14. ⁵ 1 Sam. 25:24.
⁶ Ex. 19:22. ⁷ Ex. 1:19. ⁸ Ex. 1:22. ⁹ Ex. 3:12. ¹⁰ Gen. 14:18.

46. HĒ INTERROGATIVE.

1. (?) אֵלֶּיךָ... הַמֶּן-הָעֵץ (3:11); (?) הַשְׁמֵר אֶחָי אֲנֹכִי (4:9).
2. (?) הַיָּאֵלֶךְ וְקִרְאֵתִי לְךָ אִשָּׁה (30:15); (?) הַמַּעַט קָחְתָּךְ אֶת-אִישִׁי (7:1).
3. הַלְבֵן מָאָה שָׁנָה יוֹלֵד (?) ³ הַהִיטָה ³ הָאָמֵר (17:17).

In direct, and likewise indirect, interrogation, a particle is used called *Hē Interrogative* :—

1. It is usually written with *Hāṭēph Pāthāḥ*..... הֵ
 2. Before vowelless consonants, and gutturals, it is written.... הֵ
 3. Before gutturals with ׀, it is written (§ 31. 2. c)..... הֵ
- while rarely, especially with letters which have simple *š'wā*, it is written with *Dāghēš-forse* separative (§ 15. 4)..... הֵ

Note.—The syllable formed, when the pointing is =, is the half-open syllable, and the following *š'wā* is always vocal (§ 26. 4).

47. THE INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.

1. לְאֵתָת (1:14); לְהַבְדִּיל (1:11); לְמִינוּ (1:6); בְּתוֹךְ (1:1); בְּרִאשִׁית (1:14).
2. בְּדִמּוּתָנוּ (1:18); לְמִשְׁלַל (1:15); לְמִאֲזוּרָת (1:14); בְּרִקְעָה (1:26).
3. בְּחִירָה ⁴ לְאִמֹר for לְאִמֹר (1:22); לְעֶבֶד (2:5); לְעֶשֶׂת (2:3); לְעֶשֶׂת (2:3).
4. בְּיוֹם (1:18); לְיָבֶשֶׁת (1:10); לְרִקְעָה (1:7); לְחֶשֶׁךְ (1:5); לְאֹר (1:5).
5. לְקַחַת (4:11); לְדַעַת (3:22); לְכֶם (1:29); לְמִים (1:6).

Remark 1.—לְאִרְנֵי (18:30, 32); לְאִלֵּהִים (3:5); לְאִלֵּהִים (17:7, 8).

Remark 2.—לְיִהוָה (4:3) for לְאִרְנֵי; *proper writing* לְיִהוָה.

Three prepositions, בְּ, לְ, אֶל, are always *prefixed* to the words which they govern. Their vowel was, originally, =; but now, they are found written :—

1. Ordinarily, with simple *š'wā*..... =
2. Before consonants having simple *š'wā*, with = (§ 37. 1)..... =
3. Before gutturals having compound *š'wā*, with the corresponding short vowel (§ 37. 1)..... =, =, = (δ)
4. Before the Article, with the vowel of the Article,..... = or = (ā)
5. Before a tone-syllable, sometimes with tone-long..... = (ā)

¹ Ex. 2:7. ² Job 34:31. ³ Joel 1:2. ⁴ Ex. 11:8.

Remark 1.—The א of אֲדֹנָי LORD and אֱלֹהִים GOD loses its consonantal force after the prepositions (§ 48. 1. b).

Remark 2.—The word יְהוָה, which is written יְהוֹה *Jehovah*, i. e., with the vowels of אֲדֹנָי, rather than יְהוּה as it should be written, appears with the preposition as לַיהוָה (cf. לְאֲדֹנָי).

Note 1.—The original ׀ of the prepositions is usually volatilized (§ 36. 3. a) to ׀, or heightened (§ 36. 2. a) to ׀ (ā); it is retained before gutturals with ׀, but assimilated to ׀ before ׀, and to ׀ (ø) before ׀.

Note 2.—For prepositions with pronominal suffixes, see § 51. 3, 4.

48. THE PREPOSITION מִן.

1. מִן-הָאָרֶץ (2:6); מִן-תַּחַת (1:7); מִן-קֶדֶם (2:8) for מִן-קֶדֶם.
2. מִחוּץ (6:14); מִמֶּלֶךְ (1:7) for מִן-עַל; מִן-אִישׁ (2:23) for מִן-אִישׁ.

The preposition מִן *from*, really the construct state of the noun מִן ¹*part*, is written separately, chiefly before the Article; elsewhere it is *prefixed* and appears:—

1. Usually with its ׀ assimilated (§ 39. 1)..... מִן.
 2. Before ׀, rarely with Dāghēs-forte implied (§ 42. 1. b)..... מִן
- but before other gutturals, with ׀ heightened (§ 36. 2. b)..... מִן

Note.—On the reduplication of מִן before pronominal suffixes, see § 51. 5.

49. WĀW CONJUNCTIVE.

1. וְאֵת (1:1); וְהָאָרֶץ (1:2); וְלֹחֶשֶׁךְ (1:5); וְשָׁנִים (1:14); וְשָׁמַיִם (2:4).
2. וְבֵן (1:4); וְמִלֵּא (1:22); וְבַעֲוֹף (1:26); וְלִמְקוֹה (1:10); וְנִקְבָּה (1:27).
3. וְעָשָׂה (24:12); וְהָיָה (12:2) for וְהָיָה; וְעָשִׂיתָם (6:17); וְאָנִי (6:17).
4. וְכִהּוּ (1:2); וְרָמַשׁ (1:24); וְרַע (2:9); וְנָדָר (4:12).

The conjunction *and*, originally ׀, is now found written:—

1. Ordinarily with simple š'wā (§ 32. 2. R.)..... ׀
2. Before ב, מ, פ (§ 44. 4. a), and vowelless consonants..... ׀
3. Before gutturals having compound š'wā, with the corresponding short vowel (§ 37. 1)..... ׀, ׀, ׀ (ø)
4. Before a tone-syllable, sometimes with tone-long (§ 31. 1. c)... ׀ (ā)

Note 1.—׀ with יְדִי gives יְדִי (1:6).

Note 2.—On ׀, the strengthened form of ׀, which is called Wāw Consecutive and is used with the Imperfect, see § 78.

¹ Cf. -ן from ׀. ² Deut. 4:8, 16, 23, 25.

IX. Pronouns.

50. THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

1. The following are the forms of the Personal Pronoun:—

<i>He</i>	הוא	<i>They (m.)</i>	הֵם, הֵנָּה
<i>She</i>	היא	<i>They (f.)</i>	הֵן, הֵנָּה
<i>Thou (m.)</i>	אַתָּה	<i>Ye (m.)</i>	אַתֶּם
<i>Thou (f.)</i>	אַתְּ	<i>Ye (f.)</i>	אַתֶּנָּה, אַתֶּן
<i>I</i>	אֲנִי, אֲנִיךָ	<i>We</i>	אֲנֵנוּ, אֲנֵכֶנוּ

2. The following are pausal forms:—

אֲנִי, אֲנִיךָ; אַתָּה and אַתֶּנָּה; אֲנֵנוּ.

3. The following remarks on the forms of the Pronouns are to be noted:—

- a.* *she* is written **היא** in the Pentateuch, except eleven times.
- b.* *thou (m.)* is written five times defectively **אַתָּה**.
- c.* *thou (f.)* was originally **אַתִּי** or **אַתִּין**; seven times K^{thibh} has **אַתִּי**, which would be pronounced ätîl.
- d.* **אֲנִי** *I (c.)* is more common than the longer form **אֲנִיךָ**.
- e.* **הֵנָּה** *they (f.)* is more common than **הֵן**, the latter occurring only with prefixes.
- f.* **אַתֶּם** *ye (m.)* is for an original **אַתֶּם** (see § 29. 4. N. 2).
- g.* **אַתֶּן** *ye (f.)*, for **אַתֶּנָּה**, occurs but once,¹ but four times.²
- h.* **אֲנֵנוּ** *we* is the usual form, **אֲנֵכֶנוּ** occurring but six times,³ and a form **אֲנֵנִי** but once.⁴

Note 1.—The **הֵ** which appears in several of the forms was probably originally demonstrative, but has lost its force.

Note 2.—The following comparative table of the Personal Pronouns in the more important Semitic languages will be of interest:

¹ Exek. 34:31. ² Gen. 31:6; Exek. 18:11, 20; 24:17.

³ Gen. 43:11; Ex. 16:7, 8; Num. 33:32; 2 Sam. 17:12; Lam. 3:43.

⁴ Jer. 43:3 (K^{thibh}).

Arabic.	Assyrian.	Aramaic.	Hebrew.
huwā	šū	הוא	הוא
hiyā	šī	היא	היא
anta	atta	} את or אתה	אתה
anti	atti		את
anā	anaku	אנא	אני
hum	šūnu	המון, אנן	הם, הקה
hunna	šīna	אנן	הנה, הן
antum	attuna	אתון	אתם
antunna	attina	אתינן	אתנה, אתן
nahnu	anini	אנחנו	נחנו, אנחנו

51. PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

TABULAR VIEW.

1. Separate Forms.	2. אני, את, וואו	3. ל, וואו 3 and 7.	4. ב, וואו	5. מן, וואו
Singular.				
3 m. הו	אתו	בו	במֹהוּ	מִמֶּנּוּ
3 f. ה	אתה	בה	במִיה	מִמֶּנָּה
2 m. ך	אתך	בְּךָ, בִּיךָ	בְּמִיךָ	מִמֶּךָ, מִמֶּךָ
2 f. ך	אתך	בְּךָ	—	מִמֶּךָ
1 c. ' or נִי	אתִי	בִּי	בְּמִוִּנִי	מִמֶּנִּי
Plural.				
3 m. הם or ם	אתם	בָּם, בֵּהֶם	בְּמֹהֶם, בְּהֶם	מִמֶּהֶם
3 f. הן or ן	אתן	בָּהֶן	—	מִמֶּהֶן
2 m. כם	אתכם	בָּכֶם	בְּמֹכֶם, בְּכֶם	מִמֶּכֶם
2 f. כן	—	בָּכֶן	—	מִמֶּכֶן
1 c. נו	אתנו	בָּנוּ	בְּמִוֵּנוּ	מִמֶּנּוּ

When a pronoun is to be governed by a verb, a noun or a preposition, a shortened form must be used:—

1. The "separate forms," given above, are the fragments of the pronouns which are thus used. They are attached directly to nominal and verbal forms ending in a vowel, but a so-called connecting-vowel is employed with forms ending in a consonant. This connecting-vowel is strictly a part of the stem or verbal form to which the suffix is attached.

a. In the second person, sing. and plur., the palatal or *k*-sound, is substituted for the lingual or *t*-sound.

b. The suffixes כֶּם, כֵּן, הֶם, הֵן always receive the accent and are termed *grave*; all others are *light*.

c. ׳ is used with nouns; ׳ with verbs.

d. הֶם and הֵן are used with plural nouns; ם and ם are used with verbs and singular nouns.

Note.—On the union of verbs with suffixes, see § 74.; on the union of nouns with suffixes, see §§ 124, 125.

2. When for any reason it is impossible, or undesirable, to attach the suffix directly to a governing verb, it may be written in connection with אֵת, the sign of the definite accusative, which, however, except before כֶּם, assumes the form אֶת or אֹת ('ôth).

Note.—The original 'ôth (= 'ûth) was confused with 'ôth which, shortened to 'ûth, gave rise to 'êth, as אֶתָּם became אֵתָּם, etc. (§ 29. 4. N. 2).

3. The prepositions ב and ל restore and heighten their original — before the suffixes (except ׳ and ך); this vowel (ā)

a. Contracts with הֵן and forms (āhû =) הֵן (ô); with הֶן and forms (āhā =) הֶן (âh); but elsewhere,

b. Appears either before or under the tone.

Note.—While either בֶּם or בָּהֶם may be used, only לָהֶם is found.

4. Between the preposition ב and the suffixes, there is generally found an inserted syllable מו. This syllable, found in poetry also after ב and ל, is a form of the pronoun מַה *what*.

5. The preposition מ is reduplicated before most of the suffixes; in some cases,

a. The final ן is assimilated: מִמֶּנּוּ for מִמֶּנּוּ; מִמֶּנּוּ for מִמֶּנּוּ; מִמֶּנּוּ (from us) for מִמֶּנּוּ.

b. The consonant of the suffix is assimilated backwards and represented in ן: מִמֶּנּוּ (from him) for מִמֶּנּוּ; מִמֶּנּוּ for מִמֶּנּוּ.

Note 1.—The ן in מִמֶּנּוּ, etc., is deflected from ן (29. 4).

Note 2.—Several variant forms, besides those given, are found, especially in poetry.

52. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. זֶה (זו) <i>this</i> (m.) | זֹאת <i>this</i> (f.) | אֵלֶּה (אֵל) <i>these</i> (m. or f.) |
| 2. הַזֶּה <i>that</i> (m.) | הַזֵּה <i>that</i> (f.) | { הֵם or הֵמָּה <i>those</i> (m.)
הֵן or הֵנָּה <i>those</i> (f.) |
| 3. הַלְהֵּה <i>yonder</i> (m.) | הַלְהֵּה <i>yonder</i> (f.) | הַלְהֵּה <i>yonder</i> (o.) |

1. a. זֶה = zé, heightened from za (acc.).
 b. זֶה is poetic, and used more frequently like a relative; it is really a sort of nominative to זֶה.
 c. זֶה = zôth, for zâth (§ 30. 6), i. e., זֶה with feminine ending ה.
 d. זֶה has Dāghēš-forse *firmative*; זֶה occurs only eight times, and then always in the Pentateuch and with the article.
 2. The personal pronouns of the third person are used as remote demonstratives.
 3. The forms translated *yonder* are stronger than the usual remote demonstratives, but very rare,—the first occurring twice,¹ the second, once,² the third, seven times.³
 Note.—זֶה is closely related to הֵן the article, which was originally a demonstrative.

53. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. הַזֶּה *who, which, that*.
2. •הַזֶּה, sometimes •הַזֶּה.

1. The more frequent relative is properly a noun in the construct state meaning *place*:—
 a. It does not vary for gender or number.
 b. It is frequently merely a sign of relation.
 2. •הַזֶּה, or •הַזֶּה is in no way connected with הַזֶּה, but is a distinct pronoun. It is found
 a. Exclusively in the Song of Solomon, and frequently in Ecclesiastes.
 b. Occasionally in other books, as Judges, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, Job, and the later Psalms.

54. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

1. מִי *who?* מַה *what?*
2. a. מִה־יִקְרָא (2:19); מִה־זֹּאת (3:13); מִה־שְּׁמוֹ (Ex. 3:13).
 b. מִה־הָיָה (31:36); מִה־הָיָה;⁴ מִה־הָיָה.⁵
 c. מִה־אֵלֶּה;⁶ מִה־רֵאיוֹתָם;⁷ *also* מִה־הֵנָּה (21:29).
 d. מִה־עֲשִׂיתָ (4:10); מִה־חָטָאתִי (20:9); מִה־חָדָל.⁸

¹ Gen. 24:36; 37:19. ² Ezek. 36:35. ³ Judg. 6:20; 1 Sam. 14:1; 17:26; 2 Kgs. 4:26; 23:17; Dan. 8:16; Zech. 3:8. ⁴ Num. 16:11. ⁵ Num. 18:18. ⁶ Zech. 1:9.
⁷ Judg. 9:48. ⁸ Ps. 39:4.

1. מָּ refers to persons; מֶּ, to things.

2. מֶּ is variously pointed, according to the character of the consonant which follows:—

a. Before consonants which can be doubled, it is..... מֶּ

b. Before strong gutturals (ח and ע), it is..... מֶּ

c. Before weak gutturals (א, ג, י), it is..... מֶּ

d. Before gutturals with ׀, it is (§ 31. 2. c)..... מֶּ

Note 1.—The Dāghāz-forte following מֶּ is compensative (§15.1), arising from the assimilation of ח which was a consonant.

Note 2.—The forms מֶּ and מֶּ are sometimes found before other letters than gutturals.

Note 3.—In the majority of cases מֶּ is connected with the following word by Māqqēph, and with ׀ often forms a single word, מֶּ׀.

Note 4.—By means of 'א (where?) prefixed to the demonstrative ׀ or אֵל, another interrogative is formed.¹

Note 5.—Reference should also be made to the expression פֶּלִי אֵלִי, equivalent to *a certain one*, which is used as an indefinite pronoun.²

¹ Cf. Jer. 5:7; Eccles. 11:6; 1 Kgs. 13:12.

² Cf. Ruth 4:1; 2 Kgs. 6:8.

X. The Strong Verb.

55. ROOTS.

1. ברא (1:1); מְבַרֵּל (1:6) *from* ברל (3:8) *from* הלך (2:3); שבת (2:3); הִמְטִיר (2:5) *from* מטר; תִּפְקַחְנָה (3:7) *from* פקח.
2. בָּרָא (1:1) *he created*; שָׁבַת (2:3) *he rested*; לָקַח (2:22) *he took*.
הָלַךְ (3:8) *he walked*; שָׁמַע (3:17) *he heard*; פָּתַח (3:7) *he opened*.
3. מָוֹת (3:4) *to die*, מָת *he died*; שָׁם (2:8) *to put*, שָׂם *he put*.

All words are derived from so-called roots; concerning these it may be noted:—

1. While there are a very few roots of *four* letters, the body of Hebrew roots consist of only three letters, called *radicals*.

2. The root is generally pronounced with the vowels of the third person singular masculine of the Perfect tense (§ 57. 3. N. 1), this being the simplest of all verbal forms.

3. Those roots, however, whose second radical is ך or ך', are pronounced with the vowel of the Infinitive, because the ך or ך' does not appear in the third person singular masculine of the Perfect tense.

Note 1.—The root is not in itself a word; it exists solely in the mind of the philologist. ברא is a root, but the word is בָּרָא.

Note 2.—Many of the roots now appearing to be triliteral, are really biliteral; their triliteral forms being artificial.

Note 3.—For many words there has as yet been found no root.

56. CLASSES OF VERBS.

1. שָׁבַת (2:3); דָּבַק (2:24); מָשַׁל (1:18); בָּרַל (1:4); קָדַשׁ (2:3).
2. a. עָוִב (2:24); הָרַג (4:8); רָחַף (1:2); זָרַע (1:11); שָׁלַח (3:22).
b. נָתַן (1:17); נָגַד (3:11); חָיָה (3:22); סָבַב (2:11); חָלַל (4:26).
c. חָצַר (2:7); חָצָא (2:10); מָוֹת (3:4); בָּרָא (1:1); עָשָׂה (1:11).

The vowels employed in the inflection of words, vary somewhat with the character of the consonants composing the *root*, strong consonants occasioning no change, weak consonants occasioning considerable change (§ 4. 2). A root is therefore classified as

1. *Strong*, when it contains no consonant which will in any way affect the vowels usually employed in a given inflection.

2. *Weak* (§ 77. 1-3), when it contains one or more consonants which will affect the vowels usually employed ; as

a. Gutturals which (1) reject *Dāghēs-forte*, (2) prefer the *α*-class vowels, (3) take compound instead of simple *Š-wā* (§ 42. 1-3).

b. Letters which may be assimilated, as *נ* ; or may be contracted, as when the same letter occurs twice in succession.

c. Letters which are so weak as to be liable to rejection, as *א, ה, ו, י*.

57. INFLECTION.

1. a. *בָּרָא* (1:1) from *בָּרָא* ; *קָרָא* (1:5) from *קָרָא* ; *בָּרַל* (1:4) from *בָּרַל*.
 b. *קָדַשׁ* (2:3) from *קָדַשׁ* ; *לָקַח* (3:23) from *לָקַח* ; *יָלַד* (4:26) from *יָלַד*.
 c. *נָפַקַח* (3:5) from *פָּקַח* ; *הִמְטִיר* (2:5) from *מָטַר* ; *הוֹחֵל* (4:26) from *חָלַל*.
2. *יִשְׁבֹּת* (2:2) *he will rest* ; *שָׁמַעְתִּי* (3:10) *I heard* ; *שָׁרְצוּ* (1:21) *they swarmed* ; *אָכַלְתָּ* (3:18) *thou hast eaten* ; *הִפְקַחְנָהּ* (3:7) *they will be opened*.
3. *יִדְרֹגְהוּ* (4:8) *he will kill him* ; *תֹּאכַלְנָהּ* (3:17) *thou shalt eat it*.

The inflection of a verb includes three things :—

1. The formation of verb-stems, of which there are,
 - a. The simple verb-stem, generally identical with the root.
 - b. Verb-stems formed by *doubling* one of the radicals, generally the middle one.
 - c. Verb-stems formed by the use of *prefixes*.
2. The addition to the verb-stem of affixes and prefixes for the indication of tense or mood, person, number, gender.
3. The various changes of the verbal forms, which take place when pronominal suffixes are attached as objects.

Note 1.—The Hebrew verb has for each stem (1) a Perfect tense, which indicates finished or completed action, (2) an Imperfect, which indicates unfinished action, (3) an Imperative (except in Passive stems), (4) two Infinitives, and (5) a Participle.

Note 2.—The Perfect and Imperfect, which may be called tenses, are inflected to distinguish number, person, and *gender*.

Note 3.—The Imperative is used only in the second person, masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

58. THE SIMPLE VERB-STEM (Qāl).

1. שָׁבַת (2:3); דָּבַק (2:24); קָרָא (1:5); בָּרָא (1:1); לָקַח (3:22).
2. a. עָנָה (2:24); זָרַע (1:11); נָתַן (1:17); שָׁלַח (3:22); מָשַׁל (1:18).
 b. יָבֵשׁ¹; מָקַן² (18:12); כָּבֵד³ (12:10); מָלָא⁴; יָרָא⁵ (19:30).
 c. כָּלַל⁶ (32:26); קָטַן⁷ (32:11); שָׁכַל⁸ (43:14); בָּוֵשׁ⁹ (*for* בָּוֵשׁ¹⁰); יָאֵר¹¹ (*for* אָוֵר) (44:3).

The simple verb-stem has three consonants,—those of the root. It is pronounced with two vowels:—

1. The penultimate vowel is \bar{a} (ā), heightened before the tone, from an original \bar{a} .
2. The ultimate vowel varies:
 - a. In the great majority of verbs, it is the *a*-class \bar{a} , which remains short even under the tone (§ 29. 1. c).
 - b. In about fifty verbs, it is the *i*-class \bar{e} (ē) heightened under the tone from \bar{a} .
 - c. In about ten verbs, it is the *u*-class \bar{o} (ō), heightened under the tone from \bar{a} .

Note 1.—The simple verb-stem is called Qāl (קָל, *light*).

Note 2.—Qāl stems with \bar{a} , technically called Middle A, are for the most part *active*; Qāl stems with \bar{e} or \bar{o} , called Middle E or Middle O, are generally *stative*.

Note 3.—Stative verbs are those “which express (1) a bodily or physical state, as *to be great, deep, old*; (2) an affection of the mind or act of the senses (except *sight*), as *to mourn, rejoice, hate, hear*; (3) actions intransitive or actions in which the reflex influence of the action upon the subject is very prominent, as *to die, approach, wear, hew wood*.”

Note 4.—The model or paradigm-verb generally used is קָטַל qāṭāl *he killed*.

Note 5.—The original Qāl stems were qāṭālā, qāṭlālā, qāṭūlālā, but the final vowel is always lost, except before pronominal suffixes, where it is retained, but incorrectly denominated a connecting vowel (§ 86. 8. N.).

¹ to be dry (Josh. 9:5). ² to be old. ³ to be heavy. ⁴ to be full (Josh. 3:15).
⁵ to be afraid. ⁶ to be able. ⁷ to be small. ⁸ to be bereaved. ⁹ to be ashamed (Judg. 8:26). ¹⁰ to shine.

59. INTENSIVE VERB-STEMS.

1. a. [קטל]; גִּדַּל;¹ יָסַר;² קִדֵּשׁ;³ לָמַד;⁴
 b. [קטל]; גִּדַּל;⁵ כָּבַם;⁶ שָׁבַר;⁷ דָּבַר;⁸
2. a. רָדַף follow, רָדַף pursue; שָׁאַל ask, שָׁאַל beg;
 לָמַד learn, לָמַד teach; קִדֵּשׁ be holy, קִדֵּשׁ sanctify.
 b. עָפַר dust, עָפַר throw dust; שָׁרַשׁ root, שָׁרַשׁ uproot.
3. [קטל]; לָקַח (3:23); יָלַד (4:26); נָגַב;⁹ כָּבַם;¹⁰
4. וַיְכַל (2:2) [Přel] and he finished; וַיְכַלּוּ (2:1) [Pü'äl] and they were
 לָקַח [Qäl] he took; לָקַח (3:23) [Pü'äl] he was taken. [finished.]

From the original simple verb-stem (§ 58.) קטל, there are formed, by the doubling of the second radical, two intensive stems, an active and a passive:—

1. The Intensive active stem is, primarily..... קטל
 a. The penultimate vowel, however, is attenuated, in a sharpened syllable, in the Perfect, to ◡ (§ 36. 4)..... קטל
 b. The ultimate vowel is very frequently heightened through ◡ to ◡ (ē) (§ 36. 2), and the form then is..... קטל
Remark.—There are a few cases of an ultimate ◡ (ē) heightened directly from ◡.

2. This stem, called the Přel (פעל), is used

- a. To express (1) intensity, (2) repetition, (3) a causative idea; and
 b. To form denominatives, some of which contain a *privative* idea.

Note.—The word Přel, from being the *form* of the intensive active stem of the old Jewish paradigm-word פעל to do, has come to be the technical name of that stem.

3. The Intensive passive stem is..... קטל.
 the vowel of the penult being the dull, heavy sound ◡ (ā).

4. This stem, called Pü'äl (פעל), is used

- a. As the passive of the Přel; and sometimes
 b. As the passive of the Qäl.

Note.—The name פעל is derived, like פעל, from the old Jewish paradigm-word פעל.

¹ Josh. 4:14.

² Isa. 14:32.

³ Num. 6:11.

⁴ Eccles. 12:9.

⁵ Isa. 49:21.

⁶ Gen. 49:11.

⁷ Ex. 9:25.

⁸ Gen. 12:4.

⁹ Ex. 22:6.

¹⁰ Lev. 15:17.

5. a. [הִתְקַטֵּל]; הִתְהַלֵּךְ (6:9); יִתְחַבֵּא (3:8); יִתְעַצֵּב (6:6).
 b. הִשְׁטִיף for הִסְטִיף; הִסְטִיף for הִשְׁטִיף; הִתְחַבֵּא for הִתְחַבֵּא; הִתְעַצֵּב for הִתְעַצֵּב.
 6. a. מִלֵּט deliver, הִתְמַלֵּט escape; קִדֵּשׁ sanctify, הִתְקַדֵּשׁ sanctify one's self.
 b. רָאָה see, הִתְרָאָה look upon one another; פָּתַח open, הִתְפַּתַּח open for one's self; שָׁכַח forget, הִשְׁתַּכַּח be forgotten.

5. There is also an Intensive reflexive stem..... הִתְקַטֵּל which is the same as that of the Intensive active, with the addition of the prefixed syllable הִתְ:

a. Here, as in the P^rél, the ultimate vowel = is often heightened through = to =; but the penultimate = always remains.

b. The ת of the prefix is always transposed, when it would stand before ד, שׁ or שׁ (‡ 41. 2); it is changed to ט and transposed before צ (‡ 41. 3. a); it is assimilated before ר, ט or ת (‡ 89. 2).

6. This stem, called Hⁱthpā'él (cf. Notes under 2 and 4 above)

a. Is primarily reflexive; but

b. Has sometimes (1) a reciprocal force, (2) the force of the Greek Indirect Middle, and (3) the force of a passive.

60. CAUSATIVE VERB-STEMS.

1. a. הִקְטִיל (2:5); הִנִּיד (3:11); but הִבְדִּיל (1:18); הִשְׁכִּיל (3:6).
 b. הִצְמִיחַ (3:18); יִלְבֵּשׁ (3:21); but יִבְדֵּל (1:4); יִשְׁכֵּן (3:24).
 2. הִמְטִיר (2:5) he caused to rain; הִבְדִּיל (1:18) to cause to divide.
 הִבְדֵּל (1:4) and he caused to divide; מִזְרִיעַ (1:11) causing to seed.
 3. הִקְטִיל; הִשְׁכַּב;⁷ הִשְׁלַךְ;⁸ הִנִּיד = הִנְגֵּד.
 הִקְטִיל; הִכְלִם;¹⁰ הִמְלִךְ;¹¹ הִפְקִד;¹² הִשְׁכִּיר.¹³
 4. הִשְׁכַּב he was caused to lie down = he was prostrated.
 הִמְלִךְ¹³ he was caused to be king; הִנְגֵּד;⁹ it was made known.

⁷ Cf. Mic. 6:16.

⁸ Cf. 1 Sam. 23:19.

⁹ Cf. Gen. 44:16.

¹⁰ Cf. Job 5:4.

¹¹ Cf. Lev. 14:7.

¹² Cf. Ps. 18:28.

¹³ Ezek. 32:32.

¹⁴ Dan. 8:11.

¹⁵ Ruth 2:11.

¹⁶ Cf. 1 Sam. 25:15.

¹⁷ Dan. 9:1.

¹⁸ Lev. 5:23.

¹⁹ Cf. Jer. 8:21.

By the prefixing of a syllable (ה or ה) two causative verb-stems are formed :

1. The Causative active stem is.....הקטל
 - a. The penultimate ׀ is retained everywhere, as in the Pʿēl, except in the Perfect, where it is attenuated to ׀ (§ 36. 4).....הקטל
 - b. The ultimate ׀, as in the Pʿēl, is also attenuated to ׀, but this vowel (י), being under the tone,
 - (1) in some forms is anomalously lengthened to ī (§ 30. 2. e).....הקטיל
 - (2) in other forms is regularly heightened to ē (§ 36. 2)....הקטיל
2. This stem, called Hīph'il (הפעיל) from the form assumed by it in the Perfect of the verb פעל is, in signification, causative of the simple verb-stem (§ 58.).
3. The Causative passive stem is.....הקטל
 but the ׀ is in most cases deflected to ׀ (δ) (§ 36. 5. a), being retained chiefly when it would stand in a sharpened syllable.
4. This stem, called Hōph'al (הפעל) from the form assumed by it in the past tense of the verb פעל, is for the most part passive of the Hīph'il (§ 60. 2).

61. THE ORDINARY PASSIVE-STEM.

1. וְנִשְׁמַר׃¹ נִזְכָּר׃² נִקְדָּשׁ׃³ נִשְׁמַר׃⁴
2. a. וְנִשְׁמַר to watch one's self; נִסְתָּר to hide one's self; נִשְׁאָל to ask for one's self; נִשְׁפָּט to go to law with one another; נִרְעִי (= נִתְרַעֵץ), to consult together.
- b. נִזְכָּר to be remembered; נִקְדָּשׁ to be hallowed; נִקְבָּר to be buried.

1. Another reflexive-stem, though more commonly used as a passive, is formed by the prefixing of the syllable נ, giving.....נקטל but here, as in the Pʿēl Perfect (§ 59. 1. a), and the Hīph'il Perfect (§ 60. 1. a), the penultimate ׀ is attenuated (§ 36. 4) to ׀, giving נקטל.

Note.—Outside of the Perfect and Participle a different form of this stem is used, see § 68. 1. a.

2. This stem, called Nīph'al from the form assumed by it in the Perfect of the verb פעל, is in signification,

- a. Primarily *reflexive*, like the Hīthpāl, and sometimes *reciprocal*;
- b. More frequently a *passive* of the simple verb-stem (Qāl).

¹ Cf. Num. 10:9. ² 2 Sam. 6:20. ³ Isa. 5:16. ⁴ 2 Sam. 20:10.

62. GENERAL VIEW OF THE VERB-STEMS.

TABLE.

Original Form.	Form appearing in the Perfect.	Name.	Force.	Characteristics.
1. קָטַל	קָטַל	Qāl	Simple Root meaning	None
2. נִקְטַל	נִקְטַל	Nyph'āl	{ Reflexive, Reciprocal, Passive	נִ
3. קָטַל	{ קָטַל קָטַל	Pr'el	{ Intensive Active	Dāghēš-forfe in 2d radical
4. קָטַל	קָטַל	Pū'āl	{ Intensive Passive	Dāghēš-forfe and פֿ
5. הִקְטַל	{ (הִקְטַל) הִקְטַל	Hyph'il	{ Causative Active	הִ (הִ)
6. הִקְטַל	{ הִקְטַל הִקְטַל	Hōph'āl	{ Causative Passive	הִ (הִ)
7. הִתְקַטַּל	{ הִתְקַטַּל הִתְקַטַּל	Hythpā'el	{ Reflexive, Reciprocal	הִתְ and Dāghēš-forfe

REMARKS.

1. An original penultimate — is attenuated to — , in Nyph'āl, Pr'el, and Hyph'il.

2. An original ultimate — is heightened through — to — , in some Pr'el, Hyph'il and Hythpā'el forms.

3. An original ultimate — is anomalously lengthened through — to — , in some Hyph'il forms.

4. An original penultimate — is deflected to — (δ) in the Hōph'āl.

NOTES.¹

1. Only six verbs out of about fourteen hundred have all these stems:—
פָּקַד, יָלַד, יָדַע, חָלָה, נָלַח, בָּקַע.

2. 379 verbs are found in Qāl only ; 40 in Nyph'āl only ; 68 in Pr'el only ; 11 in Pū'āl only ; 58 in Hyph'il only ; 6 in Hōph'āl only ; 19 in Hythpā'el only.

3. In all, 1090 verbs have a Qāl stem ; 433, a Nyph'āl stem ; 405, a Pr'el stem ; 188, a Pū'āl stem ; 503, a Hyph'il stem ; 104, a Hōph'āl stem ; 177, a Hythpā'el stem.

¹ Young's *Introduction to Hebrew*, pp. 16, 17.

62. THE QAL PERFECT (ACTIVE).

TABULAR VIEW.

1. <i>He killed</i>	קָטַל	the simple verb-stem (§ 58.).
2. <i>She killed</i>	קָטְלָהּ = קָטַל	with הָ (originally תְּ), the usual feminine sign.
3. <i>Thou (m.) killedst</i>	קָטַלְתָּ = קָטַל	with תָּ, a fragment of the pronoun אַתָּה <i>thou</i> (m.).
4. <i>Thou (f.) killedst</i>	קָטַלְתְּ = קָטַל	with תְּ, a fragment of the pronoun אַתְּ <i>thou</i> (f.).
5. <i>I killed</i>	קָטַלְתִּי = קָטַל	with יִ (for כִּי), a fragment of אֲנִי <i>I</i> .
6. <i>They killed</i>	קָטְלוּ = קָטַל	with וּ (earlier וַ), the usual plural sign with verbs.
7. <i>Ye (m.) killed</i>	קָטַלְתֶּם = קָטַל	with תֶּם, a fragment of the pronoun אַתֶּם <i>ye</i> (m.).
8. <i>Ye (f.) killed</i>	קָטַלְתֶּן = קָטַל	with תֶּן, a fragment of the pronoun אַתֶּן <i>ye</i> (f.).
9. <i>We killed</i>	קָטַלְנוּ = קָטַל	with נוּ, a fragment of the pronoun אֲנַחְנוּ <i>we</i> .

REMARKS.

1. [קָטַלְתָּ]; אָכַלְתָּ (3:18); שָׁמַעְתָּ (3:10); שָׁרַצְוּ (1:21); נָתַנָּה (3:12).
2. [קָטְלָהּ]; קָטַלְתָּ (1:2); הִיטָה (18:15); יָדַעְתָּ (31:6).
3. נָתַנָּה = נָתַנָּה = נָתַנָּה (3:12); שָׁרַצְוּ = שָׁרַצְוּ = שָׁרַצְוּ (1:21).
4. [קָטַלְתֶּם]; שָׁמַעְתֶּם = שָׁמַעְתֶּם (42:22); יָדַעְתֶּן = יָדַעְתֶּן (31:6).

1. The pronominal fragments used in the inflection of the Perfect are always *af*-fixed to the stem.

2. The inflection of the verb exhibits distinctions for number, person and *gender*. Special forms for the feminine occur in the 2d and 3d person sing., and in the 2d person plur.

3. The vowel-terminations ṛ (= *she*) and ṛ (= *they*) draw the preceding consonant away from the ultimate vowel (ā) of the stem; the change of the vowel to ṣ'wā necessarily follows (§ 86. 3).

4. The grave terminations **מָן** (= *ye* (m.)) and **מֶן** (= *ye* (f.)) draw the tone from the ultimate syllable of the stem; the tone-long **־** under the first radical, no longer near the tone, is changed to Š'wā (§ 36. 3. N. 2).

64. THE QĀL PERFECT (STATIVE).

[For the full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	3 m. sg.	3 f. sg.	3 c. pl.	2 m. pl.	1 c. pl.
Middle A	קטל	קטלה	קטלו	קטלתם	קטלתו
Middle E	קטל	קטלה	קטלו	קטלתם	קטלתו
Middle O	קטל	קטלה	קטלו	קטלתם	קטלתו

1. שְׁמַעְתִּי (3:10); שְׁמַעְתֶּם (42:22); שָׁרְצוּ (1:21); דָּבַק (2:24).
 2. בְּבִרְהָ (18:20); כְּבִרְהָ (12:10); כָּבֵד (18:13); זָקַנְתִּי (18:12); זָקַן¹ (44:20); אָהָבוּ (27:9), *but* אָהָב (37:3); יִבְשׁוּ (43:14); שְׂכַלְתִּי (32:11); קִטַּנְתִּי (30:8); יָבִלְתִּי³; יָבֵל (32:26); יָלַל (43:14).

1. Verbs with $\bar{=}$ under the second radical of the Qāl stem (§ 58. 2. a and Note 2) are inflected in the manner described in the preceding section (§ 68.).

2. Verbs with 𐀀 (heightened from 𐀁)⁴ under the second radical (§ 58. 2. b and Note 2), do not differ from those with 𐀁 in the inflection of the Perfect, except that the 𐀀 appears

a. In the Perfect 3 masc. sing., and

b. When restored in pause (§ 38. 1), or before the tone.

3. Verbs with — (heightened from 一)⁵ under the second radical (§ 58. 2. c, and Note 2) retain the ̄ whenever the tone would rest upon it, and in pause.

¹ Judg. 20:34. ² Joel 1:12. ³ Ex. 8:14.

[illegible]

*The following are the Middle O verbs: יָקַשׁ, יָכַל, יָגַד, [טוֹב, בָּאֵשׁ, אָוֵר]; שָׁכַל, [רָב].

65. THE REMAINING PERFECTS.

[For the full inflection see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

	3 m. sg.	3 f. sg.	3 c. pl.	2 m. pl.	1 c. pl.
Nyph'al	נִקְטַל	נִקְטְלָה	נִקְטְלוּ	נִקְטְלָתֶם	נִקְטְלֵנוּ
Pā'al	קָטַל	קָטְלָה	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלָתֶם	קָטְלֵנוּ
Hōph'al	הִקְטַל	הִקְטְלָה	הִקְטְלוּ	הִקְטְלָתֶם	הִקְטְלֵנוּ
Pr'el	יָקַטַל	יָקַטְלָה	יָקַטְלוּ	יָקַטְלָתֶם	יָקַטְלֵנוּ
Hythpā'el	הִתְקַטַּל	הִתְקַטְלָה	הִתְקַטְלוּ	הִתְקַטְלָתֶם	הִתְקַטְלֵנוּ
Hyph'il	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִילָה	הִקְטִילוּ	הִקְטִילָתֶם	הִקְטִילֵנוּ

1. a. נִדְּבַרְנוּ⁵; נִשְׁמַרְתֶּם⁴ (3:5); נִפְקְחוּ³; נִסְתַּרְהוּ²; נִשְׁמַר¹.
 b. יִצְדָּתִי⁶; יִצְדָּתֶם⁷ (6:1); יִצְדּוּ⁸ (24:15); יִצְדּוּ⁹ (4:26).
 c. הַשְׁבַּרְתִּי¹¹; הַשְׁלַכְתִּי¹⁰; הַשְׁלַכּוּ⁹; הִכְרַת⁸; הִפְקֵד⁷.
 2. a. דְּבַרְתֶּם¹³; דְּבַרוּ¹² (45:15); דְּבַרוּ¹¹ (39:19); דְּבַרְהוּ¹⁰ (44:2); דְּבַר⁹.
 b. הִתְנַדְּלִיתִי¹⁶; הִתְקַדְּשֶׁתֶם¹⁵; הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ¹⁴; הִתְקַדֵּשׁ¹³.
 c. הִנָּדַתְּ¹⁷ (12:18); הִנָּדַתֶּם¹⁶ (45:13); הִנָּדּוּ¹⁵; הִנָּדְהוּ¹⁴ (3:11); הִנָּדָה¹³.

Of the remaining Perfects, it will be noticed that

1. Three follow entirely the inflection of the Qāl Perfect, viz.,
 - a. The Nyph'al (נִקְטַל) from נִקְטַל, § 61. 1).
 - b. The Pā'al (קָטַל), § 59. 3).
 - c. The Hōph'al (הִקְטַל), also sometimes הִקְטַל, § 60. 3).
2. Three present slight variations from the inflection of the Qāl, viz.,
 - a. The Pr'el (יָקַטַל and יָקַטְלָה, from יָקַטַל, § 59. 1), in which the original = of the ultima is always restored before terminations beginning with a consonant.
 - b. The Hythpā'el (הִתְקַטַּל and הִתְקַטְלָה, § 59. 5), in which, also, original & is restored, but the ultimate & is sometimes attenuated to ʾ.
 - c. The Hyph'il (הִקְטִיל), anomalous for הִקְטַל, from הִקְטַל, § 60. 1), in which,
 - (1) before the vowel-terminations הִקְטִילֵּךְ and הִקְטִילֵּנִי, the anomalous ʾ is retained and accented; while
 - (2) before terminations beginning with a consonant, the original = is everywhere restored.

1 Or קָטַל. 2 2 Sam. 20:10. 3 Num. 5:13. 4 Deut. 2:4. 5 Mal. 3:13. 6 Jer. 23:26.
 7 Jer. 20:14. 8 Lev. 5:23. 9 Joel 1:9. 10 Jer. 22:23. 11 Isa. 14:19. 12 Jer. 8:21.
 13 Ex. 12:32. 14 Isa. 30:20. 15 Num. 11:13. 16 Lev. 11:44. 17 Ezek. 38:23.
 18 1 Sam. 25:19. 19 2 Sam. 19:9.

66. THE QĀL IMPERFECT (ACTIVE).

TABULAR VIEW.

1. <i>He will kill</i>	יִקְטֹל = קָטַל with י (for י), originally a pronominal root of the 3d person.
2. <i>She will kill</i>	תִּקְטֹל = קָטַל with ת (for ת), the usual sign of the feminine, here prefixed.
3. <i>Thou (m.) wilt kill</i>	תִּקְטֹל = קָטַל with ת (for ת), a pronom. root of 2d pers., cf. אַתָּה thou (m.).
4. <i>Thou (f.) wilt kill</i>	תִּקְטְלִי = קָטַל with ת (see above), and יִ, (cf. הִיא she) used as a sign of fem., cf. אַתְּ ¹ thou (f.).
5. <i>I shall kill</i>	אֶקְטֹל = קָטַל with א (for א), a pronominal fragment, cf. אֲנִי I.
6. <i>They (m.) will kill</i>	יִקְטְלוּ = קָטַל with י (see above), and ו, the usual plur. ending of verbs.
7. <i>They (f.) will kill</i>	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה = קָטַל with ת (see above) and נָה, perhaps a frag. of הֵנָּה they (f.).
8. <i>Ye (m.) will kill</i>	תִּקְטְלוּ = קָטַל with ת (see above), and ו, the usual plur. ending of verbs.
9. <i>Ye (f.) will kill</i>	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה = קָטַל with ת (see above) and נָה, perhaps a frag. of אַתְּנָה ye (f.).
10. <i>We shall kill</i>	נִקְטֹל = קָטַל with נ (for נ), a pronominal root, cf. נַחֲנוּ we.

REMARKS.

1. The pronominal roots and fragments employed in the inflection of the Imperfect are not so clearly recognized as in the Perfect; they are

a. *Pre-fixes:* י, ת, ת, ת, א; י, ת, ת, ת, נ in all of which י is attenuated to י, which under א is deflected to א (ע).

b. *Af-fixes:* —, —, —, יִ, —; ו, נָה, ו, נָה, —

2. The original stem of the Imperfect is קָטַל (qtāl, not q'tāl), whence comes קְטַל through the influence of the tone.

¹ אַתְּ is found in Kethibh seven times for אַתָּה thou (f.).

3. The vowel-terminations ' (seldom ׀) and ׀ (seldom ׀) draw the preceding consonant away from the ultimate vowel, which then necessarily passes into Š'wâ (§ 36. 3. a).

4. The termination נָה (seldom ׀) does not receive the tone.

67. THE QĀL IMPERFECT (STATIVE).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

	3 m. sg.	2 f. sg.	3 m. pl.	3 f. pl.
Impf. with ō	יִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלִי	יִקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
Impf. with ă	יִקְטַל	תִּקְטְלִי	יִקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
Impf. with ē	יִקְטֵל	תִּקְטְלִי	יִקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה

- יִשְׁבֹּת (2:2); יִסְנֹר (2:21); יִשְׂרָצוּ (1:20); יִתְפָּרוּ (7:7); יִנְבְּרוּ (7:18).
- יִשְׁכַּב (30:15) *from* יִשְׁכַּב (21:8) *from* יִנְדֹּל (7:18);
אֲשַׁכֵּל (27:45); יִצְמַח (2:5); יִטַּע (2:8); יִשְׁלַח (3:22); תִּגְעֹו (3:3);
יִשְׁמְעוּ (3:8).
- יִתֵּן (1:17); תִּתֵּן (3:6); תִּלְךְ (3:14) *for* תִּוְלֶךְ; יִצֵּא (4:16) *for* יִתֵּא.

1. Verbs Middle A, with some exceptions, have in the Imperfect the form יִקְטֹל (*orig.* yāq-tāl), the inflection of which is given in § 66.

2. Verbs Middle E and verbs Middle O, with some verbs Middle A, have in the Imperfect a stem with ă instead of ō; this ă is treated like the ō.

Remark.—The Imperfect stem יִקְטֵל, instead of יִקְטֹל, is used also in verbs, whether active or stative, which have a guttural for the second or third radical.

3. Some verbs whose first radical is ׀, and the verb נָתַן *to give*, have for the Imperfect stem the form יִקְטֵל, i. e., ē instead of ō or ă. No strong verb has this stem.

Note 1.—There were three Perfect stems, קָטַל, קָטַל, and קָטַל; and so there are three Imperfect stems, יִקְטֵל, יִקְטַל, and יִקְטֹל, the ă in each case being original, while the ē and ō have come from ʾ and ū respectively.

Note 2.—It will be seen later that the stem-vowel of the Imperative varies with that of the Imperfect.

68. THE REMAINING IMPERFECTS.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

	3 m. sg.	2 f. sg.	1 c. sg.	3 f. pl.
Nyph'al	יִקְטֹל (יקטל)	תִּקְטְלִי	אִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה (טל)
Pf'el	יִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלִי	אִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה (טל)
Hithp'el	יִתְקַטֵּל	תִּתְקַטְּלִי	אִתְקַטֵּל	תִּתְקַטְּלֶנָּה (טל)
Pu'al	יִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלִי	אִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
Höph'al	יִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלִי	אִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
Hyph'il	יִקְטִיל (יקטל)	תִּקְטִילִי	אִקְטִיל	תִּקְטִילֶנָּה

1. יָפַד (2:10); יִקְרָא (2:23); תִּפְקֹחֶנָּה (3:7); אָסַתָּר (4:14); יָוִד (4:18);
וַיִּנָּחֶם (6:6); תִּשְׁחַת (6:11); תִּמְלֹא (6:11); יִסְכְּרוּ (8:2); יִבְלֵא (8:2).
2. יִקְדֹּשׁ (2:3); יִשְׁלַח for יִשְׁלַח (8:7); יִדְבֹּר (8:15); תִּדְבֹּר (31:24).
3. תִּשְׁתַּפְּכֶנָּה¹; יִתְלַקְטוּ²; תִּתְהַלֵּל³; יִתְעַצֵּב (6:6); יִתְחַבֵּא (3:8).
4. יִכְפֹּר⁴; יִתְלַקְטוּ⁵; יִסְפֹּר⁶; תִּקְטֹר⁷; תִּשְׁלִי⁸.
5. תִּשְׁבִּיתוּ⁹; תִּשְׁחִיתוּ⁹; יִגְדוּ (26:32); יִלְבֹּשׁ (3:21); יִלְבֹּשׁ (3:18); תִּצְמִיחַ (3:18);
יִבְרֵל (1:4); יִשְׁכֵּן (3:24); תִּרְשָׁא (1:11); תִּגֵּר (24:28); תִּשְׁלַךְ (21:15).

1. *a.* The *stem* of the Nyph'al Imperfect (*orig.*, hñqāṭ'al) differs from that of the Nyph'al Perfect (*orig.*, nāqṭ'al) in two particulars:—

- (1) the first radical has a vowel, and consequently
- (2) the characteristic prefix nā is strengthened to נָה, of which the ה is elided after a preformative, while the נ is assimilated and represented by Dāghēš-forte in the first radical.

Note.—The vowel of the ultima, generally —, is frequently —; of the interchange of these vowels in the Pf'el, and Hithp'el.

b. In the *inflection* of the Nyph'al Imperfect, there is to be noted,

- (1) the pausal form with — instead of —;
- (2) the use of either — or — before נָה;
- (3) the occurrence of — sometimes instead of — under the pref. נָ.

2. *a.* The *stem* of the Pf'el Imperfect is identical with that of the corresponding Perfect, except that the original penultimate — is now restored.

¹ Jer. 49:4. ² Judg. 11:3. ³ Lam. 4:1. ⁴ Isa. 27:9. ⁵ Isa. 27:12. ⁶ Ps. 88:12.
⁷ Lev. 6:15. ⁸ Ezek. 16:5. ⁹ Deut. 4:16. ¹⁰ Ex. 12:15.

- b. In the *inflection* of the P'él Imperfect, there is to be noted,
 (1) the use of Š'wâ under the preformatives, (compound Š'wâ under the guttural א);
 (2) the use of either — or = (prevailing the former) before הָ.
 3. a. The *stem* of the Hÿthpā'él Imperfect is the same as that of the corresponding Perfect, the ה being elided after a preformative.
 b. In the *inflection* of the Hÿthpā'él Imperfect, there is likewise to be noted the use of either — or = (prevailing the former) before הָ.
 4. The *stem* and *inflection* of the Pū'āl and Hōph'āl present no peculiarities.
 5. a. The *stem* of the Hÿph'īl Imperfect is identical with that of the corresponding Perfect, except that the original penultimate = is now restored.
 b. In the *inflection* of the Hÿph'īl Imperfect, there is to be noted,
 (1) the second form קָטַל, used as a Jussive (§ 72. 2), and with Wāw Consecutive (§ 78. 3. a. (2)), the — of which is regularly heightened from —;
 (2) the retention and accentuation of the stem-vowel ' before vowel-additions ' , ' ;
 (3) the occurrence of —, rather than ' , before הָ.

Note 1.—The following table will be found serviceable:

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|--------|------|------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. Name of stem, | Qāl, | Nÿph., | Pī., | Pū., | Hÿph., | Hōph., | Hÿthpā. |
| 2. Preformative with vowel, | ʾ | ʾ | ʾ | ʾ | ʾ | ʾ | יְ |
| 3. First radical with vowel, | ק | ק | ק | ק | ק | ק | ק |

Note 2.—The various elements used as preformatives and affirmatives appear from the following table, the asterisks representing radicals:

3 m.	<i>He will</i>	***	<i>They will</i>	יְ***
3 f.	<i>She will</i>	***ת	<i>They will</i>	יְת***ת
2 m.	<i>Thou wilt</i>	***ת	<i>Ye will</i>	יְת***ת
2 f.	<i>Thou wilt</i>	יְת***ת	<i>Ye will</i>	יְת***ת
1 c.	<i>I shall</i>	***א	<i>We shall</i>	יְ***א

69. THE IMPERATIVES.

TABULAR VIEW.

	Impf.	Imv. 2 m. sg.	Imv. 2 f. sg.	Imv. 2 m. pl.	Imv. 2 f. pl.
Qāl with ֹ	יִקְטֹל	קְטֹל	קְטִיל	קְטֹלוּ	קְטִלְנָה
Qāl with ֶ	יִקְטֶל	קְטֶל	קְטִיל	קְטֹלוּ	קְטִלְנָה
Nyph'al	יִקְטֹל	הִקְטֹל	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטֹלוּ	הִקְטִלְנָה
Pr'al	יִקְטֹל	קְטֹל	קְטִיל	קְטֹלוּ	קְטִלְנָה
Hyph'il	יִקְטִיל	הִקְטֹל	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִילוּ	הִקְטִלְנָה
Hythp'al	יִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטִּיל	הִתְקַטֵּלוּ	הִתְקַטִּלְנָה

1. a. יִשְׁכַּב (30:15), יִשְׁכַּב;³ כָּתַב,³ יִכְתֹּב;¹ זָכַר (8:1), יִזְכֹּר.⁴
 b. הִשְׁכֵּם, (20:8), יִשְׁכֵּם;⁸ תִּשְׁבֵּם;⁸ הִשְׁלַךְ;⁷ יִשְׁלַךְ;⁵ יִשְׁלֹךְ;⁵
 c. הִתְחַתֵּן;¹¹ תִּתְחַתֵּן;⁷ הִשְׁלַךְ;⁷ יִשְׁלֹךְ;⁵ תִּשְׁמַר;¹⁰ הִשְׁמַר (24:6), יִשְׁמַר.¹²
2. a. מָלַא (1:22); יִמְלֵא (1:28); שָׁמַעַן for שְׁמַעֲנָה (4:23).
 b. הִקְשִׁיבָה;¹⁴ הִקְשֵׁב;¹³ הִשְׁלִיכִי,¹³ הִשְׁלִיכוּ;⁷ הִשְׁלַךְ;⁷

1. The *stem* of the Imperative is the same in every case as that of the Imperfect; it will be noted, however, that

- a. The Qāl has two forms, one (active) with ֹ, and one (stative) with ֶ.
- b. The Hyph'il has a form corresponding to the Jussive Imperfect in ֶ (§ 72. 2), rather than to the usual Imperfect, which has ִ.
- c. The initial ה which was always elided after a preformative in the Impf., appears in the Nyph'al, Hyph'il, and Hythp'al.

Note.—The pure passives Pū'al and Hōph'al have no Imperative.

2. In the *inflection* of the Imperatives, it will be seen that

- a. Before vowel-additions, the vowel of the stem becomes ִ (except in the Hyph'il); and the short י under the first radical of the Qāl f. sg., and m. pl., stands in a half-open syllable, the transliteration being qī-ṭī, qī-ṭīl.
- b. The Hyph'il Imv. has ē as its stem-vowel in the m. sg., and f. pl., but ī in the f. sg. and m. pl.

Note 1.—The Imperative has no preformatives, and its affirmatives are those of the Imperfect.

Note 2.—On the Imperative with הִ (cohortative) see § 72. 3.

¹ Deut. 9:7. ² Ex. 24:4. ³ Ex. 17:14. ⁴ 2 Sam. 13:5. ⁵ Isa. 2:20. ⁶ Ex. 7:10.
⁷ Ex. 7:9. ⁸ Judg. 9:33. ⁹ Ex. 8:16. ¹⁰ Judg. 13:13. ¹¹ Deut. 7:3. ¹² 1 Sam. 18:22.
¹³ Jer. 7:29. ¹⁴ Job 33:31. ¹⁵ Ps. 5:3.

70. THE INFINITIVES.

TABULAR VIEW.

Qāl.	Nyph'āl.	Pr'el.	Pū'āl.	Hŷthpā'el.	Hyph'il.	Hōph'āl.
קטל	{ נקטל הקטל }	קטל	קטל	התקטל	הקטל	הקטל
קטל	הקטל	קטל	[קטל]	התקטל	הקטיל	הקטל

1. יָסַר;⁴ נָשָׂא ל;⁵ נָכַסָּה;³ הִנָּחַן;² זָכַר;¹ שָׁמַר;¹ (2:16); אָכַל;⁵
הִמָּלַח;¹⁰ (הִנָּגַד *for* הִגָּד;⁸ הִבְדִּיל;⁷ הִשָּׁבַם;⁶ נָגַב;⁹ קוּה;⁶
[cf. דָּבַר¹¹].

2. הִכָּרַת;¹² שָׁבַב;¹³ (but זָכַר;⁹ (9:16); שָׁמַר;³ (3:24); מָשַׁל;¹ (1:18);
הִתְכַּבֵּר;¹⁴ (1:18); הִבְדִּיל;¹³ בָּקַשׁ;¹³ (17:22); דָּבַר¹¹).

Each stem has two Infinitives, called *Absolute* and *Construct*; but no example is found of a Pū'āl Infinitive Construct, or of a Hŷthpā'el Infinitive Absolute:—

1. The Infinitive *Absolute* has

a. In the *penult* the vowel of the stem; the — , which appeared in the Pr'el and Hyph'il Perfects being here restored to — , as in the Imperfect and Imperative.

b. In the *ultima* everywhere a long vowel, viz.,

(1) δ (= \hat{a}) in the Qāl, Nyph'āl, Pr'el, and Pū'āl, the \hat{a} being lengthened from an original ä (§ 80. 6. a).

(2) \bar{e} in the Hyph'il and Hōph'āl.

Remark 1.—The Nyph'āl Infinitive Absolute has two forms, one (נָקַטַל) based on the form of the stem appearing in the Perfect; the other (הִקְטַל), based on the form of the stem appearing in the Imperfect and Imperative.

Remark 2.—The Pr'el Infinitive Absolute is often found with \bar{e} in the *ultima* instead of δ .

Remark 3.—The δ in the Inf. Abs., arising always from \hat{a} , is seldom written fully.

2. The Infinitive *Construct* has, in every case, the form of the stem to which the preformatives and affirmatives of the Imperfect are added.

¹ Deut. 5:12. ² Deut. 7:18. ³ Jer. 32:4. ⁴ 1 Sam. 20:6. ⁵ Ps. 118:18. ⁶ Ps. 40:2.
⁷ 1 Sam. 17:16. ⁸ Isa. 56:3. ⁹ Ruth 2:11. ¹⁰ Ezek. 16:4. ¹¹ Ex. 4:14. ¹² Num. 15:31.
¹³ 1 Sam. 10:2. ¹⁴ Nah. 3:15.

Remark.—Stative verbs, which have *ā* in the Imperfect and Imperative, have, nevertheless, *ō* in the Infinitive Construct. The cases of an Infinitive Construct with *ā* are very few.

Note 1.—The ultimate vowel of the various Infinitives Construct is changeable, while that of the Infinitives Absolute is unchangeable.

Note 2.—Only to the Infinitives Construct may prepositions be prefixed, or suffixes added.

71. THE PARTICIPLES.

TABULAR VIEW.

Qāl Active.	Qāl Stative.	Qāl Passive.	Nīph'āl.
קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטוּל	נִקְטַל
	Pr'el.	Pt'āl.	Hyph'āl.
Impf.	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל
Part.	מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל

1. a. רָמַשׁ (1:26); יָצָא (2:10); סָבַב (2:11); הִלָּךְ (2:14); עָבַד (4:2).
b. מָוֶת ²for מָוֶת; מָלָא (33:18); כָּבַד (13:2); זָקַן (18:11).
c. יָשְׁבוּר ⁴; קָרוֹא ³; כָּתוּב (9:26); אָרֹר (3:14).
2. נִקְרָא ⁷; נִפְרָד (47:14); נִמְצָא ⁶; נִשְׁבַּר (2:9); נִחְמָד [for נִחְמָד] (2:9).
3. מִבְּרִיל (1:6); מִתְהַלֵּךְ ⁹; מִקְדֵּשׁ (37:16); מִבְּקֶשׁ (27:6); מִשְׁחִית (6:13); מִמְטִיר (7:4); מִשְׁלָךְ ¹⁰.

1. The Qāl stem has two participles; the remaining stems, one each:—

a. The Qāl *active* is קָטַל (sometimes קָטַל) = qāṭēl for qāṭīl; the *ō* being obscured from an original *ā*, the *ē* heightened from *ī*.

b. The Qāl *stative* participle has the form of the Perfect 3 m. eg., קָטַל (= qāṭēl); its use, however, is not so uniform as is that of the Qāl *active*.

c. What is called the Qāl *passive*, viz., קָטוּל (= qāṭūl for qāṭūl) is the only remnant of a lost passive stem; the *ū* is unchangeable, but the *ā*, heightened from *ā*, is changeable.

¹ Jer. 5:27. ² Gen. 20:3. ³ Deut. 28:61. ⁴ 1 Sam. 9:13. ⁵ Lev. 22:23. ⁶ Isa. 61:1.
⁷ Judg. 4:11. ⁸ Isa. 48:7. ⁹ Ezek. 48:11. ¹⁰ 2 Sam. 20:31.

2. The Nyph'al Participle is the same as the Nyph'al Perfect, with the vowel of the ultima heightened.

3. The remaining Participles are made by prefixing **נ** to that form of their respective stems which is used in the Imperfect:—

a. This **נ** has **י** under it in the P'el and P'āl, while in the other stems it takes the place of the initial **ה** of the stem.

b. The ultimate vowel, if not long in the stem, is heightened under the tone, the participle being a nominal form.

Note.—The **נ** is a fragment of the pronominal root **מה** *what*.

72. SPECIAL FORMS OF THE IMPERFECT AND IMPERATIVE.

1. **אֶרְדָּה** (18:21) *I will go down*; **אֶהַרְגֶה** (27:41) *I will kill*; **אֶגְדֹּלָה** (12:2) *I will make great*; **אֶדְבַּר**¹ *I will (= must) speak*; **נִלְבְּנָה** (11:3) *Let us make brick*; **נִשְׂרַפָּה** (11:3) *Let us burn*; **נִכְרַתָּה** (31:44) *Let us make (a covenant)*.

2. **יְהִי** (1:3) [cf. **יְהִיָּה** (1:29)] *Let there be*; **יָרֵב** (1:22) [from **יָרֵבָה**] *Let multiply*; **אַל-תַּעַשׂ** (22:12) [from **תַּעֲשֶׂה**] *Do not do*; **תִּרְשָׁא** (1:11) [cf. **תִּרְשִׁיא**] *Let her cause to spring forth*; **תִּוָּצֵא** (1:24) *Let her cause to go forth*.

3. **תִּזְכָּרָה**² *Think*; **הִשָּׁבַעַה** (21:23) *Swear thou*; **חֲלֹצָה**³ *Oh save*; **הִנְיִשָּׂה** (27:25) *Bring near*; **יִהְיֶה֩ שִׁיבָה** *Attend*; **הִאֲנִינָה**⁵ *Give ear*.

Remark.—**נָא** **תְּהִי** (26:28); **יָחַר** **אֶל-נָא** (18:30); **לָךְ-נָא** (27:9); **אֲוִצִיָּא-נָא** (19:8).

Some special forms of the Imperfect and Imperative deserve notice:—

1. The *Cohortative Imperfect*:—

a. This Imperfect is characterized by the ending **יָ**, before which a preceding vowel, unless unchangeable, becomes Šwâ. It is found *only* in the first person singular and plural.

b. Its special signification is that of *desire*, *determination*, and, in the plural, *exhortation*.

2. The *Jussive Imperfect*:—

a. This Imperfect is characterized, wherever possible, by a shortened form of the verb. It is found in *strong* verbs only in the Hyph'il

¹ 2 Sam. 14:15. ² Neh. 5:19. ³ Ps. 6:5. ⁴ Ps. 5:3. ⁵ Ps. 5:3.

The use of the Perfect and Imperfect with the so-called Wāw Consecutive¹ is one of the most marked peculiarities of the language. Only what relates to the forms of the conjunction, and to the verbal forms to which the conjunction is joined, will here be noticed. The explanation of the construction belongs to the Syntax.

1. The facts in the case, briefly stated, are as follows:—

a. In continued narrations of the past, the first verb is in the Perfect, while those that follow, *unless they are separated from the conjunction by intervening words*, are in the Imperfect and connected with the preceding Perfect by means of *Wāw Consecutive*.

Note.—In poetry, the verb may be in the Imperfect even when separated from its conjunction by intervening words.

b. In the narration of actions which are to occur in the future, or which can only be conditionally realized, or which are indefinite so far as their character or occurrence is concerned, the first verb is in the Imperfect (or Participle, or Imperative), while those that follow, *unless they are separated from the conjunction by intervening words*, are in the Perfect and connected with the preceding verb by means of *Wāw Consecutive*.

2. The form of the conjunction, however, is not the same in both cases:—

a. With the *Imperfect*, the conjunction is a strengthened form of ׀,² regularly written ׀; but

(1) the Dāghēš-forte may be omitted from a consonant which has only Š'wâ under it (§ 14. 2), and

(2) before ׀, in the first person, the Dāghēš-forte being omitted, the preceding ׀ becomes ׀.

b. With the *Perfect*, the conjunction is the same as the ordinary Wāw Consecutive, with its various pointings (§ 49.).

3. With reference to the verbal form employed,

a. In the case of the *Imperfect*, there is used,

(1) in the first person, a lengthened form exactly similar to that of the Cohortative (§ 72. 1)³—a usage which is rare and late;

(2) in the second and third persons, an apocopated form exactly similar to that of the Jussive (§ 72. 2);

(3) a form marked by the retrocession of the accent, and the

¹ The name Waw Consecutive better expresses the syntactical force than Waw Conversive.

² Ewald suggests that the ׀ and the D. f. are the remains of ׀ then.

³ Cf. ׀ (38:6); ׀ (41:11); ׀ (48:11); ׀ (Num. 8:19); also Ex. 7:27—9:6, in which there are seventeen cases.

consequent vowel-shortening; but the accent does not recede, unless the syllable on which it will rest is an open one;

(4) the ordinary verbal form unchanged.

Remark.—With Wāw Consecutive the Hyph'il, therefore, has ē instead of î; but this î is usually restored, though written defectively, before suffixes.

Note 1.—With Wāw Consecutive, verbs ל'ה lose the final ending ה־ (§ 100. 5. b), and verbs י'ע and י'ע have, in the Qāl, forms with ō and ē instead of ū and î (§ 94. 2. R. 4).

Note 2.—The cause of the retrocession of the accent, as well as of the choice of a shorter form, is found in the fact that the heavy prefix at the beginning of the word demands a lightening of the end of the word.

b. In the case of the *Perfect*, the usual verbal form is employed; but, *whenever possible*, this form is marked by a change of accent, the tone passing from the penult to the ultima.

Note.—As a matter of fact, the cases in which there is no change of tone are as numerous as those in which there does occur change. These cases are grouped by Driver¹ as follows: (1) in those forms of the Perfect (3 sg., 2 f. sg., 3 c. pl., 2 m. pl., 2 f. pl.) which are already *Mitra'*; (2) when the Perfect is immediately followed by a monosyllable, or dissyllable accented on the penult; (3) when the Perfect is *in pause*; (4) in the 1 pl. of all conjugations, and in 3 f. sg. and 3 pl. of the Hyph'il; (5) in the Qāl of verbs ל'ה and ל'ה; (6) frequently in those forms of י'ע and י'ע Qāls and Nīph'āls which end in י and ה־.

74. THE VERB WITH SUFFIXES.

1. a. [קטלת- for קטלה]; אכלתהו (37:20); שטפתני³; סמכתני²; הברעתני⁶; ילדתני⁵; [קטלת- for קטלתי-];⁴ מצאתני⁴; נטשתני⁹; העליתני⁸; צמתני⁸; [קטלתם for קטלתו-];⁷ נתתיהו (31:28); זכרתני (40:14).

b. קטלו for קטלו; הרגו (4:25) for הרגו; ברואם (5:2) for ברואם; גמלוך (50:17) for גמלוך; דפקום (33:13) for דפקום; דפקום.

Remarks.—אהבו (44:20); שחונני¹⁰; אשונני (30:13); אבבך¹¹; השביעך (50:6).

¹ Use of the Tenses in Hebrew, § 110.

² Isa. 63:5.

³ Ps. 69:3.

⁴ Num. 20:14.

⁵ Jer. 15:10.

⁶ Judg. 11:35.

⁷ Ezek. 16:19.

⁸ Zech. 7:5.

⁹ Num. 20:5.

¹⁰ Jer. 2:23.

¹¹ Num. 22:17.

- c. [קָטְלוּהוּ]; שָׁפְטוּ-ם;¹ דָּרְשׁוּהוּ;² נִמְלֹךְ (50:17).
 נִתְנָגִים; נִתְנָהוּ (31:7) for נִתְנָגוּ (5:2); [קָטְלוּהוּ];³
 שָׁאַלָה;⁷ רָחֲמָה;⁶ שָׁלַח;⁵ עָבְדָה;⁴ אָהֲבָה;
 אָכְלָתָם;⁸ אֲחֻזָּתָם;⁹ [קָטְלָתָהּ, קִטְלָתָנָה]

Remark.—הִרְגָּהוּ (4:25) for הִרְגָּהוּ; יָדַעְתִּי (18:19) for יָדַעְתִּיהוּ;
 יִלְדָּתָהּ;¹⁰ for יִלְדָּתָהּ; יָדָעָה (24:16) for יָדָעָה; יִאֲחֻזָּתָה;¹¹ for יִאֲחֻזָּתָה.

When the object of a verb is a pronoun, it is often expressed by the union of אֵת and the pronominal suffix. More often, however, the pronominal suffix is joined directly to the verbal form. This occasions certain changes of termination and of stem.

1. In the case of the *Perfect with suffixes*, it is to be noted,

a. In reference to *termination-changes*, that the older endings are in many cases restored, as

- (1) the older אֵת, for the later אֵת (3 sg. fem.);
- (2) the older אֵת, for the later אֵת (2 sg. fem.);
- (3) the older אֵת (= אֵת), for the later אֵת (2 pl. mas.).

Remark.—אֵת occurs for אֵת (2 m. sg.), often before יָ.

b. In reference to *stem-changes*, that, in the Qāl,

- (1) the tone-long ā of the first syllable, being no longer pretonic when a suffix is appended, becomes Šwā; while
- (2) the ā of the second syllable, which has been volatilized before personal terminations beginning with a vowel, is restored, and, in the open syllable, heightened.

Remark 1.—The — of verbs Middle E appears before suffixes.

Remark 2.—The ultimate — of the Pʿēl and Hythpʿēl becomes — before הָ, כֵּן, כֵּן, but is elsewhere rejected; while the ultimate i of the Hyphʿil suffers no change.

c. In reference to the *union of termination and suffix*, that

- (1) to a verbal form ending in a vowel, the suffix is attached directly;
- (2) to a verbal form ending, in ordinary usage, with a consonant, the suffix is attached by means of a so-called connecting-vowel which is generally ā, but before הָ, כֵּן, and כֵּן, is Šwā.
- (3) to the 3 sg. fem. termination אֵת, suffixes forming a syllable are attached without a connecting-vowel; other suffixes have

¹ Deut. 25:1.

² 1 Chron. 13:2.

³ Josh. 10:19.

⁴ Deut. 15:16.

⁵ Deut. 15:12.

⁶ 1 Sam. 20:22.

⁷ Deut. 13:18.

⁸ Ps. 48:7.

⁹ Hos. 2:14.

¹⁰ Ruth 4:15.

¹¹ Jer. 49:24.

a helping-vowel, viz., δ (§ 87. 2), before η , but δ before \square and \int ; the accent, peculiarly, is in every case on the penult.

Note 1.—This \bar{a} , heightened from δ , as well as the $\bar{\tau}$ volatilized from δ , is really the original final vowel of the verbal stem; $\text{קָטַל} = q\delta\text{-}\bar{t}\bar{a}\text{-}l\bar{a}$, $\text{קָטַלְנִי} = q\delta\text{-}\bar{t}\bar{a}\text{-}l\bar{a}\text{-}n\bar{i}$; $\text{קָטַלְנוּ} = q\delta\text{-}\bar{t}\bar{a}\text{-}l\bar{a}\text{-}n\bar{u}$.

Note 2.—Certain contractions are quite frequent: (1) וְהָיָה to וַיְהִי ; (2) וַיְהִי to וַיְהִי ; (3) וַיְהִי to וַיְהִי ; (4) וַיְהִי to וַיְהִי ; (5) וַיְהִי to וַיְהִי . In the *third* and *fifth* of these cases, the η is assimilated backward. In the *fifth*, the η of the contracted form is merely a vowel-letter.

2. *a.* תִּכְיֶהָ ³; תִּחְשְׁבֶנִי ¹; תִּרְאֵנִי ¹; [תִּקְטַלְנָה for תִּקְטַלְנָה];
b. יִזְכְּרָה ⁶; אִזְכְּרָה ⁶; יִפְגֹּשֶׁה ⁵; אִזְכְּרָה ⁵; יִשְׁפֹּטֵנִי ⁴; [יִקְטַלְנִי];
 תִּשְׁכַּחֲנִי ⁹; יִשְׁכַּחֲהוּ ⁸; יִלְבָּשֵׁנִי ⁸; [יִקְטַלְנִי];
 תִּלְמָדִים ¹⁰; יִשְׁלַחֲהוּ ¹⁰; [יִקְטַלְנִי];
 אֲשַׁמְדִּים ¹²; נִשְׁלַחֲהוּ ¹²; יִלְבָּשֵׁם ¹²; [יִקְטַלְנִי];
c. תִּשְׁלִיכֶהוּ ¹⁵; תִּבְלִימֶהוּ ¹⁴; יִסְגִּירֶנִי ¹³; see examples under *b*.
 תִּזְכְּרֶנּוּ ¹⁶; אִדְרֹשְׁנִי ¹⁶; תִּשְׁוֹפְנוּ ¹⁶; תִּנְאֲכְלֶנָה ¹⁶; [יִקְטַלְנִי];
3. *a.* בְּכָרַח ¹⁷; אִמְרָם ¹⁷; אִכְלָם ¹⁷; אִכְלָה ¹⁷; [יִקְטַלְנִי]; (35:1).

עֲבַדְנוּ ¹⁸; אִמְרָם ¹⁸; שְׁמָרָה ¹⁸; עֲבַדְהָ ¹⁸; [יִקְטַלְנִי];

Remarks.—לִבְקָשִׁי ²³; דְּבָרִי ²²; דְּבָרֶם ²⁰; לִבְקָשֶׁךְ ²⁰; [יִקְטַלְנִי];

b. עֲזָרְנוּ ²⁶; שְׁמָרִים ²⁵; שְׁמָרֵנִי ²⁴; זָכְרֵנִי ²⁴; [יִקְטַלְנִי];

עֲבַדְהוּ ²⁹; תִּפְשׂוּם ²⁸; עֲזָרֵנִי ²⁸; [יִקְטַלְנִי];

הִשְׁלִיכֶהוּ ³¹; הִשְׁמִיעֵנִי ³¹; שְׁמָעֵנִי ³¹; שְׁמָעֵנִי ³¹; [יִקְטַלְנִי];

2. In the case of the *Imperfect with suffixes*, it is to be noted,

a. In reference to *termination-changes*, that η (2 and 3 *pl. fem.*) always becomes \int .

b. In reference to *stem-changes*, that before suffixes,

¹ Cant. 1:6. ² Job 19:15. ³ Jer. 2:19. ⁴ 1 Sam. 24:16. ⁵ Ps. 137:6. ⁶ Ps. 42:7.
⁷ 1 Sam. 1:19. ⁸ Job 29:14. ⁹ Ps. 13:2. ¹⁰ Deut. 5:23. ¹¹ Ps. 57:10. ¹² Deut. 9:14.
¹³ 1 Sam. 23:11. ¹⁴ Ruth 2:15. ¹⁵ Ex. 1:22. ¹⁶ Ps. 8:5. ¹⁷ Jer. 23:38. ¹⁸ Ps. 42:11.
¹⁹ Ex. 14:5. ²⁰ 1 Kgs. 18:10. ²¹ Ex. 12:31. ²² Ex. 19:9. ²³ 1 Sam. 27:1. ²⁴ Judg. 16:23.
²⁵ Ps. 16:1. ²⁶ Prov. 4:21. ²⁷ Josh. 10:6. ²⁸ Josh. 10:4. ²⁹ 1 Kgs. 20:18. ³⁰ 1 Sam. 7:3.
³¹ Ps. 145:3. ³² Ex. 4:8.

- (1) the δ of Qāl forms ending in a consonant usually becomes ֿ , but δ before ך , ם , ן ;
 - (2) the ā of Qāl forms ending in a consonant is retained and heightened;
 - (3) the \bar{e} of Pʿēl forms ending in a consonant becomes ֿ , but δ before ך , ם , ן ; while the f of Hīphʿīl forms remains.
- c. In reference to the *union of termination and suffix*, that
- (1) to verbal forms ending in a vowel the suffix is attached directly; while
 - (2) to verbal forms ending in a consonant, the suffix is attached by means of a connecting-vowel, which is generally \bar{e} , but ֿ before ך , ם , ן ; and \acute{e} , rarely \bar{a} , before ך ;
 - (3) in pausal and emphatic forms, suffixes are often attached to a verbal form ending in *an*, which under the tone becomes *én*, of which the ן is generally assimilated.

Note 1.—This syllable, ordinarily treated as a union-syllable and called *Nûn Epenthetic* or *Demonstrative*, is really the accusative ending of the verbal form; while \bar{e} , the ordinary connecting-vowel heightened from י (*which is for ū*), is the nominative ending.

Note 2.—In the ending ןֿ (3 *m. sg.*) and ןֿֿ (3 *f. sg.*), the Dāghēsforte in ן is for ך , of ךֿ and ךֿֿ respectively, which has been assimilated backward.

3. In the case of *Inf's*, and *Imp's* with suffixes, it is to be noted that,

a. The Qāl Infinitive (construct) takes

- (1) before ך , ם , ן , generally, the form קטלֿ (δ); but
- (2) before other suffixes the form קטלֿֿ , the δ , in both cases, standing in a half-open syllable.
- (3) as connecting-vowels, those used in the inflection of nouns.

Remark 1.—The Pʿēl Infinitive shortens ֿֿ to ֿ before ך , ם , ן .

Remark 2.—The Infinitive may take either the *verbal* suffix, ֿֿ , or the *nominal* suffix ֿֿֿ , the former being the object, the latter, the subject of the Inf.

b. The Qāl Imperative, taking the connecting-vowel of the Impf.,

- (1) in the 2 *m. sg.*, follows the analogy of the Infinitive;
- (2) in the 2 *m. pl.*, suffers no change;
- (3) in the 2 *f. pl.*, has the form קטלֿֿֿ instead of קטלֿֿֿֿ .

Remark 1.—The Imperative in ā retains and lengthens the ā , as does the Imperfect.

Remark 2.—In the Hīphʿīl, the form הקטלֿֿֿ is used instead of הקטלֿֿֿֿ .

Note.—The Participles, before suffixes, are treated like nouns.

XI. The Weak Verb.

77. WEAK VERBS.

1. עֻזַּב (2:24); הִפָּךְ (3:24); בָּרַךְ (1:28); רָחַק (1:2); שָׁלַח (3:22); שָׁמַע (3:8).
2. נָתַן (1:17); נָטַע (2:8); נָפַל (4:6); סָבַב (2:11); חָיַי (3:22); אָרַר (3:14).
3. אָמַר (1:3); אָכַל (2:16); יָשַׁב (4:16) *for* וָיֹשֶׁב; יָצַר (2:8); יָטַב (4:7).
 שׁוּף (3:15); שׁוּב (3:19); מוֹת (3:3); שִׁים (2:8); בָּרָא (1:1); קָרָא (1:5);
 מָצָא (2:20); עָלָה (2:6) *for* עָלָו; רָאָה (1:4) *for* רָאוּ; קָנָה (4:1) *for*
 קָנוּ.

Weak verbs (§ 56. 2) may be classified, according to the character of the weak consonant or consonants which they contain, as,

1. *Guttural*; these are called
 - a. Pē ('פ) Guttural, when the *first* radical is a guttural (§ 78.).
 - b. 'Ayīn ('ע) Guttural, when the *second* radical is a guttural (§ 80.).
 - c. Lāmēdh ('ל) Guttural, when the *third* radical is a guttural (§ 82.).
2. *Contracted*; these are called
 - a. Pē Nūn (ן'פ), when the first radical is נ (§ 84.).
 - b. 'Ayīn Doubled (ע'ע), when the second and third radicals are alike (§ 86.).
3. *Quiescent*; these are called
 - a. Pē 'Alēph (א'פ), when the first radical is א and is quiescent (§ 88.).
 - b. Pē Wāw (ו'פ), when the first radical was originally ו (§ 90.).
 - c. Pē Yōdh (י'פ), when the first radical was originally י (§ 92.).
 - d. 'Ayīn Wāw or 'Ayīn Yōdh (ו'ע or י'ע), when the *second* radical is ו or י (§§ 94, 96.).
 - e. Lāmēdh 'Alēph (א'ל), when the *third* radical is א (§ 98.).
 - f. Lāmēdh Hē (ה'ל), when the third radical, ו or י, is supplanted by the vowel-letter ה (§ 100.).

Note 1.—These technical terms are derived from the verb פָּעַל, which was formerly used as a paradigm-word; פ = *first*, ע = *second*, ל = *third*.

Note 2.—A single verb-stem may, of course, have the peculiarities of two or even three classes.

78. VERBS 'פ GUTTURAL.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm D.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl with ֿ in Impf.	Qāl with ֿ in Impf.	Nȳph'āl.	Hȳph'āl.	Hōph'āl.
Perf.	עָטַל	עָטַל	נָעַטַל	הָעָטַל	הָעָטַל
Impf.	יַעְטַל	יַעְטַל	יַעְטַל	יַעְטַל	יַעְטַל
Imv.	עָטַל	עָטַל	הָעָטַל	הָעָטַל	—
Inf. abs.	עָטוּל	עָטוּל	הָעָטַל ¹	הָעָטַל	הָעָטַל
Inf. const.	עָטַל	עָטַל	הָעָטַל	הָעָטַל	הָעָטַל
Part. act.	עָטַל	עָטַל		מַעְטַל	
Part. pass.	עָטוּל	עָטוּל	נָעַטַל		מַעְטַל

1. [יַעְטַל]; וְחָרָאָה (1:5); אָחָבָא (3:10); יֶאֱכַל (6:21); יִהְיֶה.²
2. a. [יַעְטַל]; מַעְלָה (2:6); תַּעֲבֹד (4:12); מַעְבֹּד (2:24); מַעֲשֵׂה (3:7).
b. הִחְזִיק³ תַּחְדָּל⁴; נִהְפֶּק (41:56); יִחְזַק (1:29); יִחְיֶה (31:32); יֵאָסֶף (29:22).
יַעְטַל (47:21); but יִהְיֶה (1:29);
3. a. עֲשׂוֹת (2:4); עָבֹד (2:5); אָכַל (2:17); אָרִירָה (3:17); דָּרְגוּ (4:26);
עָשָׂה (6:14); לֵאמֹר whence אָמַר (1:22); אָכַל (47:24); יֵאָסֶף.⁵
b. נַעֲשֶׂה (1:26); אַעֲשֶׂה (2:18); [הָעָטַל]; see also above, 2. a. b.
c. נִחְמָד (2:9); תַּחְדָּל⁴; נִהְפֶּק⁷; יִחְזַק⁸ (15:6).
d. יִהְיֶה (4:8); יַעֲבֹד (27:29); יַעֲבֹד (37:28); נִהְפֶּכוּ.⁸
e. יִהְיֶה⁹ but יִהְיֶה¹⁰; יֵאָסֶף (29:22) but יֵאָסֶפוּ.¹¹

Verbs, whose first radical is a guttural, exhibit the following peculiarities (§ 42. 1-3):—

1. *The guttural refuses to be doubled*; hence the Dāghēs-forte, representing ֿ, in the Nȳph'āl Impf., Imv., and Inf's, is rejected, and the preceding — heightened to — (even before ח).

2. *The guttural prefers before it the guttural or a-class vowels*; hence

a. In the Qāl Impf. with ֿ, and in the Qāl Impf. of verbs לִיָּה (§ 100.), the original ֿ of the preformative is restored; while

¹ The form נָעַטַל is also common.

² Ex. 14:6. ³ Ex. 7:15. ⁴ Ruth 1:13. ⁵ Dt. 22:25. ⁶ Num. 21:16. ⁷ Lev. 8:17.
⁸ Ex. 7:17. ⁹ Ps. 31:9. ¹⁰ Num. 8:6. ¹¹ Ex. 4:29.

b. In the Qāl Impf. with — , in the Nīph'al Perf. and Part., and in the Hīph'al Perf., the preformative vowel (Y) is deflected, under the influence of the following guttural, to ē .

Remark 1.—A few cases occur of forms like יַעֲטֹל or יַעֲטֹל .

Remark 2.—The ה and ח of הִיָּה and חִיָּה do not affect a preceding Y, which stands with them in a closed syllable.

3. *The guttural prefers compound to simple Š'wā*;

a. When the first radical would be initial and, according to the inflection of the strong verb, would have a simple Š'wā (half-vowel), it takes instead — , or, particularly in the case of א , — .

b. When the first radical would be medial, and, according to the inflection of the strong verb, would close a syllable (i. e., have under it a syllable-divider), it receives, in order to facilitate the pronunciation, an inserted compound Š'wā, which always corresponds to the preceding vowel; thus, — — , — — , — — (δ).

c. Very frequently, however, the strong gutturals are allowed to close a syllable, no compound Š'wā being inserted.

d. When, in inflection, a compound Š'wā would come to stand before a simple Š'wā, as when vowel-additions are made to a word, the compound Š'wā is changed to its corresponding short vowel, and the syllable thus formed is *half-open* (§ 26. 4).

e. The combination — — very frequently becomes — — , when, in inflection, the tone is removed to a greater distance.

Note.—The ה and ח of הִיָּה and חִיָּה have a syllable-divider (—), according to c (above), when medial and vowelless; but a half-vowel (—), when initial and without a full vowel.

79. THE MOST COMMON 'D GUTTURAL VERBS.¹

[In the following list those with the Qal indicated by Q. have for their Imperfect a form like יַעֲטֹל ; Q.* indicates an Imperfect like יַעֲטֹל ; Q.†, like יַעֲטֹל ; Q.**, like יַעֲטֹל ; Q.††, like יַעֲטֹל or יַעֲטֹל ; Hl. indicates a Perfect like הָעֵטַל , but Hl.*, like הָעֵטַל ; Nl., a Perfect like נָעַטַל , but Nl.*, like נָעַטַל .]

- (1) אָבֵל (Q.* Hl. Hlthp.) *Mourn.* (2) אָמַץ (Q.* Pl. Hl. Hlthp.) *Be established.* (3) אָסַף (Q.†† Nl. Pl. Pū. Hlthp.) *Gather.* (4) אָסַר (Q.†† Nl.* Pū.) *Bind.* (5) אָשַׁם (Q.** Nl.* Hl.*) *Be guilty, destroy.* (6) הִפֹּךְ (Q. Nl.* Hδ. Hlthp.) *Overturn.* (7) חָבַר (Q. Pl. (with ult. δ) Pū. Hl.* Hlthp.) *Join.* (8) חָבַשׁ (Q. Q.* Pl. Pū.) *Bind, gird.* (9) חָנַר (Q†.) *Gird.* (10) חָנַל (Q.** Hl.) *Cease.* (11) חָזַק (Q.* Pl. (with ult. δ)

¹ In § 101b will be found the most common 'D guttural verbs which are also ה - ל .

HY. Hythp.) *Be strong*; (12) חָכַם (Q.** Pl. Pū. HY.* Hythp.) *Be wise*; (13) חָלַף (Q. Pl. HY.) *Change*; (14) חָלַץ (Q. NY. Pl. HY.) *Draw out*; (15) חָלַק (Q. NY.* Pl. Pū. HY. Hythp.) *Distribute*; (16) חָמַל (Q.†) *Pity, spare*; (17) חָפֵץ (Q.† Q.***) *Delight*; (18) חָצַב (Q.† NY.* Pū. HY.) *Dig*; (19) חָקַר (Q.† NY.* Pl.) *Search*; (20) חָשַׁב (Q.† NY.* Pl. (with ult. & Hythp.) *Think, impute*; (21) חָשַׁךְ (Q.† NY.*) *Withhold*; (22) חָתַם (Q.† NY.* Pl. HY.*) *Seal*; (23) עָבַד (Q. NY. Pū. HY. Hδ.) *Serve*; (24) עָבַר (Q. NY. Pl. (with ult. & HY. Hythp.) *Pass over*; (25) עָזַב (Q. NY. Pū.) *Abandon*; (26) עָזַר (Q. Q.† NY. HY.*) *Assist*; (27) עָמַד (Q. HY. Hδ.) *Stand*; (28) עָצַר (Q.† NY.*) *Restrain*; (29) עָשָׂה (Q. Pū.) *Oppress*.

80. VERBS 'ע' GUTTURAL.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm E.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl.	Nyph'al.	Pr'el (1).	Pū'al (1).	Pr'el (2).	Pū'al (2).	Hythp'al.
Perf.	קָאֵל	נִקְאֵל	קָאֵל	קָאֵל	קִחַל	קִחַל	הִתְקַאֵל
Impf.	יִקְאֵל	יִקְאֵל	יִקְאֵל	יִקְאֵל	יִקְחַל	יִקְחַל	יִתְקַאֵל
Imv.	קָאֵל	הִקְאֵל	קָאֵל		קִחַל		הִתְקַאֵל
Inf. abs.	קְאוּל	הִקְאוּל	קָאֵל		קִחַל		
Inf. const.	קָאֵל	הִקְאֵל	קָאֵל		קִחַל		הִתְקַאֵל
Part. act.	קָאֵל		מְקַאֵל		מְקַחַל		מְתְקַאֵל
Part. pass.	קְאוּל	נִקְאֵל		מְקַאֵל		מְקַחַל	

1. a. וַיִּבְרַךְ; ⁶ נִאֵץ; ⁵ נָאֵר; ⁴ שָׂאֵל; ³ מֵאֵנָהם; ² נִאֵלְנוּ; ¹ בָּאֵר (1:22); ⁷ וַיִּבְרַךְ (28:6); ⁸ בָּרַךְ (4:14); ⁹ גִּרְשֵׁת (3:24); ¹⁰ וַיִּגְרֶשׁ (1:22).
- b. הִתְקַדְּרוּ; ⁹ רָחַץ; ⁸ נִחְמוּ; ⁷ שָׁחַת (6:17); ⁶ נִחְמוּ (6:7); ⁵ נִחְמוּ (6:7); ⁴ מִרְחַף (1:2); ³ וַיִּמְהַר (18:6); ² מִהֵרָם (45:13); ¹ וַיִּבְעַר (12:13); ¹¹ וַיִּבְעַר (12:13).
2. a. לָהֵט; ¹⁹ אָחַר; ¹⁸ שָׂאֵל; ¹⁷ נִאֵל; ¹⁶ וַיִּבְעַר; ¹⁵ תִּנְאֵל; ¹⁴ וַיִּבְחַר (34:19).
- b. שָׂאֵל; ²⁵ טָחַן; ²⁴ שָׂאֵב; ²³ צִעֲקִי; ²² נִחְמוּ; ²¹ טָעַנוּ; ²⁰ שָׁחַטוּ (6:11); ¹⁹ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹⁸ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹⁷ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹⁶ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹⁵ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹⁴ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹³ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹² וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹¹ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹⁰ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁹ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁸ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁷ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁶ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁵ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁴ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ³ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ² וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11).
- c. וַיִּמְהַר (18:6); ¹³ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹² וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹¹ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹⁰ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁹ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁸ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁷ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁶ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁵ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁴ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ³ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ² וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11).
3. וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹² וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹¹ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹⁰ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁹ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁸ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁷ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁶ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁵ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ⁴ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ³ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ² וַיִּבְחַר (6:11); ¹ וַיִּבְחַר (6:11).

¹ Deut. 1:5. ² Mal. 1:7. ³ Ex. 16:23. ⁴ Ps. 109:10. ⁵ Lam. 2:7. ⁶ Num. 16:30.
⁷ 2 Sam. 7:29. ⁸ Isa. 40:1. ⁹ Prov. 30:12. ¹⁰ Gen. 35:2. ¹¹ Deut. 15:6. ¹² Deut. 32:21.
¹³ 1 Kgs. 14:10. ¹⁴ Gen. 12:11. ¹⁵ Ruth 4:4. ¹⁶ Ex. 8:3. ¹⁷ Ruth 4:6. ¹⁸ Deut. 4:38.
¹⁹ Mal. 3:19. ²⁰ Ex. 12:21. ²¹ Gen. 45:17. ²² Isa. 40:1. ²³ Jer. 22:20. ²⁴ Nah. 3:14.
²⁵ Isa. 47:3. ²⁶ Jer. 48:19. ²⁷ Josh. 15:13. ²⁸ Ruth 4:4. ²⁹ Lev. 25:30. ³⁰ Ex. 15:15.

Verbs, whose second radical is a guttural, exhibit the following peculiarities (§ 42. 1-3):—

1. *The guttural refuses to be doubled; but*

a. While in the case of א (generally), and of ח (always), the preceding vowel is heightened (ä to ā, ı to ē, ŭ to ō),

b. In the case of the stronger gutturals, viz., ע (prevailing), ח and ח (almost always), the preceding vowel is retained short in a half-open syllable, the doubling being *implied* (§ 42. 1. b).

Note 1.—Heightening of ŭ to ō in the Pū'āl takes place frequently in verbs which retain the ı or ä of the P'āl.

Note 2.—In a few verbs, especially those with א, the vowel is heightened in some parts of the inflection, but in other parts retained.

Note 3.—The vowel which is heightened on account of the rejection of Dāghēs-forfe is unchangeable.

2. *The guttural prefers the guttural or a-class vowels; this is seen*

a. In the occurrence of ä, *after* the guttural, in the Qāl Impf. and Imv., rather than ō, even in Active verbs; and sometimes in the P'āl Perf., rather than ē.

b. In the occurrence of ä, *before* the guttural, in the Qāl Imv. fem. sg. and masc. plur.; this ä arising from ı is in a half-open syllable. But it is to be noted that

c. In the Qāl Inf. const., the usual ō remains unchanged; and likewise the ultimate ē in the Nıph'āl and P'āl Imperfects.

3. *The guttural prefers compound to simple Š'wā; this is seen in the almost universal occurrence of ı under the second radical instead of ı (half-vowel).*

Note 1.—No P'āl Inf. abs. of an 'ע guttural verb occurs; there is always substituted for it the form of the Inf. const.

Note 2.—As a matter of fact, the guttural exerts less influence on a following than on a preceding vowel.

81. THE MOST COMMON 'ע GUTTURAL VERBS.

[In the following list Q.* indicates an Imperfect like קָאֵל; Pl.*, Pu.* and Hıthp.* indicate that in these stems Daghes-forfe is implied.]

- (1) נָאֵל (Q. NY. PL. Pū. HY. HYthp.) *Redeem*; (2) מָאֵן (PL.) *Refuse*;
- (3) שָׁאֵל (Q. NY. PL.* HY.) *Ask*; (4) בָּהֵל (NY. PL.* Pū. HY.) *Confound*;
- (5) מָהֵר (Q. PL.* Pū. HYthp.*) *Be clean*; (6) מָהֵר (Q. NY. PL.*) *Hasten*;
- (7) קָהֵל (NY. HY.) *Congregate*; (8) בָּחַר (Q. NY. Pū.*) *Choose*; (9) בָּחַר

(NY Pl.* HY) *Hide*; (10) לָחֵם (Q. NY) *Fight*; (11) פָּחַד (Q. Pl.* HY) *Tremble*; (12) רָחַב (Q. NY. HY) *Be enlarged*; (13) רָחַם (Pl.* Pū.*) *Have mercy*; (14) רָחַץ (Q. Pū.* Hythp.) *Wash*; (15) רָחַק (Q. Pl.* HY) *Be far off*; (16) שָׂחַק (Q. Pl.* HY) *Laugh*; (17) שָׁחַט (Q. NY) *Kill*; (18) שָׁחַת (NY. Pl.* HY. Hδ.) *Destroy*; (19) בָּעַר (Q. Pl.* Pū. HY) *Consume*; (20) כָּעַס (Q. Pl.* HY) *Provoke*; (21) פָּעַל (Q.) *Do*; (22) צָעַק (Q. NY. Pl. HY) *Cry*; (23) בָּרַךְ (Q. NY. Pl. Pū. HY. Hythp.) *Bless*; (24) גָּרַשׁ (Q. NY. Pl. Pū.) *Drive out*; (25) זָרַק (Q.* Pū.) *Sprinkle*; (26) טָרַף (Q.* NY. Pū.) *Tear, rend*; (27) כָּרַת (Q.* NY. Pū. HY. Hδ.) *Cut*; (28) פָּרַד (Q. NY. Pl. Pū. HY. Hythp.) *Separate, divide*; (29) פָּרַץ (Q.* NY. Pū. Hythp.) *Break forth*; (30) פָּרַשׁ (Q.* NY. Pl.) *Spread out*; (31) צָרַף (Q.* NY. Pl.) *Refine*; (32) קָרַב (Q. NY. Pl.* HY) *Draw near*; (33) שָׂרַף (Q. NY. Pū.) *Burn*; (34) שָׂרַת (Pl.) *Minister*.

82. VERBS ל' GUTTURAL.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm F.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl.	Nyph'al.	Pr'el.	Hyph'il.	Hythp'al.
Perf.	קָטַח	נִקְטַח	קָטַח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּח
Impf.	יִקְטַח	יִקְטַח	יִקְטַח	יִקְטִיחַ	יִתְקַטַּח
Inv.	קָטַח	הִקְטַח	קָטַח	הִקְטַח	הִתְקַטַּח
Inf. abs.	קָטוּחַ	נִקְטַח	קָטַח	הִקְטַח	—
Inf. const.	קָטַח	הִקְטַח	קָטַח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּח
Part. act.	קָטַח		מִקְטַח	מִקְטִיחַ	מִתְקַטַּח
Part. pass.	קָטוּחַ	נִקְטַח			

1. a. יָצַח (2:5); יָפַח (2:7); יָטַע (2:8); יָשַׁח (3:22); יָשַׁח.¹
 b. יָדַע (41:31); יָשַׁבַע (31:53); הִקְלַח;² שָׁלַח;³ יָנַע (12:17);
 יָשַׁח (8:7); שָׁלַח;⁴ שָׁלַח [Inf.] (8:10); יָצַח (2:9); יָשַׁבַע (50:
 25); הִוָּשַׁע;⁵ הִוָּדַע;⁶ הִתְנַח;⁷ הִתְוָדַע (45:1);
 But cf.: זָרַע (1:29); יָדַע (3:5); מָזַח;⁸ מִשְׁתַּח;⁹ and שָׁלַח;¹⁰
 פָּתַח;¹¹ הִנְבַּח;¹² הִשְׁבַּע;¹³ הִמְלַח;¹⁴

¹ Ex. 4:4.

² 1 Sam. 4:19.

³ Ex. 9:7.

⁴ Ex. 4:23.

⁵ Jer. 31:7.

⁶ Prov. 9:9.

⁷ Dan. 11:40.

⁸ 1 Kgs. 3:3.

⁹ 1 Sam. 21:15.

¹⁰ Deut. 23:7.

¹¹ Isa. 58:6.

¹² Isa. 7:11.

¹³ Ex. 13:19.

¹⁴ Ezek. 16:4.

83. THE MOST COMMON ל GUTTURAL VERBS.

(1) גָּבַהַ (Q. HY.) *Be high*; (2) בָּטַח (Q. HY.) *Trust*; (3) בָּרַח (Q. HY.) *Flee*; (4) זָבַח (Q. PL.) *Sacrifice*; (5) מָשַׁח (Q. NY.) *Anoint*; (6) סָלַח (Q. NY.) *Forgive*; (7) פָּרַח (Q. HY.) *Flourish*; (8) רָצַח (Q. NY. PL. Pā.) *Slay*; (9) שָׁלַח (Q. NY. PL. Pā. HY.) *Send*; (10) שָׂמַח (Q. PL. HY.) *Rejoice*; (11) בָּלַע (Q. NY. PL. Pā. HYthp.) *Swallow*; (12) בָּקַע (Q. NY. PL. Pā. HY. Hδ. HYthp.) *Cleave*; (13) כָּנַע (NY. HY.) *Be humbled*; (14) כָּרַע (Q. HY.) *Bend the knee*; (15) מָנַע (Q. NY.) *Withhold*; (16) פָּגַע (Q. HY.) *Meet, touch*; (17) פָּשַׁע (Q. NY.) *Transgress*; (18) קָרַע (Q. NY.) *Rend*; (19) רָשַׁע (Q. HY.) *Be wicked*; (20) שָׂבַע (Q. PL. HY.) *Satisfy*; (21) שָׁבַע (Q. NY. HY.) *Swear*; (22) שָׁמַע (Q. NY. PL. HY.) *Hear*; (23) חָקַע (Q. NY.) *Strike, blow*.

83b. VERBS CONTAINING TWO GUTTURALS.

[In the verbs 'B guttural of the following list, Q. indicates a Qal Impf. like עָשָׂה; Q.* like יַעֲשֶׂה; Q.†† like יַעֲשֶׂה.]

(1) אָרַב (Q.†† PL. HY.) *Lie in ambush*; (2) אָרַךְ (Q.* HY.) *Prolong*; (3) הָרַג (Q. NY. Pā.) *Kill*; (4) הָרַס (Q. Q.†† NY. PL.) *Break down*; (5) חָרַב (Q.* NY. Pā. HY. Hδ.) *Be dried up*; (6) חָרַד (Q.* HY.) *Tremble*; (7) חָרַם (HY. Hδ.) *Devote, destroy*; (8) חָרַה (Q.* NY. PL.) *Reproach*; (9) חָרַשׁ (Q. NY. PL.) *Cut, engrave*; (10) חָרַשׁ (Q.* HY. HYthp.) *Be silent*; (11) עָרַב (Q. HYthp.) *Give security, pledge*; (12) עָרַךְ (Q. HY.) *Arrange*; (13) רָעַשׁ (Q. NY. HY.) *Shake*; (14) זָרַע (Q. NY. Pā. HY.) *Sow*.

84. VERBS PĒ NŪN (פ"נ).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm G.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Q. Impf. w. ־ו.	Q. Impf. w. ־א.	Nyph'al.	Hyph'il.	Hδph'al.
Perf.	נָטַל	נָטַל	נָטַל	הִנָּטִיל	הִנָּטַל
Impf.	יִטֹּל	יִטֹּל	יִנָּטַל	יִטִּיל	יִטֹּל
Imv.	נָטַל	טַל	הִנָּטַל	הִנָּטַל	—
Inf. abs.	נָטוּל	נָטוּל	הִנָּטַל	הִנָּטַל	הִנָּטַל
Inf. const.	נָטַל	טָלַת	הִנָּטַל	הִנָּטַל	—
Part. act.	נָטַל	נָטַל		מִנָּטִיל	
Part. pass.	נָטוּל	נָטוּל	נָטַל		מִנָּטַל

1. *a.* גָּשַׁת;¹ גָּעַת;² טָעַת;³ *but* cf. יָסַע (יִסַּע); נָגַע (20:6).

b. גָּשׁ;⁵ גָּשׁוּ (45:4); שָׁקָה (27:26); שָׁל;⁶ גָּע;⁷

Remark.—כָּנַבֵּל;⁸ לָגֵד־;⁹ כָּנַפֵּל;¹⁰ נָצַר;¹¹ נָתַן;¹² נָפְלוּ;¹³

2. *a.* פָּח (2:7); יָטַע (2:8); הִנָּעוּ (3:3); נִחְמָתִי (6:7); נָצַבִּים (18:2).

b. הִגִּיד (3:11); הָשִׂיא (3:13); וִיפֹל (2:21); יָקַם (4:15); יָגַד (22:20).

Remark 1.—יָנְהִם;¹⁴ יִנְאֻמוּ;¹⁵ יִנְאֹף;¹⁶ יִנְהֲרוּ;¹⁷ *cf.* תִּנְגַּשׁוּ.¹⁸

Remark 2.—קָחַת (4:11); קָחַת;¹⁹ לָקַח (4:11); קָח (6:21); יָקַח (2:15); לָקַח (2:22);

Remark 3.—נָתַתִּי (1:29); יָתַן (1:17); הָיָן (14:21); נָתַן (41:43); הָתַת (4:12).

Verbs whose first radical is **נ** exhibit the following peculiarities:—

1. The *loss* of **נ** takes place (§ 40. 1) when initial and with only a half-vowel to sustain it,

a. Generally in the Qāl Inf. const. of verbs whose stem-vowel in the Impf. and Imv. is *ä*; in this case the fem. ending **ת** is taken on and the form becomes a Segholate.

b. In the Qāl Imv. of verbs which have *ä* in the Imperfect.

Rem.—The Qāl Infinitive and Imperative of verbs with *ö* in the Imperfect do not often lose the initial **נ**.

2. The *assimilation* of **נ** takes place (§ 89. 1) when, having under it a syllable-divider, it closes a preformative syllable,

a. In the Qāl Imperfect, and Niph'al Perfect and Part.

b. Throughout the Hiph'il and Höph'al.

Note 1.—The original preformative vowel *ü* appears in the Höph'al, on account of the sharpened syllable (§ 36. 6. *a*).

Note 2.—Care must be taken not to confuse with verbs נָפַח, (1) those verbs נָפַח which assimilate נ (§ 90. 4); (2) those נָפַח forms which have a Dāghēš-forse (§ 86. 2. R. 1); and (3) the נָפַח Niph'al Impf. which also has Dāghēš-forse.

Remark 1.—The **נ** remains *un*-assimilated in verbs נָפַח guttural, and in a few isolated instances besides.

Remark 2.—The verb נָפַח *take* treats ל like **נ** in the Qāl and Höph'al, but in the Niph'al (נָפַח) the ל is retained.

Remark 3.—The verb נָתַן is peculiar (1) in its Inf. const. הָתַת (= הָתַת = הָתַת), which has as its stem-vowel *Y*, (2) in the appearance of the same vowel *Y* heightened to *ē*, in the Imv. (נָתַת) and Impf. (נָתַת), and (3) in the assimilation of the third radical in inflection.

¹ Ex. 34:30. ² 2 Sam. 14:10. ³ Eccles. 3:2. ⁴ Num. 4:5. ⁵ 2 Sam. 1:15.
⁶ Ex. 3:5. ⁷ Ps. 144:5. ⁸ Isa. 34:4. ⁹ Deut. 23:23. ¹⁰ 2 Sam. 3:34. ¹¹ Ps. 84:14.
¹² Ps. 58:7. ¹³ Hos. 10:8. ¹⁴ Isa. 5:29. ¹⁵ Jer. 23:31. ¹⁶ Lev. 20:10. ¹⁷ Jer. 51:44.
¹⁸ Isa. 58:3. ¹⁹ Deut. 31:26.

85. THE MOST COMMON פ"י VERBS.

[In the following list Q. designates those Qal-stems which have for the Impf., Inv. and Inf. const. the forms יָפַל, נָטַל, נָטַל; Q.* those stems which have יָפַל, נָטַל; Q.† those stems which have יָפַל, נָטַל; Q.†† those stems which have יָפַל, נָטַל or נָטַל; i. e., an unassimilated י. More or less variation as to the form of the Qal Impf., Inv. and Inf. const. will be found in these verbs. It is also to be noted that in some only the Impf. occurs; in others, the Impf. and Inv.; in others, only the Impf. and Inf. const.]

- (1) נָאָף (Q.†† Pī.) *Commit adultery*; (2) נָאָץ (Q.†† Pī. Hī. Hīthp.) *Despise*;
 (3) נָבַט (Pī. Hī.) *Look*; (4) נָבַל (Q. Pī.) *Wither*; (5) נָגַד (Hī. Hδ.) *Make known*;
 (6) נָנַע (Q.† Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī.) *Touch*; (7) נָנָה (Q. Nī. Hīthp.) *Smite*;
 (8) נָנֵשׁ (Q.* Nī. Hī. Hδ. Hīthp.) *Approach*; (9) נָנַח (Q.† Nī. Pū. Hī. Hδ.) *Drive*;
 (10) נָדַר (Q.) *Vow*; (11) נָהַג (Q.†† Pī.) *Lead*; (12) נָחַל (Q.†† Pī. Hī. Hδ. Hīthp.) *Inherit*;
 (13) נָטַע (Q.† Nī.) *Plant*; (14) נָטַשׁ (Q. Nī. Pū.) *Spread out*;
 (15) נָכַר (Nī. Pī. Hī. Hīthp.) *Know*; (16) נָסַךְ (Q. Nī. Pī. Hī. Hδ.) *Pour out*;
 (17) נָסַע (Q.† Nī. Hī.) *Depart*; (18) נָפַל (Q. Hī. Hīthp. Pī.) *Fall*;
 (19) נָצַב (Nī. Hī. Hδ. Hīthp.) *Stand*; (20) נִצָּח (Nī. Pī.) *Be preeminent*;
 (21) נָצַל (Nī. Pī. Hī. Hδ. Hīthp.) *Snatch, deliver*; (22) נִצֵּר (Q.) *Observe, watch*;
 (23) נָקַב (Q. Nī.) *Define*; (24) נָקַם (Q. Nī. Pī. Hδ. Hīthp.) *Avenge*;
 (25) נָשַׁג (Hī.) *Reach*; (26) נָשַׁךְ (Q. Q.* Pī. Hī.) *Lend*;
 (27) נָשַׁק (Q.† Pī. Hī.) *Kiss*; (28) נָתַן (Q.† Nī. Hδ.) *Give*; (29) נָתַץ (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hδ.) *Break down*;
 (30) נָתַק (Q. Nī. Pī. Hī. Hδ.) *Draw out*.

86. VERBS 'ĀYĪN DOUBLED (ע"ע).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm H.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl		Nīph'āl		Hīph'il	
	Uncontr.	Contr.	Uncontr.	Contr.	Uncontr.	Contr.
Perf.	קָטַט	קָט	(הִקָּטַט)	הִקָּט	(הִקָּטַט)	הִקָּט
Impf.	(יִקָּטַט)	יִקָּט ¹ or יִקָּט ²	(יִקָּטַט)	יִקָּט	(יִקָּטַט)	יִקָּט
Inv.	(קָטַט)	קָט	(הִקָּטַט)	הִקָּט	(הִקָּטַט)	הִקָּט
Inf. abs.	קָטוּט	—	(הִקָּטַט)	הִקָּט	(הִקָּטַט)	הִקָּט
Inf. const.	(קָטַט)	קָט	(הִקָּטַט)	הִקָּט	(הִקָּטַט)	הִקָּט
Part. act.	קוֹטֵט	—			(מִקָּטַט)	מִקָּט
Part. pass.	קָטוּט	—	(הִקָּטַט)	הִקָּט		

Hōph'āl: Pf. הִקָּטַט=הִקָּט; Impf. יִקָּטַט=יִקָּט; Part. מִקָּטַט=מִקָּט.

¹ Impf. יִקָּט, Inv. יִקָּט, Inf. const. יִקָּט. ² Or, in Stative Verbs, יִקָּט.

1. נָסַב² for רָבַב (6:1) רָב; יָסַב¹ for חָי (3:22) חָי;
הִחֲלִיל⁴ for הִחֲלִיל (4:26) הִחֲלִיל; הִחֲלִיל³ for הִחֲלִיל.

a. הִבְרִי⁶ for הִבְרִי; יִמְדֹד⁵ for יִמְדֹד; יִדְלִל⁴ for יִדְלִל.

b. יָקִיל¹⁸, not יָקִיל; הִסִּיב⁷, not הִסִּיב; הִחֲלִיל (6:1), not הִחֲלִיל.

2. a. יָמַשׁ¹⁰; יָחַל (9:20); נָבַר⁹; נָסַב²; אָאָר (12:3); יָסַב¹ for יָסַב;
הִדִּק¹⁴; הִקֵּל¹³; הִסֵּב¹²; הִחֲלִיל¹¹; אָחַל⁸; יָקִל⁵.

b. יָרַע (21:12).¹⁸ מָסַב¹⁷; מָחַל¹⁶; הִחֲלִיל (6:1) for הִחֲלִיל.

c. מוֹפֵן²⁰; תָּפַר¹⁹; הוֹתֵל; הִחֲלִיל (4:26) for הוֹתֵל.

Remark 1.—יָתַם²⁸; יָסַב²⁷; יָמַל²⁶; אָכַת²⁵; יָתַם²⁴; יָקַד²³; יָסַב²²; יָדַם²¹;
יָבְתוּ³¹ for יָבְתוּ³⁰; תָּמַר.

Remark 2.—גִּחְנִית³⁷; גִּחַת³⁶; נָגַל³⁵; נָבִיז³⁴; נָסַב³³; נָסַב³²; נָמַם³¹.

Remark 3.—הִמְסֹו⁴⁰; מָרַע³⁹; הִרַע (17:14); הִפַּר³⁸; הִמַּר³⁷.

Remark 4.—נָח⁴² cf. אָלַל⁴¹; אָלַל (29:3); חָנַן (33:5); בָּלַל (11:9);
הִשְׁמַם⁴⁴; הִרְנִינוּ⁴³; יָלַב (31:19).

Verbs whose second and third radicals are identical tend to unite these radicals in a double consonant. This contraction of the two radicals into one takes place in all forms except those which already contain a double radical⁴⁶ and those forms of the Qāl which have a naturally long vowel.⁴⁷ The following peculiarities result from the contraction:—

1. The *stem-vowel*, which, after contraction, stands with the first radical instead of the second, is the same as that of the corresponding form of the strong verb; except that

a. In the Niph'al Impf. and Imv., *ā* is found rather than *ē*; and

b. In the Hiph'il Perf., Impf., Inf. const. and Part., *ē*, heightened from *ī*, is found instead of *ī*, anomalously lengthened from *ī* (§ 80. 2. c).

Note.—Stative verbs have *ā* in the Qāl Imperfect.

¹ 1 Kgs. 7:15. ² Num. 24:4. ³ Ps. 68:2. ⁴ Lev. 11:7. ⁵ Jer. 33:23. ⁶ Isa. 52:11.
⁷ 2 Kgs. 16:18. ⁸ 1 Sam. 6:5. ⁹ 2 Sam. 22:27. ¹⁰ Ex. 10:21. ¹¹ Deut. 2:26.
¹² Deut. 2:24. ¹³ 2 Sam. 5:23. ¹⁴ Jon. 1:5. ¹⁵ Ex. 30:36. ¹⁶ Jer. 25:29. ¹⁷ Jer. 21:4.
¹⁸ Cf. also אָקַל (16:5); יָחַם (Deut. 19:6); יָחַת (Isa. 7:8). ¹⁹ Isa. 44:20. ²⁰ Jer. 33:21.
²¹ 1 Kgs. 10:18. ²² Ps. 30:18. ²³ 1 Sam. 5:8. ²⁴ Gen. 24:26. ²⁵ Gen. 47:15.
²⁶ Deut. 9:21. ²⁷ Job 18:16. ²⁸ Ex. 13:18. ²⁹ 2 Kgs. 22:4. ³⁰ Ex. 23:21. ³¹ Deut. 1:44.
³² 1 Sam. 15:9. ³³ Ezek. 26:2. ³⁴ Amos 3:11. ³⁵ Isa. 34:3. ³⁶ Mal. 2:5. ³⁷ Jer. 23:23.
³⁸ Ruth 1:20. ³⁹ Ex. 5:23. ⁴⁰ Isa. 9:16. ⁴¹ Deut. 1:23. ⁴² Ex. 15:10. ⁴³ Job 11:13.
⁴⁴ Ps. 22:11. ⁴⁵ Mic. 6:13.

⁴⁶ That is in Piel, Pu'al and Hithpa'el.

⁴⁷ Qal Inf. abs. and Participles.

2. The preformative vowel, which after contraction stands in an open syllable before the tone, is heightened. Here

a. The original *ā*, heightened to *ā̄*, appears in the Qāl Impf. with *ō*, the Nīph'āl Perf. and Part., and the Hīph'il Impf., Imv. and Inf's.

b. The attenuated *ī*, heightened to *ē*, appears in the Hīph'il Perf., the Hīph'il Part. (after the analogy of the Perfect), and, for the sake of dissimilarity, in the Qāl Impf. with *ā*.

c. The original *ū*, lengthened after the analogy of verbs י'ד († 90. 3. c) to *û*, appears throughout the Hōph'āl.

Remark 1.—The Aramaic form of the Qāl Impf., made by doubling the first radical, in compensation for the loss of the third radical, is quite common. There is also an Aramaic Hīph'il of similar character, though occurring more rarely.

Remark 2.—Beside the stem with *ā*, the Nīph'āl has rarely stems with *ē* and *ō*, after the analogy of Qāl Statives; and there are some forms with the preformative *ī* retained.

Remark 3.—The original stem-vowel *ā* frequently occurs in the Hīph'il, even with non-gutturals.

Remark 4.—Uncontracted forms, especially of the Qāl Perfect, occur in pause or for emphasis.

3. יִשְׁכּוּ (8:1); קָלוּ (8:8); רָבָה (18:20); נָסְכוּ (19:4); הִתְחַלָּה;¹ יִתְחַלֵּי;²
תִּבְּזוּ;⁵ נָלְזוּ;⁴ סָבִי;³ הִסְבִּי;⁶
4. תִּסְבִּינָה;¹² הִסְבִּינָה;¹¹ הִשְׁמֹות;¹⁰ נִקְלָתִי;⁹ סָבִיתִי;⁸ נִלְזָתִי;⁷
(37:7); תִּתְחַלֵּינָה (41:54); תִּתְחַלֵּינָה;¹³

3. *Before vowel-terminations* (הַ, י, '־) the Dāghēš-forfe, which could not stand in a final consonant, is now inserted, while the preceding vowel is retained, contrary to the analogy of the strong verb, and accented.

4. *Before consonant-terminations* a separating-vowel is inserted to preserve the preceding Dāghēš-forfe. This vowel is *ī* (= *δ* for *â*) in Perfects, and *'* (after the analogy of the *'* (*e* = *a* + *y*) of verbs י'ל † 100. 3. c) in Imperfects. The separating-vowel is accented, except before הַם and הֵן.

Remark 1.—When, in inflection, the tone passes away from the stem-syllable, (1) the tone-long stem-vowels *ō* and *ē* are shortened to *ū* and *ī* (§ 86. 1. a); (2) the tone-long preformative vowels are volatilized (§ 86. 3).

¹ Judg. 20:40. ² Isa. 13:10. ³ Cant. 6:5. ⁴ Isa. 23:16. ⁵ Josh. 10:18.
⁶ Josh. 8:2. ⁷ Josh. 5:9. ⁸ 1 Sam. 23:23. ⁹ Ex. 40:3. ¹⁰ 2 Sam. 6:23. ¹¹ Job 16:7.
¹² 1 Kgs. 18:37. ¹³ 1 Sam. 3:11.

5. a. הִלֵּל; הִלְלָה; הִלְלָה; הִלְלָה;¹ יִתְפַּלֵּל;² רָכַב;³ יִקְלֵל;⁴
 b. מִחֻלָּה;⁵ יִתְרַצוּ;⁶ מִחֻקֶּק;⁷ יִמּוּלֵל;⁸ דִּמְמַמִּי;⁹ קִשְׁשׁוּ;¹⁰
 c. מִכְרַב;¹¹ עָרַעַר;¹² הִתְצַפֵּץ;¹³ גִּלְגְּלִי;¹⁴ קִלְקַל;¹⁵
 הִתְמַהֵּמְהוּ;¹⁶

5. a. The regular Intensive stems, Pī'el, Pū'al and Hithpā'el, are found quite frequently; but more often there are substituted for them,

b. The Pō'el, Pō'al, and Hithpō'el, of which the ִ (= ô = â) is a lengthening in compensation for the omitted doubling; or

c. The Pīlpel (no Pūlpal occurs), and Hithpālpel, formed by the reduplication of the contracted biliteral stem.

87. THE MOST COMMON ע'ע' VERBS.

[In the following list, Q. designates those stems which, in the Qal Imperfect, have the form יִקְטֹ; Q.*, those which have the form יִקְטֹ; Q.†, those which have the form יִקְטֹ. Nī.* designates a Niph'al Perfect like יִקְטֹ.]

- (1) בָּלַל (Q. Hithpō.) *Confound*; (2) גָּלַל (Q. Nī.* Pō'al, Hī. Hithpō. Pīlpel, Hithpāl.) *Roll*; (3) דָּמַם (Q.* Nī. Pō'el, Hī.) *Be dumb, amazed*; (4) מָדַד (Q. Nī. Pī. Pō'el, Hithpō.) *Measure*; (5) נָדַד (Q.* Pō'al, Hī. Hō.) *Wander*; (6) סָבַב (Q. Q.* Nī. Pī. Pō'el, Hī. Hō.) *Surround*; (7) סָכַר (Q. Hī. Hō.¹⁷) *Cover, protect*; (8) פָּלַל (Pī. Hithp.) *Pray*; (9) פָּרַר (Q. Pō'el, Pī. Hī. Hō. Hithpō.) *Break*; (10) צָרַר (Q.† Pū. Hī.) *Distress*; (11) קָרַר (Q.*) *Bow the head*; (12) קָלַל (Q.† Nī.¹⁸ Pī. Pū. Hī. Pīlpel, Hithpālp.) *Be light*; (13) רָנַן (Q. Pī. Pū. Hī.¹⁹ Hithpō.) *Sing, cry aloud*; (14) שָׁרַר (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hō.) *Destroy*; (15) שָׁמַם (Q. Q.* Q.† Nī. Pō'el, Hī.²⁰ Hō.²¹ Hithpō.) *Be astonished, laid waste*.

- (16) אָרַר (Q. Nī.²² Pī. Hō.) *Curse*; (17) הָלַל (Q. Pī. Pū. Hithp. Pō'el, Hithpō. Hī.) *Praise*; (18) חָנַן (Q.) *Dance*; (19) חָלַל (Q. Pī. Pō'el, Pū. Pō'al.) *Pierce*; (20) חָלַל (Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī. Hō. Hithpō.) *Profane, begin*; (21) חָנַן (Q. Nī.²³ Pō'el, Hō. Hithp.) *Be gracious*; (22) חָתַת (Q.† Pī. Hī.) *Be dismayed*; (23) רָבַב (Q. Pū.) *Be many*; (24) רָעַע (Q.† Hī. Hithpō.) *Be evil*.

¹ Gen. 20:7. ² Isa. 1:6. ³ Isa. 65:20. ⁴ Ex. 5:7. ⁵ Ps. 131:2. ⁶ Ps. 90:6.
⁷ Gen. 49:10. ⁸ Isa. 53:5. ⁹ Eccl. 10:10. ¹⁰ Jer. 51:25. ¹¹ Isa. 29:4. ¹² Jer. 51:58.
¹³ Sam. 6:14. ¹⁴ Gen. 43:10. ¹⁵ Gen. 43:10. ¹⁶ Gen. 43:10. ¹⁷ Gen. 43:10. ¹⁸ Gen. 43:10. ¹⁹ Gen. 43:10. ²⁰ Gen. 43:10. ²¹ Gen. 43:10. ²² Gen. 43:10. ²³ Gen. 43:10.

88. VERBS PĒ 'ĀLĒPH (א"פ).

1. וַיֹּאמֶר (1:3); תֹּאמַרְךָ (2:16); נֹאמְרִי (3:2); וַתֹּאמֶר (3:2); אָמַרְךָ (3:12).
 2. תֹּאמַרְךָ (2:16), *but* תֹּאמְרִי (3:6); נֹאמְרִי (3:2), *but* יֹאמְרִי (3:6); יֹאמֶרְךָ (1:3).
Remark.—אָמַרְךָ (2:17); לֹאמֹר (1:22)=לֹאמְרִי; יֹאמְרִי (6:21); יֹאמֶרְךָ (10:9).

Of the verbs having א for their first radical, there are six (see § 89.) which show certain peculiarities in the Qāl Imperfect:—

1. The first radical א loses its consonantal character, and the vowel of the preformative, orig. ā, is ō (obscured from ā, which came from אֵ-).¹

Note.—This א is retained orthographically, except in the first sing., where it is dropped after the preformative א (= I).

2. The Imperfect stem-vowel is ō (from י) in pause; but elsewhere generally ā; when the accent recedes, it is ē.

Remark.—Outside of the Qāl Imperfect, these verbs are treated as verbs 'ד guttural (§ 78.).

Note.—A few verbs are treated sometimes as א"פ, sometimes as 'ד guttural.

89. THE א"פ VERBS.

- (1) אָבַד (Q. PL(δ) HY.) [יֹאבֵד, יֹאבֵד] *Perish*; (2) אָבָה (Q.) [יֹאבֵה] *Be willing*; (3) אָחַז (Q. NY. HY. Hδ.) [יֹאחֵז, also יֹאחֲזִי] *Seize, hold*; (4) אָכַל (Q. NY. PL. Pā. HY.) [יֹאכֵל, יֹאכֵל] *Eat*; (5) אָמַר (Q. NY. HY. HYthp.) [יֹאמֵר, יֹאמֵר] *Say*; (6) אָפָה (Q. NY.) [יֹאפֵה] *Bake*.

90. VERBS PĒ WĀW (ו"פ).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm I.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Q.Impf.w.ē.	Q.Impf.w.ā.	NYph'al.	HYph'il.	Hδph'al.
Perf.	יָטַל	יָטַל	נוֹטַל	הוֹטִיל	הוֹטַל
Impf.	יִטַּל	יִטַּל	יִנְטַל	יִוְטִיל	יִנְטַל
Imv.	טַל	יָטַל	הוֹטַל	הוֹטַל	—
Inf. abs.	יִטּוֹל	יִטּוֹל	—	הוֹטַל	—
Inf. const.	טַלְתָּ	יָטַל	הוֹטַל	הוֹטִיל	—
Part. act.	יֹטֵל	יֹטֵל	—	מוֹטִיל	—
Part. pass.	יִטּוֹל	יִטּוֹל	נוֹטַל	—	מוֹטַל

¹ Cf. יֹאמֵר for יֹאמֵר (Num. 11:26).

1. יָדַע (4:1) for יָדַע; יָלַד (4:18) for יָלַד; יָלַד (4:26).
2. a. יָצָא (4:16) = yē-qē' for יָצָא; יָשָׁב (4:16); תָּלַד (4:1).
 תָּשַׁב (24:55); תָּלַד (3:16); אָלַד (18:13); יָדַע (4:17); יָדַעוּ (3:7).
 יָצָא (8:16); לָךְ (12:1); שָׁב (20:15); דַּע (20:7); לָדַת (4:2); דַּעַת (3:22).
 b. יָשָׁן (2:21); אִישָׁן;¹ יָרָאוּ;² יִרְשׁוּ (21:10); תִּירְאוּן.³
- Remark 1.—לָדַת (4:2); דַּעַת,⁴ רִשָּׁת (3:22); דַּעַה,⁵ גִּלְדָּה.⁶
 יָרָא;⁷ בִּיבֶשׁ;⁸ לִיסֹד;⁹ יִבְשֶׁת (8:7); יִכְלֶת.¹⁰
- Remark 2.—לָכָה;¹¹ שָׁבָה (27:19); רָדָה (45:9); הִבָּה (11:3).
- Remark 3.—לָכַת (11:31); לָךְ (26:16); וּלְךָ (12:4); תָּלַךְ (3:15).
3. a. יָלַד (4:18); יוֹתֵר (32:25); תוֹרֵשׁ (45:11); הוֹסֵרוּ;¹² בְּהוֹלֵד (21:5).
 b. נוֹדַע;¹³ נולַד (21:3); הוֹלִיד (11:27); הוֹלִידוּ (5:4); יוֹלַד (5:3).
 c. הוֹדַד (39:1); תוֹבִלְנָה;¹⁴ יוֹבֵל.¹⁵
4. יָצִיעַ;¹⁶ יָצַע;¹⁷ יָצַק (28:18); תַּצִּית;¹⁸ הַצִּית;¹⁹ תַּצִּיתוּ.²⁰

Verbs whose first radical was originally ך exhibit the following peculiarities:—

1. The original ך passes over into ך' (§ 44. 1. a) whenever it would be initial, as in the Qāl Perf., the P'el and Pū'āl; and frequently also after the prefix קָהַת (§ 44. 1. b).

2. In the Qāl Imperfect, Imperative and Infinitive construct, two treatments exist, according as the radical ך (or ך') is rejected or retained:

a. In those verbs which reject the radical ך,

- (1) the *Imperfect* has for its stem-vowel ē (heightened from ʾ), or (before gutturals) ä, while the ʾ of the preformative, now standing in an open syllable, is heightened to ē;
- (2) the *Imperative* has the same vowel as the Imperfect;
- (3) the *Infinitive construct*, taking on the feminine ending ת (cf. verbs ך'״פ, § 84. 1. a), assumes the form of an *a*-class Segholate noun טֹלַת (for טֹלַת, § 106. 1. a).

b. In those verbs which retain the radical ך, the *Imperfect* has for its stem-vowel ä, while the ך, changed to ך', unites with the vowel (ʾ) of the preformative and gives י.

¹ Ps. 13:4. ² Gen. 20:8. ³ Deut. 1:29. ⁴ Lev. 20:24. ⁵ Ex. 2:4. ⁶ Isa. 37:3.
⁷ Josh. 22:25. ⁸ Isa. 27:11. ⁹ Isa. 51:16. ¹⁰ Deut. 9:23. ¹¹ Num. 22:6. ¹² Ps. 2:10.
¹³ Ex. 2:14. ¹⁴ Ps. 45:16. ¹⁵ Isa. 18:7. ¹⁶ Isa. 58:5. ¹⁷ Isa. 14:11. ¹⁸ Isa. 9:17.
¹⁹ Jer. 11:16. ²⁰ Josh. 8:8.

Note.—Only three verbs¹ retain ך (י) in the *Imperative*, and these are verbs which have lost their third radical.

Remark 1.—The Infinitive construct has most frequently the form טַלַּת (= טַלֶּת), before suffixes טַלַּת; several cases, however, occur of the form טַלֶּה; the form טַלִּי is found a few times, while that of טַלַּת occurs seldom.

Remark 2.—Seemingly for compensation, the Imperative often assumes the cohortative ending הָ (72. 3).

Remark 3.—The verb יָלַךְ *walk* has forms in Qāl for the Impf., Imv. and Inf. const.; the forms of the Perfect, Inf. abs. and Participle are taken from הָלַךְ.

3. The first radical (י), when medial, remains; but

a. It appears as a consonant only when it would be doubled, as in the Nīph'al Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. (§ 44. 5. c).

b. It unites with the preformative vowel ä, and forms י (ä + w = ö), in the Nīph'al Perfect and Participle, and throughout the Hīph'il (§ 44. 3. a).

c. It unites with the preformative vowel ū, and forms י throughout the Hōph'al (§ 44. 3. c).

Note.—The form יָכַל (from יָכַל *be able*) is regarded by some as a regular Hōph'al Impf.; by others, as an anomalous Qāl Impf.

4. In a few verbs ף, the ף (= י) is assimilated, just as ך of verbs ף (84.) was assimilated.

91. THE MOST COMMON ף VERBS.

[In the following list, Q. designates those stems described in § 90. 2. a; Q.*, those described in § 90. 2. b; Q.†, those described in § 90. 4.]

- (1) יָרַשׁ (Q.* PY. HY.) *Be dry*; (2) יָנַע (Q.* PY. HY.) *Labor, be weary*;
 (3) יָדָה (Q.* PY. HY. HYthp.) *Cast, give thanks*; (4) יָדַע (Q. NY. PY. Pδ. Pū.
 HY. Hδ. HYthp.) *Know*; (5) יָדַב (Q.†) *Give*; (6) יָחַד (Q. PY.) *Join*; (7) יָחַל
 (NY. PY. HY.) *Wait*; (8) יָכַח (NY. HY. Hδ. HYthp.) *Reprove, judge*; (9) יָכַל
 (Q.* [Hδ.]) *Be able*; (10) יָלַךְ (Q. NY. PY. Pū. HY. Hδ. HYthp.) *Bring forth*,
 (11) יָלַךְ (Q. HY.) *Walk*; (12) יָסַד (Q.* NY. PY. Pū. Hδ.) *Found*; (13) יָסַף

¹ יָדָה, יָרַשׁ, of. also the pausal form יָרַשׁוּ (Deut. 33:23).

² Inf. const. יָכַשׁ, יָכַשׁ; no Imv.

³ No Qal Impf.; Imv. pl. יָדוּ.

⁴ Only in Imv., יָכַח, יָכַח, יָכַח.

⁵ Inf. const. יָכַל; Impf. יָכַל § 90. 2. H.

⁶ Cf. יָלַךְ, which is found in Q., NL, PL, Hithp.

(Q.¹ NY. HY.) *Add*; (14) יָסַר (Q.†² NY. PY. HY.³ NYthp.) *Chastise*; (15) יָעַר (Q.* NY. HY. Hδ.) *Appoint, assemble*; (16) יָעַר (Q.*) *Be weary*; (17) יָעַץ (Q.* NY. HYthp.) *Give counsel*; (18) יָפָה (Q.* PY. HYthp.) *Be beautiful*; (19) יָצָא (Q. HY. Hδ.) *Go forth*; (20) יָצַג (HY.⁴ Hδ.⁴) *Set, place*; (21) יָצַע (HY.⁴ Hδ.⁴) *Spread down*; (22) יָצַק (Q. Q.†⁵ HY.⁴ Hδ.) *Pour out*; (23) יָצַר (Q.* Q.† NY. Pū. Hδ.) *Form*; (24) יָצַת (Q.†⁶ NY. HY.⁴) *Kindle*; (25) יָקַץ (Q.*⁶) *Awake*; (26) יָקָר (Q. Q.* HY.) *Be precious*; (27) יָקַשׁ (Q.¹ NY. Hδ.) *Bind, lay snares*; (28) יָרָא (Q.* NY. PY.) *Be afraid*; (29) יָרַד (Q. HY. Hδ.) *Go down*; (30) יָרָה (Q.*⁷ NY. HY.) *Cast, instruct*; (31) יָרַשׁ (Q.*⁸ NY. PY. HY.) *Seize, possess*; (32) יָשַׁב (Q. NY. PY. HY. Hδ.) *Sit, dwell*; (33) יָשָׁן (Q.* NY. PY.) *Sleep*; (34) יָשַׁע (NY. HY.) *Deliver*; (35) יָרַח (NY. HY.) *Be left over*.

92. VERBS PĒ YODH (פ"י).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm I.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl	NYph'al	HYph'il	Hδph'al
Perf.	יָטַל		הִיטִיל	
Impf.	יִיטֵל	No	יִיטִיל	No
Imv.	—	forms	הִיטֵל	forms
Inf. abs.	—	occur.	הִיטֵל	occur.
Inf. const.	—		הִיטִיל	
Part.	יָטַל		מִיטִיל	

1. יָטַב (12:13); וַיִּקָּץ (9:24) for וַיִּקָּץ (34:18); וַיִּתְּנֵקוּ.
2. הִיטִיב (12:16); הִינִיקָה (21:7); הִיטִיבָהּ;¹⁰ תִּיטִיב (4:7); תִּינֵק;¹¹ לְהִיטִיב (32:13); הִיטִיב וְאִיטִיבָהּ;¹² הִטִּיבִי (32:13); אִיטִיב מִיִּנְקָה;¹⁴ מִיטִיב.¹⁵

¹ Only in Perf.

⁴ With ' assimilated.

⁵ Imv. יָרַח.

¹⁰ Jer. 1:12.

¹¹ Jer. 4:22.

³ Cf. אָסַר.

⁶ Imv. יָצַק and יָצַק; Inf. const. יָצַקָה.

⁸ Imv. יָרַשׁ; Inf. const. יָרַשָׁה.

¹¹ Ex. 2:7.

¹⁴ 1 Sam. 16:17.

⁹ Hos. 7:12.

⁶ Only in Impf.

⁹ Isa. 66:11.

¹¹ Isa. 28:16.

¹⁵ Ex. 2:7.

Verbs whose first radical was originally ' exhibit the following peculiarities :—

1. In the Qāl Imperfect the radical ' unites with the vowel of the preformative (י) and gives î (§ 30. 2. a). No forms of an Imperative or of Infinitives occur.

2. In the Hyph'il the radical ' unites with the vowel of the preformative (א) and gives ê (§ 30. 4. b).

Note.—No Nīph'al or Hōph'al forms occur.

93. THE PĒ YŌDH (פ"י) VERBS.

(1) יָטַב (Q. HY.) *Be good*; (2) יָלַל (HY.) *Bewail*; (3) יָמַן (HY.)¹ *Go to the right*; (4) יָנַק (Q. HY.) *Suck*; (5) יָקַץ (Q.) *Awake*; (6) יָשָׁר (Q. Pl. Pā. HY.) *Be straight*.

94. VERBS 'ĀYĪN WĀW (ו"ע).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm K.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl	Nīph'al	Hyph'il	Hōph'al
Perf.	קָל, קִל	נָקול	הִקִּיל	הוֹקִיל
Impf.	יִקֹּל	יִקול	יִקִּיל	יִהַקִּיל
Imv.	קול	הִקֹּל	הִקִּל	
Inf. abs.	קול	הִקֹּל	הִקִּל	
Inf. const.	קול	הִקֹּל	הִקִּיל	הוֹקִיל
Part. act.	קֹל		מִקִּיל	
Part. pass.	קול	נִקֹּל		מוֹקִיל

1. a. יָמוּת (38:11); יָשׁוּף (3:15); תָּשׁוּב (3:19); נָמוּת (42:2); יִשְׁבּוּ (8:3).

קֹם (13:17) *for* קֹם; שׁוּב (31:3); נֹד (26:3); סֹדוּ (19:2).

הוֹשֵׁב (42:28) = הוֹשֵׁב *for* הוֹשֵׁב; הוֹבֵן; הוֹקֵם;² הוֹמֵם;³ יוֹמֵם;⁴

b. הִבִּיא (4:4) *for* הִבִּיא = הִבִּיא; הִמִּית; הִשִּׁיב (14:16); הִקִּים;⁵

אָקִים (17:21); הִנִּיף (1:17) *for* הִנִּיף = הִנִּיף; הִלָּקִים;⁶ הִלָּקִים;⁷

מִקִּים (9:9); תָּקִים;⁸ תָּשִׁיב (24:6); יִשְׁבּוּ (50:15) *for* יִשְׁבּוּ;

¹ A denominative from יָמִין *right hand*. ² Isa. 30:28. ³ Ex. 40:17. ⁴ Num. 15:35.
⁵ Judg. 16:30. ⁶ Josh. 4:9. ⁷ Lev. 14:13. ⁸ Num. 7:1. ⁹ Deut. 22:4.

- c. **בָּא** (6:13); **סָר**¹ for **סֹר**; **שָׁב** (18:33) for **שׁוּב**; **שָׁב**² for **שׁוּב**; **נָדַשׁ**³ for **נִדְּשׁ**; **יָמוּט** for **יִמּוּט**; **יָמוּל** (17:12); **הָמוּל** (34:15, 17:10); **נָבוֹן** (41:33); **נָכוֹן** (41:32); **נְבוֹנִים**⁴.
הָשֵׁב (24:8); **יָבֵא** (4:3) for **יְבֹא**; **הָשֵׁב** (50:15); **הָקֵם** (38:8).

Verbs, whose second radical is ך, present the following peculiarities:—

1. The second radical ך never appears as a consonant, but
 - a. Unites with a preceding or following (original) ה and forms ך:
 - (1) in the Qāl Impf. (**יְקַל** = **יִקְוֹל**), Imv., and Inf. const. (**קֹל** = **קָל**) (§ 80. 3. a);
 - (2) throughout the Hōph'al, the ך having first been transposed (§ 80. 3. c).
 - b. Is changed to י, and unites with a homogeneous י, forming יי (§ 44. 1. c), in the Hyph'il Perf., Impf., Inf. const. and Part.
 - c. Is rejected whenever it would stand with a heterogeneous vowel, as
 - (1) with ā or ā, in the Qāl Perf. and Part., where the contraction of a+a gives ā (§ 44. 2. c). So also in the Qāl Inf. abs. with ā (= ā).
 - (2) with ā in the Nyph. Perf. and Part., where the ā is lengthened in compensation to ā, and this obscured to ā (§ 44. 2. b); so also in Nyph. Impf., Inf. const. and Imv., where, ך being lost, a+a = ā (§ 44. 2. c).
 - (3) with ē, in the Hyph'il Jussive Impf., Imperative, and Infinitive absolute.

Note.—The form of the Qāl active Participle of ע״ץ verbs is **קָטַל** (qāṭāl), not **קִטַּל** (§ 107. 1).

2. a. **תָּשׁוּב** (3:19) for **תִּשְׁוּב**; **נִדְּשׁ** for **נִדְּשׁ**; **נָכוֹן** (41:32) for **נִכְּה**; **יָבֵא** (4:3) for **יְבֹא**; **הָשֵׁב** (50:15) for **הִשְׁוּב**.
b. **הִבִּיא** (4:4) for **הִבִּיא**; **הִמִּית**⁵ for **הִמִּית**; **מִקִּים** (9:9) for **מִקִּים**; **יָבֹשׁ**⁶ for **יָבֹשׁ** (= yībh-wāš = yībhāš = yē-bhōš).
c. **הִרְשֵׁב** (42:28) for **הִרְשֵׁב** for **הִרְשֵׁב**; **הִוְכֵן**¹⁰; **יָמַת**¹¹.
R. 1. **מָת** (42:38) for **מָת**; **מָתָה** (35:18); **מָתִי** (19:19) for **מָתִי** (20:3).
R. 2. **בֹּשֶׁשׁ**¹² for **בֹּשֶׁשׁ**; **אֹר** (44:3); **טֹב**¹³; **בֹּשֶׁה**¹⁴; **בֹּשְׁנו**¹⁵; **בֹּשִׁים**¹⁶.
R. 3. **יָבֹא** (32:9) for **יָבֹא**; **יָבֹשׁ**¹⁷ for **יָבֹשׁ**; **יָבֹשׁ**¹⁸ for **יָבֹשׁ**.

¹ Ex. 8:4. ² Jer. 30:18. ³ Isa. 26:10. ⁴ Pa. 21:8. ⁵ Ezek. 38:7. ⁶ Deut. 1:13.
⁷ Isa. 26:10. ⁸ Judg. 16:30. ⁹ Isa. 29:22. ¹⁰ Isa. 30:33. ¹¹ Num. 15:26. ¹² Jer. 48:39.
¹³ Deut. 5:30. ¹⁴ Jer. 15:9. ¹⁵ Jer. 9:18. ¹⁶ Ezek. 32:30. ¹⁷ Isa. 29:22. ¹⁸ Ezek. 36:23.

R. 4. יָקוּם,¹ [יָקֻם], יָקָם (4:8); יָמֹת,² יָמָת (5:5); יָמַת (11:28).

R. 5. גָּמַל (17:26; 34:22); גָּעַר,³ הִנִּיחַ,⁴ יִנְחֶהוּ (2:15)⁵

R. 6. יָנַע (6:17); שָׁנַעְתִּי,⁶ יָקֹו (1:9); יָלֹה (29:34); הִתְאַוָּה.⁷

2. The vowel of the preformative which, after the change has taken place in the stem, stands in an open syllable before the tone, is generally heightened (§ 36. 2. a). Here

a. Tone-long ā, heightened from an original ă, appears in the Qāl Impf. (active), in the Nīph. Perf. and Part., and in the Hīph. Impf., Imv., and Infinitives.

b. Tone-long ē, heightened from an attenuated ĩ, appears in the Hīph. Perf., and (after the analogy of the Perf.) in the Hīph. Part.; likewise, for the sake of dissimilarity, in a few Qāl Imperfects with ă (cf. R. 3 below).

c. Naturally long ū, from the contraction of ŭ with the (transposed) second radical, appears throughout the Hōph'āl.

Note.—The Qāl Inf. const. (e. g. קֹוֹל) being the simplest form which contains all the radicals, is used as the root-form, instead of the Perfect (קָל) in which the second radical does not appear.

Remark 1.—Middle E 'Ayīn Wāw verbs have ê in the Perf. and Part.; but in the inflection of the Perf., ă appears in the stem before consonant terminations.

Remark 2.—Middle O 'Ayīn Wāw verbs have ô in the Perf. and Part.; this ô, which comes from a+u (cf. בָּוֶשׁ = bā(w)üş = bōš), is retained throughout the inflection of the Perf.

Remark 3.—While the Qāl Impf., Imv., and Inf. const. usually have ŭ for their stem-vowel, there are a few cases in which ă occurs; but this ă, upon the rejection of ך (see above 1. c. (2)), is lengthened to â = ô.

Remark 4.—The Qāl Impf. has regularly the form יָקוֹל; but in the Jussive the form יָקֹל (which, under the tone, becomes יָקֹל) is employed. With Wāw Consecutive the same form (יָקֹל) is employed, which gives *in pause* יָקֹל, out of *pause* יָקֹל (= wāy-yā-qōl).

Remark 5.—Aramaicized forms (i. e., forms with a Dāghēs-forte in the first radical, and a short vowel under the preformative) occur in the Nīph'āl and Hīph'āl.

Remark 6.—Some verbs with ך as the middle radical, especially those which are also ל"ך (§ 100.), treat the ך as a strong consonant.

¹ Ex. 21:10.

² Gen. 38:11.

³ Zech. 2:17.

⁴ Judg. 3:1 (cf. יָנַח, Josh. 23:4).

⁵ Cf. יָנַח (Deut. 3:20).

⁶ Ps. 30:3.

⁷ Deut. 12:20.

3. יָבֹאוּ (6:4); בָּאוּ (7:9); מָתוּ (7:22); יָשְׁבוּ (8:3); שָׁכְּבוּ;¹ נָפְצוּ (10:18); נָסְנוּ;² יָמְלוּ (34:24); תִּלְחֲנוּ.³

4. a. סָרְתָם;⁴ שָׁבְתִי;⁵ קָמְתִי;⁶ צָמַת;⁷ חָסַת;⁸ נָרְתָה (21:23); נָסוּנְתִי;⁹ נָפְוּנְתִי;¹⁰ נִקְטָתָם (6:18); הִרְמָתִי (14:22).

b. תִּשְׁבְּנָה;¹¹ תִּשְׁכְּבְנָה;¹² תִּשְׁכְּבוּנָה;¹³ (cf. תִּשְׁכְּבוּנָה);¹⁴ תִּמְוִטִינָה.¹⁵

3. *Before vowel-terminations* (הַ, וּ, יְ, וֹ), the preceding stem-vowel is retained and accented, where in the strong verb it is volatilized (§ 63. R. 3) except in Hōph'āl.

4. *Before consonant-terminations,*

a. The Qāl *Perfect* shortens ā to ä,¹⁶ while the Nīph'āl and Hīph'āl *Perfects* take a separating vowel (י) which is accented except before תָּם and תָּן.

Remark.—When this inserted י, in the Nīph'āl, is accented, the ô of the stem is, for the sake of euphony, changed to û.

b. The Qāl *Imperfect* generally takes a separating vowel e (יְ), which is accented; no example occurs of a Nīph'āl form with the termination נָה; the Hīph'āl follows the analogy of the strong verb and has the stem-vowel ē.

Remark.—When in inflection the tone passes away from the stem-syllable, the tone-long vowels of the preformative (ā and ē) are volatilized (§ 36. 3).

Remark 1.—קָאֵם;¹⁷ לָאֵט;¹⁸ תָּמְתָן (3:3); יָשְׁבוּ (8:3); קָם;¹⁹ מָת.²⁰

Remark 2.—הִשְׁיִכְנוּ (44:8); הִקְיִצְתִּי;²¹ הִבְיִאוּךָ;²² הִסִּירָה;²³ קִעִינִי;²⁴

Remark 3.—וְהִקְמִתָּ;²⁵ וְהִרְמִתָּ;²⁶ הִבָּאתָ (20:9); וְהִבָּאתִי (27:12).

Remark 1.—The ā of the Qāl act. Part. is rarely written with נ; while the û of the Impf., Imv. and Inf. is frequently written with נ.

Remark 2.—Instead of נ under the initial ה of the Hīph'āl, there frequently occurs מ, in the first and second persons, and before suffixes in the third; a full vowel, מ, is also found in a few cases before a guttural.

Remark 3.—Instead of the usual stem-vowel i in the Hīph'āl, there occur several instances of ē; while the cases of ē in the stem without a following separating vowel (ê) are quite numerous.

¹ Ex. 4:7. ² Isa. 42:17. ³ Ex. 16:7. ⁴ Jon. 4:10. ⁵ 2 Sam. 12:31. ⁶ Zech. 1:16.
⁷ Mal. 2:8. ⁸ Isa. 50:5. ⁹ Ps. 38:9. ¹⁰ Ezek. 20:48. ¹¹ Isa. 64:10. ¹² Isa. 60:8.
¹³ Ezek. 16:55. ¹⁴ 1 Sam. 7:14. ¹⁵ Job 20:10. ¹⁶ This shortening took place in the original Semitic, and does not come under the laws of vowel-change in Hebrew.
¹⁷ Hos. 10:14. ¹⁸ Judg. 4:21. ¹⁹ Josh. 7:10. ²⁰ Deut. 32:50. ²¹ Ps. 139:18. ²² Ezek. 27:26.
²³ 2 Chr. 15:16. ²⁴ Deut. 4:26. ²⁵ Ex. 26:30. ²⁶ Num. 31:26.

5. a. לקים¹; קימו²; אקמה³; קימני⁴; לקים⁵.
 b. חוללת⁶; כוננו⁷; יתבששו⁸ (1:20); יעופף⁹; כונן¹⁰.
 c. התחלחל¹¹; כלכלו¹²; כלכל¹³; יכלכל¹⁴ (45:11); וכלכלתי¹⁵.

5. a. The regular Intensive *active* stem (Přěl) is found; forms of the others do not occur. In the place of the regular stems are found,

b. The Pôlāl, Pôlāl and Hÿthpôlāl, of which the ô (= â) is a lengthening in compensation for the omitted doubling; or

c. The Pîlpēl, Pôlpāl, and Hÿthpālpēl, formed by reduplicating the contracted stem.

95. THE MOST COMMON 'ĀYĪN WAW (ו'ע) VERBS.

[In the following list Q. designates an Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. with u; Q.*, an Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. with o = a.]

- (1) אור (Q.*¹² NY. HY.) *Shine*; (2) בא (Q.* HY. Hô.) *Enter*; (3) בז (Q.) *Despise*; (4) בוש (Q.*¹² Pôlāl, HY.¹³ Hÿthpô.) *Be ashamed*; (5) נהר (Q. Hÿthpô.) *Sojourn*; (6) דן (Q. NY. HY.) *Judge*; (7) דוש (Q. NY. HY. Hô.) *Thresh*; (8) זב (Q.) *Flow*; (9) זר (Q. HY.) *Boil*; (10) חול (Q. Pôlāl, Pôlāl, HY. Hô. Hÿthpô.) *Be in pain, bring forth*; (11) טוב (Q. HY.¹⁵) *Be good*; (12) כול (Q. HY. Pîlpēl, Pôlpāl) *Contain*; (13) כן (Q. NY. Pôlāl, Pôlāl, Hÿthpô. HY. Hô.) *Prepare, establish*; (14) לין (Q. Pôlāl, HY. Hÿthpô.) *Scorn*; (15) מנ (Q. NY. Pôlāl, Hÿthpô.) *Melt*; (16) מוט (Q. NY. HY. Hÿthpô.) *Be moved*; (17) מול (Q. NY. HY.) *Circumcise*; (18) מש (Q. HY.) *Depart*; (19) מות (Q.¹⁶ Pôlāl, HY. Hô.) *Die*; (20) נח (Q. HY.¹⁷ Hô.¹⁸) *Rest*; (21) נם (Q. HY.) *Flee*; (22) נע (Q. NY. HY.) *Move, nod*; (23) נוך (Q. Pôlāl, HY. Hô.) *Shake, sift*; (24) סנ (Q. NY.) *Turn back*; (25) סור (Q. HY. Hô. Pôlāl) *Turn aside*; (26) עוד (Q. PY. HY. Hô. Hÿthpô.) *Testify*; (27) עוף (Q. Pôlāl, HY. Hô. Hÿthpô.) *Fly*; (28) עור (Q. NY. Pôlāl, PY. Pîlpēl, HY. Hÿthpāl. Hÿthpô.) *Awake*; (29) פץ (Q. NY. Pôlāl, Pîlpēl, HY.) *Scatter*; (30) צום (Q.) *Fast*; (31) צור (Q. HY.) *Press, besiege*; (32) קום (Q. PY. Pôlāl, HY. Hô. Hÿthpô.) *Rise, stand*; (33) רום (Q. Pôlāl, Pôlāl, HY. Hô.) *Be high*; (34) רוע (PY. HY. Hÿthpô.) *Shout*; (35) רץ (Q. Pôlāl, HY.) *Run*; (36) שוב (Q. Pôlāl, Pôlāl, HY. Hô.) *Turn*.

¹ Esth. 9:31.

² Esth. 9:37.

³ Ps. 119:106.

⁴ Ps. 119:28.

⁵ Ruth 4:7.

⁶ Ps. 9:8.

⁷ Ps. 37:28.

⁸ Job 15:7.

⁹ Jer. 20:9.

¹⁰ 1 Kgs. 20:27.

¹¹ Esth. 4:4.

¹² Perf. with o.

¹³ Perf. הוּכַשׁ.

¹⁴ Cf. § 97. (4).

¹⁵ הָשִׁיב, of. הָשִׁיב from יָשָׁב.

¹⁶ Perf. מָת. Part. מָת.

¹⁷ הָנִיחַ or הָנִיחַ.

¹⁸ הָנַח or הָנַח.

96. VERBS 'ĂYĪN YŌDH (י"ע).

1. לָלִין⁷; יָלִין (49:16); יָלִין⁶; נָלִין⁵; יָלִין⁴; בִּין³; בִּינָה²; יָבִינוּ¹; יָבִין¹ (24:23); יָשִׁים (30:42); אָשִׁית (3:15); cf. יָשָׁם (2:8); יָשַׁת (30:40).
2. יָבִין⁸; בִּינָתִי⁹; בִּינָתִי⁸; יָבִינוּ¹⁰.

Verbs with י for their second radical differ but slightly from verbs with י (§ 94.). There may be noted two things:—

1. The Qāl Imperfect, Imv. and Inf. const. have i instead of ū for their stem-vowel. This arises from י or י: יָבִין = יָבִין; בִּין = בִּין.

2. There are a few forms with i retained in the inflection of the Qāl Perfect.

Note 1.—By some these verbs are regarded as but remnants of Hīph'īl forms.

Note 2.—The Nīph'āl, Hīph'īl and Hōph'āl are precisely like those of verbs 'Ayīn Wāw.

97. THE 'ĂYĪN YŌDH (י"ע) VERBS.

[The following list contains the verbs generally classified as י"ע. Outside of the Qāl their forms are those of verbs י"ע. Q.* designates those forms which have also י"ע forms in Qāl.]

- (1) בִּין (Q. NY. Hī. Pōlēl, Hīthpō.) *Perceive*; (2) נָלִין (Q.*) *Exult*; (3) דָּין (Q.* NY.) *Judge*; (4) חָיִל (Q.* Pōlēl, Pōlāl, Hī. Hō. Hīthpō.) *Be in pain, be strong, wait*,¹¹ (5) לָין (Q.* Hīthpō.) *Lodge*; (6) מָיִשׁ (Q.*) *Depart*; (7) רִיב (Q.* Hī.) *Strive*; (8) שָׁיִן (Q.* Pōlēl) *Speak, meditate*; (9) שָׁים (Q.* Hī. Hō.) *Put*; (10) שָׁיִשׁ (Q.*) *Rejoice*; (11) שָׁיר (Q.* Pōlēl, Hō.) *Sing*; (12) שָׁיִת (Q. Hō.) *Put*.

¹ Ps. 19:13. ² Ps. 28:5. ³ Ps. 5:2. ⁴ Prov. 23:1. ⁵ Ps. 21:2. ⁶ Ps. 2:11.
⁷ Ex. 23:18. ⁸ Jer. 16:16. ⁹ Dan. 9:2. ¹⁰ Job 33:13. ¹¹ Cf. § 95. (10).

98. VERBS LĀMĒDH 'ĀLĒPH (ל'א).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm M.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl.	Nīph'āl.	Pr'el.	Hīph'il.	Hīthpā'el.
Perf.	קָטַא	נִקְטַא	קָטַא	הִקְטַא	הִתְקַטַּא
Impf.	יִקְטַא	יִקְטַא	יִקְטַא	יִקְטַא	יִתְקַטַּא
Imv.	קָטַא	הִקְטַא	קָטַא	הִקְטַא	הִתְקַטַּא
Inf. abs.	קָטַא	נִקְטַא	קָטַא	הִקְטַא	—
Inf. const.	קָטַא	הִקְטַא	קָטַא	הִקְטַא	הִתְקַטַּא
Part. act.	קָטַא		מְקַטַּא	מְקַטַּא	מִתְקַטַּא
Part. pass.	קָטוּא	נִקְטוּא			

1. נִקְרָא; יִקְרָא (1:5); מָצַא (2:20); קָרָא (1:5); בָּרָא (1:1) for בָּרָא.

יִקְרָא (2:23); יִצָּא (2:10); תִּרְשָׁא (1:11); קָרָא for יִקְרָא.

2. a. יִקְרָאנִי; וַיִּבְרָא (2:22); יִמְלֹא (25:24); מְלֹא (1:28);

b. לְהַבְרִיאֲכֶם; וַיִּצְיֹאךָ; וַיִּשְׁאָךָ; מְצָאךָ; נִשְׁאָךָ.

3. a. מְצָאנִי; מְצָאתִי (18:3); בָּרָאתִי (6:7); קָרָאת (17:19);

מְצָאתֶם.

b. נִקְרָאתִי; שִׁנְאָתִי; יִרְאֶתֶם (31:31); יִרְאֵתִי; מְלֹאתִי; מְלֹאת.

נִחְבָּאת; בָּרָאת; טָמְאָת; חֲטָאָת.

c. תִּמְלֹאנָה; קָרָאנִי; (3 f. pl.); תִּקְרָאנָה (2 f. pl.); תִּקְרָאנָה.

Remark 1.—שִׁנְאָת (4:7) for שִׁנְאָת (36:7) or שִׁנְאָת (24:11) for שִׁנְאָת.

Remark 2.—תִּשְׁנָה; צָמְתִי; נִחְבָּתֶם; בָּאנִי for בָּנִי.

Remark 3.—דְּבָאָת; צָמְאָת for צָמֶת; נִשְׁוִי; נִטְמִינוּ.

1 Deut. 28:10.

2 Deut. 4:37.

11 Deut. 5:5.

12 Josh. 17:15.

13 Ruth 1:20.

14 Ruth 1:14.

3 Isa. 58:12.

7 1 Sam. 2:20.

12 Ps. 5:6.

17 1 Sam. 19:2.

21 Ex. 2:16.

22 Job 18:3.

5 Ps. 80:27.

8 Judg. 14:12.

12 Esth. 4:11.

13 Ruth 1:20, 21.

23 1 Sam. 25:8.

27 Ps. 32:1.

4 Deut. 1:31.

9 Job 36:17.

14 Ex. 20:36.

20 Josh. 2:16.

22 Ruth 2:9.

5 1 Kgs. 18:12.

10 Jer. 6:11.

15 Ezek. 5:11.

16 Ruth 4:17.

24 Judg. 4:19.

25 Ps. 80:11.

Verbs whose third radical is **ℵ** exhibit the following peculiarities :—

1. *Final ℵ* always quiesces (§ 48. 1); this does not affect any preceding vowel except **ā**, which, in an open syllable, then becomes **ā̄**, as in the Qāl Perf., Impf. and Imv.; and in the Nīph., Pū'āl and Hōph'āl Perfects.

Note.—The Qāl Impf. and Imv. have **ā** for their stem-vowel, after the analogy of verbs **ג** guttural (§ 82. 1. a).

2. *Medial ℵ* is treated as a consonant (guttural),

a. Before all vowel-additions.

b. Before the Š'wâ which precedes the suffixes **ך**, **ם**, **ן**.

3. *Medial ℵ* quiesces (i. e., loses its consonantal character) before all consonant-additions, the preceding vowel becoming

a. **ֿ**, heightened from **ā**, in the Qāl Perfect (active).

b. **ֿ**, heightened from **ī**, in the Qāl Perfect (stative), and in the remaining Perfects.

c. **ֿ** (é), heightened from **ā**, in the Imperfects and Imperatives.

Remark 1.—In addition to instances indicated under 3 (above), **ℵ** shows a tendency to become silent in many isolated cases.

Remark 2.—**ℵ**, losing its consonantal character, is frequently dropped.

Remark 3.—There are numerous examples of verbs **ℵ'ל** with the inflection of verbs **ל'ל** (§ 100.), there being an evident confusion, in many cases, of the one class with the other.

99. THE MOST COMMON LĀMĒDH 'ĀLĒPH (ℵ'ל) VERBS.

- (1) **בָּרָא** (Q. NY. PY. [HY.]) *Create*; (2) **חָבֵא** (NY. Pū. HY. Hō. Hythp.) *Hide*; (3) **חָטָא** (Q. PY. HY. Hythp.) *Sin*; (4) **טָמָא** (Q. NY. PY. Pū. Hythp. Hōthp.) *Be unclean*; (5) **יָצָא** (Q. HY. Hō.) *Go forth*; (6) **יָרָא** (Q. NY. PY.) *Be afraid*; (7) **כָּלָא** (Q. NY. PY.) *Restrain*; (8) **מָלָא** (Q. NY. PY. Pū. Hythp.) *Be full*; (9) **מָצָא** (Q. NY. HY.) *Find*; (10) **נִשָּׂא** (Q. NY. HY. Hythp.) *Lift up*; (11) **נָבֵא** (NY. Hythp.) *Prophecy*; (12) **פָּלָא** (NY. PY. HY. Hythp.) *Be wonderful*; (13) **צָמָא** (Q.) *Be thirsty*; (14) **קָנָא** (PY. HY.) *Be jealous*; (15) **קָרָא** (Q. NY. Pū.) *Call*; (16) **קָמָא** (Q. NY. HY.) *Meet*; (17) **רָפָא** (Q. NY. PY. Hythp.) *Heal*; (18) **שָׂנָא** (Q. NY. PY.) *Hate*.

100. VERBS ל"י OR ל"י, CALLED ל"ה.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm L.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl.	Nyph'al.	Pr'el.	Pū'al.	H'yph'il.	H'ythpā'el.
Perf.	קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	הִתְקַטָּה
Impf.	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִתְקַטָּה
Imv.	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	קָטָה	—	הִקְטָה	הִתְקַטָּה
Inf. abs.	קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	—
Inf. const.	קָטוּת	הִקְטוּת	קָטוּת	קָטוּת	הִקְטוּת	הִתְקַטּוּת
Part. act.	קָטָה		מְקַטֶּה		מְקַטֶּה	מִתְקַטֶּה
Part. pass.	קָטוּי	נִקְטָה		מְקַטָּה		

1. a. הִיָּה (2:10); הִשָּׁקָה (2:6); בָּלָה (18:33); נִבְנָה;¹ הִגְלָה;²
 b. יָהִיָּה (1:29); יַעֲלֶה (2:6); אֶבְלָה (24:45); אֶבְנָה (30:3); יִבֶּה;³
 c. מִשְׁתַּאֲהַם;⁴ מִבֶּה;⁵ מִבְּלָה (4:2); רָעָה (1:11); עֲשֵׂה;⁶
 d. הִבֶּה;⁷ הִרְבָּה;⁸ קוּה;⁹ נִגְלָה (18:18); הִיָּה;¹⁰ בָּכָה;¹¹
 e. הִתְחַלְלוּת;¹² הִחִיּוּת;¹³ הִבְנוּת;¹⁴ רָאוּת (2:19); עֲשׂוּת;¹⁵
 f. הִרְאָה;¹⁶ הִבֶּה;¹⁷ בָּלָה;¹⁸ הִהִיָּה;¹⁹ עָנָה;²⁰ עֲשֵׂה;²¹

Verbs whose third radical is ך are very few, the ך in nearly every case having passed over into ך. Verbs whose third radical is ך present the following peculiarities:—

1. When the third radical (ך) would be final, it is everywhere rejected except in the Qāl passive Participle. Its place is generally supplied by the vowel-letter ך, and hence these verbs are commonly termed ל"ה. Upon the rejection of the ך, the following vowel-changes take place:—

a. ā, heightened from ă (§ 86. 2), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Perfecteds*.

b. é, heightened from ă (§ 86. 2), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Imperfects*.

c. é, heightened from ă (§ 86. 2), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Participles*, except the Qāl passive.

¹ 1 Kgs. 6:7. ² Esth. 2:6. ³ Ex. 21:20. ⁴ Job 9:22. ⁵ Ex. 2:11. ⁶ 1 Sam. 1:10.
⁷ 1 Sam. 2:27. ⁸ Ps. 40:3. ⁹ Deut. 13:16. ¹⁰ Hag. 1:2. ¹¹ 2 Sam. 13:2. ¹² Mic. 6:2.
¹³ Josh. 9:20. ¹⁴ Ps. 50:14. ¹⁵ Ezek. 6:11. ¹⁶ 1 Kgs. 18:1.

d. ô (obscured from â) and ē, the usual vowels, appear as the stem-vowels of the Inf's. absolute (the latter (ē) in Hīph. and Hōph.).

e. ô (obscured from â, lengthened from ä) with the fem. ending 7, appears as the ending of all Inf's. construct.

f. δ (written $\eta_{\text{--}}$), arising from the contraction of ' -- ', appears in all *Imv*'s (2 m. sg.).

2. הָיוּ יִקְוּוּ for (1:9) יָקוּוּ; יִכְבְּלוּ for (2:1) יָכְלוּ; יִרְדּוּ for (1:26) יִרְדּוּ;
 3. יִבְכְּיוּ³; אֶתְיוּ¹; חֲסִידוֹ (1:22); פָּרוּ (1:22); רָבוּ הָיוּ for (1:14)
 4. יִרְבֶּן⁵; יִבְסִמוּ⁴; תִּבְעִין
 3. a. הָרָאִיתָ (45:19); צִוִּיתָ⁹; חָלִיתָ⁸; נָהִיתָ⁷; נִרְמִיתָ⁷
 b. הַבֵּיתָ (4:1); קִנֵּיתִי (3:17); צִוִּיתִי (3:14); עֲשִׂיתָ (3:5); וְהִיִּיתָם¹¹
 and¹⁵ בִּסְתִי¹⁴ הָעֲלִיתָ¹⁸ but cf. הַשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ¹² and¹⁵ בִּסְתִי¹⁶ צִוִּיתִי¹⁷
 3. a. בִּבְרִינָה¹⁹; תַּעֲשִׂינָה¹⁸; וְתִשְׁקֶן (19:33); תִּהְיֶיןָ (41:36)
 4. רָאִתָּה; עֲשִׂתָּה (27:17); הִתֵּתָה (= hāyāwāth+ā) for (1:2) הִיִּתָּה
 (24:46) הִשְׁקַתָּה²²; בָּלַתָּה²¹; הִפְתָּתָּה; (9:14) נִרְאָתָה (38:14)

2. *Before vowel-additions*, the radical ' is usually rejected, together with its preceding vowel ; it is retained, however, in pausal and emphatic forms.

3. *Before consonant-additions*, the radical ' unites with the preceding stem-vowel, always ä, forming the diphthongal ay, which appears as

- a. \hat{e} (' '), in the Perfects of the passive stems (rarely it is ' ');
 - b. \dot{t} (' '), thinned from \hat{e} , generally in the Perfects of active stems, though $Pf\dot{e}l$ and $H\dot{y}ph\dot{e}l$ stems very frequently have ' ';
 - c. e (' '), contracted from ay , in Imperfects and Imperatives.

4. The Perfect 3 *sg. fem.* of all stems has the old feminine ending Π_{-} , to which Π_{-} is added.

Note.—This ण् may be merely euphonic; or it may be the usual feminine ending, added after the analogy of other verbs.

5. a. הַרְבֵּה²⁶ for הרב²⁵; צֹהַר²⁴ for צוה²³; גִּלְגַּל²³ for גלגל²²;
הַעֲלָה²¹ for העל²⁰; הַרְפָּה²⁰ for הרפ¹⁹.

¹ Deut. 32:37. ² Isa. 41:5. ³ Isa. 38:7. ⁴ Isa. 21:12. ⁵ Ex. 15:5. ⁶ Deut. 8:12.
⁷ Ezek. 33:2. ⁸ Deut. 27:9. ⁹ Isa. 14:10. ¹⁰ Ex. 26:30. ¹¹ Ex. 17:5. ¹² Deut. 4:19.
¹³ Ex. 32:7. ¹⁴ Ex. 33:1. ¹⁵ Ezek. 61:15. ¹⁶ Ps. 32:5. ¹⁷ Deut. 3:21. ¹⁸ Deut. 1:44.
¹⁹ Lev. 4:2. ²⁰ 2 Sam. 1:24. ²¹ Jer. 40:24. ²² Hos. 11:6. ²³ Ps. 119:13. ²⁴ Deut. 8:28.
²⁵ Judg. 20:83. ²⁶ Deut. 9:14. ²⁷ Ex. 8:1.

- b. (1) *וַיִּשְׁבּוּ* for *וַיִּפְתְּחוּ*; *וַיִּשְׁבּוּ* for *וַיִּשְׁבּוּ*.
 (2) *וַיִּשְׁבּוּ* (9:21) for *וַיִּשְׁבּוּ*; *וַיִּבְכּוּ* (27:38) for *וַיִּבְכּוּ* (24:46).
 (3) *וַיִּבְכּוּ* (2:22) for *וַיִּבְכּוּ*; *וַיִּבְכּוּ* (1:22); *וַיִּבְכּוּ*; *וַיִּבְכּוּ* (33:19).
 (4) *וַיִּבְכּוּ* for *וַיִּבְכּוּ*; *וַיִּבְכּוּ* (3:6); *וַיִּבְכּוּ* (43:34).
 (5) *וַיִּשְׁעוּ* (4:4); *וַיִּחַר* (4:1); *וַיִּחַר* (4:5); *וַיַּעַשׂ* (1:7); *וַיַּעַשׂ* (22:12).
 (6) *וַיִּתְּנָה* for *וַיִּתְּנָה*; *וַיִּתְּנָה* (12:7); *וַיִּתְּנָה*.
 (7) *וַיִּבְלּוּ* (2:2) for *וַיִּבְלּוּ*; *וַיִּצּוּ* (2:16); *וַיִּצּוּ*; *וַיִּצּוּ*; *וַיִּצּוּ* (9:21).
 (8) *וַיִּשְׁקוּ* (29:10) for *וַיִּשְׁקוּ*; *וַיִּפְתְּחוּ* (9:27) for *וַיִּפְתְּחוּ*; *וַיִּפְתְּחוּ* for *וַיִּפְתְּחוּ*.

5. Apocopation of the final radical and its preceding vowel, i. e., *וַיִּ* and *וַיִּ*, takes place as follows:—

a. Of *וַיִּ* in the P'el, H'iph'il and H'ithp'al Imperatives; in H'iph'il forms, a helping *וַיִּ* or *וַיִּ* is often inserted, according to § 87. 2. c.

b. Of *וַיִּ* in the Imperfect when used as a Jussive, or with Wāw Consecutive (§§ 72. 2, 73. 3). After the loss of the *וַיִּ*,

- (1) the verbal form may stand without change; or
- (2) it may have the vowel of the preformative heightened; or
- (3) it may receive the helping-vowel *וַיִּ*; or
- (4) it may receive the helping-vowel *וַיִּ*, and also have the vowel of the preformative heightened;
- (5) in guttural forms *וַיִּ* is employed as the helping-vowel;
- (6) in the N'iph'al there is no further change;
- (7) in the P'el and H'ithp'al there is also the necessary rejection of the characteristic Dāghēš-forte;
- (8) in the H'iph'il the helping-vowel *וַיִּ* is frequently employed, in which case the *וַיִּ* of the preformative is heightened under the tone to 6 (§ 86. 2).

101a. THE MOST COMMON LĀMĒDH HĒ (ל"ה) VERBS.

- (1) *בָּזָה* (Q. NY. HY.) *Despise*; (2) *בָּכָה* (Q. PY.) *Weep*; (3) *בָּלָה* (Q. PY.) *Fall away, decay*; (4) *בָּנָה* (Q. NY.) *Build*; (5) *גָּלָה* (Q. NY. PY. Pū. Hē. H'ithp.) *Reveal*; (6) *רָכָה* (Q. NY. PY. H'ithp.) *Be like*; (7) *זָנָה* (Q. Pū. HY.) *Commit fornication*; (8) *יָדָה* (HY. H'ithp.) *Thank*; (9) *יָדָה* (Q. NY. HY.)

¹ Job 31:37. ² Num. 21:1. ³ Ex. 2:12. ⁴ Ruth 2:2. ⁵ 1 Kgs. 10:12. ⁶ Deut. 2:1.
⁷ Isa. 47:2. ⁸ Ex. 6:2. ⁹ Jon. 2:1. ¹⁰ Deut. 8:12. ¹¹ Judg. 15:4.

Cast, instruct; (10) **קָבַח** (Q. Pl.) *Quench*; (11) **כָּלָה** (Q. Pl. Pā.) *Complete*; (12) **כָּסָה** (Q. Nl. Pl. Pā. Hythp.) *Conceal*; (13) **לָוָה** (Q. Nl. Hy.) *Join*; (14) **מָרָה** (Q. Hy.) *Rebel*; (15) **נָטָה** (Q. Nl. Hy.) *Stretch out*; (16) **סָפָה** (Q. Nl. Hy.) *End*; (17) **פָּדָה** (Q. Nl. Hy. Hā.) *Redeem*; (18) **פָּנָה** (Q. Pl. Hy. Hā.) *Turn about*; (19) **צָוָה** (Pl. Pā.) *Command*; (20) **צָפָה** (Q. Pl. Pā.) *Watch, cover*; (21) **קָנָה** (Q. Nl. Pl.) *Wait*; (22) **קָנָה** (Q. Nl. Hy.) *Get, obtain*; (23) **קָשָׁה** (Q. Nl. Pl. Hy.) *Be sharp, hard*; (24) **רָדָה** (Q. Pl. Hy.) *Have dominion*; (25) **שָׁבָה** (Q. Nl.) *Capture*; (26) **שָׁחָה** (Q. Hythp.) *Do obeisance*; (27) **שָׁקָה** (Pā. Hy.) *Drink*; (28) **שָׁתָה** (Q. Nl.) *Drink*; (29) **תָּלָה** (Q. Nl. Pl.) *Hang*.

101b. VERBS LĀMĒDH HĒ (ל'ה) AND, AT THE SAME TIME,

'פ OR 'ע GUTTURAL.

(1) **אָבָה** (Q.) (פ'א) *Be willing*; (2) **אָלָה** (Q. Hy.) *Swear*; (3) **הִנָּה** (Q. Pā. Hy.) *Meditate*; (4) **הָיָה** (Q. Nl.) *Be*; (5) **הָמָה** (Q.) *Make a noise*; (6) **הָרָה** (Q. Pā. Pā.) *Conceive*; (7) **חָיָה** (Q. Pl. Hy.) *Live*; (8) **חָלָה** (Q. Nl. Pl. Pā. Hy. Hā. Hythp.) *Be sick*; (9) **חָנָה** (Q.) *Encamp*; (10) **חָסָה** (Q.) *Trust*; (11) **חָרָה** (Q. Nl. Hy. Hythp.) *Be angry*; (12) **מָחָה** (Q. Nl. Pā. Hy.) *Wipe off*; (13) **עָלָה** (Q. Nl. Hy. Hā. Hythp.) *Go up*; (14) **עָנָה** (Q. Nl. Pl. Hy.) *Answer*; (15) **עָנָה** (Q. Nl. Pl. Pā. Hy. Hythp.) *Afflict*; (16) **עָשָׂה** (Q. Nl. Pl. Pā.) *Do, make*; (17) **פָּרָה** (Q. Hy.) *Be fruitful*; (18) **צָפָה** (Q. Pl. Pā.) *Watch, overlay*; (19) **קָרָה** (Q. Nl. Hy.) *Meet*; (20) **רָאָה** (Q. Nl. Pā. Hy. Hā. Hythp.) *See*; (21) **רָבָה** (Q. Pl. Hy.) *Multiply*; (22) **רָעָה** (Q. Pl. Hy. Hythp.) *Feed*; (23) **רָפָה** (Q. Nl. Hy.) *Be feeble*; (24) **רָצָה** (Q. Nl. Pl. Hy. Hythp.) *Be pleased*.

102. VERBS DOUBLY WEAK.

In the following list there are given synopses, or partial synopses, in various stems, of those verbs whose inflection presents special difficulties:

1. **אָבָה** *be willing*—Qā: **אָבָה**, (אָבִיתָם) **אָבָה**, (יֵאבֹדוּ) **אָבָה**.
2. **אָתָה** *come*—Qā: **אָתָה**, (אָתִנֶּנּוּ) **אָתָה**, (יֵאָתֵנּוּ) **אָתָה**, (יֵאָתֵנּוּ) **אָתָה**, (יֵאָתֵנּוּ) **אָתָה**, (יֵאָתֵנּוּ) **אָתָה**.—Hyph.: (יֵאָתֵנּוּ) **אָתָה** (Imv.).

17. נתן *give*—Qāl: נתן, יתן, נתון, נתת, נתון, נתן; NYph.: נתן, נתן, הנתן, ינתן; Hōph.: יתן.
18. עשה *make*—Qāl: עשה, יעשה, עשה, עשות, עשה, יעשה; NYph.: עשה, (נעשה) נעשה, עשי.
19. ראה *see*—Qāl: ראה, יראה, (ותראה, וירא) ראה, ראות, ראה, ראה; NYph.: ראה, נראה, הראה, הראות, הראה, יראה, ראה; Hōph.: מראה, הראה, מראה, הראות, הראה, יראה.
20. שחח *bow down* — Hythpālēl: השתחוה, (ושתחוה) שחח, משתחוה, השתחוה, השתחוה.

103. DEFECTIVE AND KINDRED VERBS.

1. a. *be ashamed*, Hyph. הִבִּישׁ; but also הוֹבִישׁ from יָבֵשׁ.
- b. *be good*; but Impf. יֵטֵב, and Hyph. הִיטִיב from יָטֵב.
- c. *be afraid*; but Impf. יִגֹּר from גָּוַר.
- d. *awake*, used only in Impf.; the Hyph. Perf. הִקִּיץ (from קָוַץ) being used as Perfect.
- e. *break in pieces*, Pl. נִפְץ; but Impf. יִפּוֹץ, Imv. פּוֹץ, NYph. פּוֹץ, Pōlēl פּוֹצֵץ, Hythpō. הִתְפּוֹצֵץ, Hyph. הִפִּיץ come from פָּרַץ.
- f. *drink*, in Qāl; but Hyph. הִשָּׁקָה from שָׁקָה.
2. a. *add*, used in Qāl, but the Inf. const. and Impf. הוֹסִיף and (יוֹסִיף) are taken from the Hyph'il.
- b. *approach*, with Qāl Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. יִגֵּשׁ, (נִגֵּשׁ), but NYph'al Perf. (נִגַּשׁ).
- c. *lead*, with Qāl Perf. and Imv. (נִחָה), but Hyph. Impf. (יִנְחָה).
- d. *pour out*, with Qāl Impf. (יִתֵּךְ) and NYph. Perf. (נִתֵּךְ).
3. הוֹם and חָם *be warm*; יָשַׁם and שָׁמַם *lay waste*; הוֹם and חָם *hum*; לָצֵץ and לוֹץ *mock*; פָּרַר and פּוֹר *break*; חָיִי and חִיָּה *live*; רָנָה and רָנַן *shout*; חָקַה and חָקַק *engrave*; רָבָה and רָבַב *multiply*; שָׁגָה and שָׁגַג *err*; נָמַל and מוֹל *circumcise*; נָסַךְ and סוֹךְ *anoint*; נָפַח and פּוּחַ *blow*; נָבַל and בָּלָה *fade away*; בָּזָה and בָּזַח *despise*; דָּכַח and דָּכָא, דִּכַּח, דִּכָּח *crush*; דָּמָה and דָּמָה *be silent*; דָּמָה and דָּמָה *be silent*;

צָרַר, יָצַר and צָוַר *press*; שָׁלַל, נָשַׁל and שָׁלַח *draw off*; מָאָס, מָסַס and מָסָה *melt*.

1. In some cases, stems from different (though kindred) roots are used to make up the inflection of the same verb; such verbs are called *defective*.

2. In other cases, forms from different stems (of the same root) are used to make up the inflection of the same verb.

3. In many cases, two or more roots exist which have two radicals in common, and also the same general signification. These are called *kindred* verbs. This fact seems to point back to a time when verbs were biliteral, the third radical in each case being a later addition to modify the fundamental meaning of the original biliteral root, or to make this trilateral, after it had become characteristic, universal.

104. A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE STRONG AND WEAK VERBS.

1. THE QĀL PERFECT AND IMPERFECT.

	Perfect.	Impf. with ֿ.	Impf. with ֿ.	Impf. with ֿ.
	[qāṭāl]	[yāqṭāl]	[yāqṭāl]	[yāqṭāl]
Strong	יָקַט ¹	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	(יִקְטֹל)
פ' gut.	עָטַל	יִעְטֹל ²	יִעְטֹל ⁵	—
ע' gut.	קָאָל	יִקְאֹל ³	יִקְאֹל	—
ל' gut.	קָטַח	—	יִקְטַח	—
פ"ן	נָטַל	יִטֹּל	יִטֹּל	יִטֹּל ⁶
ע"ע	קָטַט, קָטַט	יִקְטֹט, יִקְטֹט	יִקְטֹט	—
פ"א	אָטַל	—	יִאֲטֹל	יִאֲטֹל
פ"ו	יָטַל	—	יִיטֹל	יִיטֹל
פ"י	יָטַל	—	יִיטֹל	—
ע"ו	קָל (ֿ)	יִקְוֹל, יִקְוֹל ⁴	יִקְוֹל (ֿ)	—
ע"י	קָל (ֿ)	—	—	יִקְוֹל
ל"א	קָטָא	—	יִקְטָא	—
ל"ה	קָטָה	—	יִקְטָה	—

¹ Cf. also קָטַל (§ 64.2, 3). ² Or יִעְטֹל; also יִעְטֹל. ³ Only in verbs פ"ן and ע" gut. ⁴ Jussive and with Waw Consec. in pause. ⁵ Also יִעְטֹל. ⁶ Only in יִטֹּל.

2. THE PĪ'ĒL AND PŪ'ĀL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS.

	PĪ'Ēl Perfect.	PŪ'Āl Perfect.	PĪ'Ēl Impf.	PŪ'Āl Impf.
	[qāttāl]	[qūtāl]	[y'qāttāl]	[y'qūtāl]
Strong	יָקַטַל, קָטַל	קָטַל	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטַל
פ' gut.	עָטַל	עָטַל	יִעְטֹל	יִעְטַל
ע' gut.	קָחַל, קָאֵל	קָחַל, קָאֵל	יִקְאֹל	יִקְאֵל
ל' gut.	יָקַטַח	קָטַח	יִקְטֹחַ	יִקְטַח
פ"ן	נָטַל	נָטַל	יִנְטֹל	יִנְטַל
ע"ע	קָטַט	קָטַט	יִקְטֹט	יִקְטַט
"	קֻטַּט	קֻטַּט	יִקְטֹט	יִקְטַט
"	קָטַקַט	—	יִקְטֹקַט	—
פ"ו	יָטַל	יָטַל	יִיטֹל	יִיטַל
ע"ו	יָקִיל	—	יִקְיֹל	—
"	קֻיַּל	קֻיַּל	יִקְיֹל	יִקְיַל
"	יָקַלְקַל	—	יִקְלֹקַל	—
ל"א	קָטַא	קָטַא	יִקְטֹא	יִקְטַא
ל"ה	קָטַה	קָטַה	יִקְטֹה	יִקְטַה

3. THE HĪPH'ĪL AND HŌPH'ĀL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS.

	HĪph'Īl Perf.	HŌph'Āl Perf.	HĪph'Īl Impf.	HŌph'Āl Impf.
	[hāqtāl]	[hūtāl]	[yāqtāl]	[yūtāl]
Strong	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטַל (ה') ¹¹	יִקְטִיל	יִקְטַל
פ' gut.	הִקְעִטִיל ¹⁰	הִקְעִטַל ¹²	יִקְעִטִיל ¹³	יִקְעִטַל
ע' gut.	הִקְאִיל	הִקְאֵל	יִקְאִיל	יִקְאֵל
ל' gut.	הִקְטִיחַ	הִקְטַח	יִקְטִיחַ	יִקְטַח
פ"ן	הִטִּיל	הִטַּל	יִיטִיל	יִיטַל
ע"ע	הִקְטַ	הִקְטַ	יִקְטַ	יִקְטַ
פ"ו	הִוְטִיל	הִוְטַל	יִוְטִיל	יִוְטַל
פ"י	הִיטִיל	—	יִיטִיל	—
ע"ו	הִקִּיל	הִוְקַל	יִקִּיל	יִוְקַל
ל"א	הִקְטִיא	הִקְטַא	יִקְטִיא	יִקְטַא
ל"ה	הִקְטִיה	הִקְטַה	יִקְטִיה	יִקְטַה

¹ Forms with a under the second radical are quite frequent. ² In pause קָטַח.
³ Povel. ⁴ Pilpel. ⁵ Rare. ⁶ Povel. ⁷ Also יִקְחַל. ⁸ In pause יִקְטַח. ⁹ Also יִקְחַל.
¹⁰ Also הִקְעִטִיל. ¹¹ There are a few forms like הִקְטַל. ¹² Also הִקְעִטַל. ¹³ Also יִקְעִטִיל.

4. THE NĪPH'ĀL AND HĪTHPĀ'ĒL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS.

	NĪph'āl Perf.	NĪph'āl Impf.	HĪthpā. Perf.	HĪthpā. Impf.
	[nāqtāl]	[yīqqāṭāl]	[hīthqāṭṭāl]	[yīthqāṭṭāl]
Strong	נִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	הִתְקַטַּל	יִתְקַטַּל
פ' gut.	נִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	הִתְקַטַּל	יִתְקַטַּל
ע' gut.	נִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	הִתְקַטַּל	יִתְקַטַּל
ל' gut.	נִקְטַח	יִקְטַח	הִתְקַטַּח	יִתְקַטַּח
פ"ן	נִטַּל	יִנְטַל	הִתְנַטַּל	יִתְנַטַּל
ע"ע	נִקַּט	יִקַּט	הִתְקַטַּט	יִתְקַטַּט
ע"ע			הִתְקוּטַט	יִתְקוּטַט
פ"ו	נִטַּל	יִנְטַל	הִתְנַטַּל	יִתְנַטַּל
ע"ו	נִקֹּל	יִקֹּל	הִתְקוֹלַל	יִתְקוֹלַל
ע"ו			הִתְקַלְקַל	יִתְקַלְקַל
ל"א	נִקְטָא	יִקְטָא	הִתְקַטָּא	יִתְקַטָּא
ל"ה	נִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	הִתְקַטָּה	יִתְקַטָּה

5. THE VARIOUS INFINITIVES CONSTRUCT.

	Qāl.	NĪph'āl.	Pr'el.	HĪph'il.	Hōph'āl.
	[qātāl]	[hīqqāṭāl]	[qāṭṭāl]	[hāqātāl]	[hūqātāl]
Strong	קַטַּל	הִקְטַל	קַטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטַל
פ' gut.	קַטַּל	הִקְטַל	קַטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטַל
ע' gut.	קַטַּל	הִקְטַל	קַטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטַל
ל' gut.	קַטַּח	הִקְטַח	קַטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִקְטַח
פ"ן	קַטַּל	הִקְטַל	קַטַּל	הִקְטִיל	—
ע"ע	קַטַּל	הִקְטַל	קוּטַט	הִקְטַט	—
פ"ו	קַטַּל	הִקְטַל	קַטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הוּטַל
פ"ו	קַטַּל	—	—	הִקְטִיל	—
ע"ו	קוּל	הִקְוֹל	קוּלַל	הִקְוִיל	—
ע"ו	קוּל	—	—	—	—
ל"א	קַטָּא	הִקְטָא	קַטָּא	הִקְטִיא	הִקְטָא
ל"ה	קַטָּה	הִקְטָה	קַטָּה	הִקְטִיה	הִקְטָה

• Rarely קַטַּל. • Also קַטַּל. • Also הִתְקַטַּח. • Also יִתְקַטַּח. • Rarely קַטַּל.

XII. Nouns.

105. THE INFLECTION OF NOUNS.

1. אָמַר *Saying*, from אָמַר; דָּבַר *Word*, from דָּבַר; מָוֹת *Death*, from מָוֹת.
2. חֵית-אֶרֶץ (1:24); מֶלֶךְ-עֶדֶן (14:18); אֶרֶץ (20:1); עֵפֶה (13:14).
3. חֵיה (1:24); רֵאשִׁית (1:1); יָמִים-יָם (1:22); אֶת-אוֹת (1:14); עֵינַיִם (3:6).
4. רָקִיעַ-רָקִיעַ (1:14); דָּגַת-דָּגָה (1:26); פָּנִי-פָּנִים (1:2).
5. יָד-יָד (3:22); עֵינֵיכֶם-עֵין (3:5); אִישׁ-אִישׁ (3:16).

The inflection of nouns includes,

1. The formation of the noun-stems from the root (§§ 106.—118.), or from other nouns (§ 119.);
2. The formation of cases (§ 121.),—a means of inflection almost lost in Hebrew;
3. The addition of affixes for gender and number (§§ 122, 125.);
4. The changes of stem and termination in the formation of the construct state (§§ 123, 125.);
5. The addition of pronominal suffixes (§§ 124, 125.).

106. NOUNS WITH ONE, ORIGINALLY SHORT, FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. a. [קָטַל for qāṭl]; אֶרֶץ *Earth*; עֶרֶב *Evening*; אֶבֶן *Stone*; שָׂרָץ *Swarm*.
- b. [קָטַל for qāṭl]; עֵשֶׂב *Herb*; סֵפֶר *Book*; עֵזֶר *Help*; עֵדֶן *Eden*.
- c. [קָטַל for qāṭl]; בֹּקֶר *Morning*; חֹשֶׁךְ *Darkness*; אָמַר *Saying*.
2. a. זֶרַע *Seed*; נֶצַח *Perpetuity*; אֶחָד *Path*; נָעַר *Youth*; תַּחַת *Under*.
- b. אָף (= אַנְפִּי) (cf. אָפִי = אַנְפִּי) *Nose*; עֵז (= עֵזֶן) *Goat*.
- c. אָם (= אִמָּם) *Mother*; חֹק (= חֻקֵּן) *Statute*; יָם (= יָמָם) *Sea*.

d. מוֹת *Death*; תוֹךְ *Midst*; יוֹם (= יוֹם) *Day*; בֵּית *House*; לַיִל *Night*; סוֹף (= סוֹף) *End*; שׂוֹר (= שׂוֹר) *Ox*; דִּין (= דִּין) *Judgment*; רוּחַ (= רוּחַ) *Spirit*.

e. פֶּרִי *Fruit*; תְּהוֹ *Desolation*; בְּהוֹ *Waste*; בִּכָּה *Weeping*.

3. דְּבִשׁ *Honey*; מְעַט *A little*; בֹּאשׁ *Stench*; בְּאֵר *Well*.

4. a. מַלְכָּה *Queen*; נַעֲרָה *Maiden*; חַיָּה *Life*; שְׁלֹחַ *Rest*.

b. סְתֵרָה *Covert*; שִׂמְחָה *Gladness*; אִמְרָה *Saying*; מִנְחָה *Gift*.

c. אֹכֶלָה *Food*; חֲכָמָה *Wisdom*; חֻקָּה (= חֻקָּה) *Statute*.

1. These nouns, called *Segholates*, had, originally, one short vowel (ä, ʾ or ŭ), which, generally, stood with the first radical. A helping-vowel was then inserted under the second radical (§ 87. 2), and the formative vowel, now standing in an open tone-syllable, was heightened: ä to é; ʾ to ē; ŭ to ō.

2. When the root contains one or more weak radicals, certain changes occur:—

a. In 'ע or 'ל guttural stems, ä is the helping-vowel, instead of ē; and, in 'ע guttural *a*-class stems, the original formative *a* stands unheightened.¹

b. In 'ע stems, ʾ is assimilated, represented in the following consonant by Dāghēš-forse, and then rejected from this consonant whenever it is not followed by a vowel.

c. In 'ע'ע stems, the second and third radicals are contracted; but the doubling shows itself only when a vowel-addition is made.

d. In 'ע' and 'ע' stems, ʾ and ʿ are sometimes preserved in the absolute state; but, in many nouns, they suffer contraction with the preceding vowel.

e. In 'ל stems occur formations ending in 'ִּ, ʾ and 'ִּ.

3. In a small number of nouns, the formative vowel stands under the second radical, instead of under the first; in these, ä suffers no change; but ʾ and ŭ, under the tone, become ē and ō; no helping-vowel is needed.

4. Many feminine nouns are formed from Segholate stems; the feminine ending being added to the primary form (קִטְלָה, קִטְלָה, קִטְלָה); but an original ŭ is generally deflected to ō.

¹ Cf., however, לֶחֶם *bread*, רֶחֶם *womb*.

Note 1.—The Qāl Infinitive const. (קטל¹ = q'ṭl = qūtl) is really a Segholate; while the Inf. const. of verbs פ"ן and פ"י (טלת = טלת), as well as such Infinitive forms as יראה and יראה, are Segholate formations.

Note 2.—Segholates, "standing at the first remove from the root, express, as nearly as possible, its simple idea, either abstractly, or as it is realized in some person or object which may be regarded as its embodiment or representative."²

107. NOUNS WITH TWO, ORIGINALLY SHORT, FORMATIVE VOWELS.

1. a. קטל³ for qāṭl]; אדם *Man*; חכם *Wise*; דבר *Word*; ישר *Upright*; בשר *Flesh*; גמל *Camel*; דגן *Corn*; חמס *Violence*.
 קם (= qāwām) *Rising*; רם (= rāwām) *High*.
 שדה (= sādhāy) *Field*; יפה *Beautiful*; הרה *Pregnant*; יד (for ידה) *Hand*; דם (for דמה) *Blood*.
- b. קטל³ for qāṭl]; זקן *Old man*; כבד *Heavy*; אמן *Truly*; מגן *Shield*; עקב *Heel*; עיף *Weary*; דשן *Fat*; חסר *Deficient*; מת (= māwīth) *Dead*; נר (= gāwīr) *Stranger*.
- c. קטל³ for qāṭl]; עגל *Round*; עמק *Deep*; נקד *Spotted*; ערם *Naked*; קטן (cf. קטנים) *Small*; אדם *Red*.
- d. קטל³ for qāṭl]; לבב *Heart*; צלע *Rib*; חמר *Bitumen*.
2. [קטלת]; צדקה *Righteousness*; אדמה *Ground*; עגלה *Chariot*; [קטלה]; בהמה *Cattle*; [קטלה]; אחזה *Possession*.

A second class includes nouns which are formed by the employment of two, originally short, vowels, ā—ā, ā—Y, ā—ū, Y—ā. These nouns are, for the most part, adjectives or participles:—

1. a. Original ā—ā, in strong stems, are heightened to ā—ā; in י"ע stems, they contract and give ā;³ in י"ה stems, the second ā is heightened, after the loss of י or י, to é; in a few cases of י"ה stems, the final ה has been lost.
- b. Original ā—Y, in strong stems, are heightened to ā—ē; in י"ע stems, they contract and give ē.

¹ Cf. קטל, the form before suffixes.

² Green's Hebrew Grammar, p. 208.

³ This is the participial form of י"ע verbs in Qal.

c. Original $\text{ā}—\text{ā}$ are heightened to $\text{ā}—\text{ō}$; the latter (ō), however, goes back to ū before additions for gender and number, a *Dāghēš-forte* being inserted in the final consonant.

d. Original $\text{ī}—\text{ī}$ are heightened to $\text{ē}—\text{ā}$.

2. The feminines of these stems are made by the addition of הַ ; this addition requiring a change of tone, the vowel of the first radical is volatilized (§ 86. 3. b).

108. NOUNS WITH ONE SHORT AND ONE LONG FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. a. [קָטוּל = קָטַל for qāṭāl]; גָּדוֹל *Great*; קָדוֹשׁ *Holy*; כְּבוֹד *Honor*; שְׁלוֹם *Peace*; אֲדוֹן *Lord*; טָהוֹר *Pure*; מְתוּק *Sweet*.
 b. [קָטִיל for qāṭīl]; אֲסִיר *Captive*; יָמִין *Right hand*; נָשִׂיא *Prince*; מְשִׁיחַ *Anointed*; נָבִיא *Prophet*; פֶּקִיד *Overseer*; צָעִיר *Little*.
 c. [קָטוּל for qāṭūl]; אָרוּר *Cursed*, and all Qāl pass. part's; עֲצוּם *Strong*; עָרוּם *Cunning*; שָׁבוּעַ *Week*; עֵבוֹר *Grain*; שְׁכוֹל *Bereaved*.
 d. [קָטַל or קָטוּל for qāṭāl]; כָּתַב *Writing*; קָרַב *War*; עָבַד *Work*; אֱלֹהִים *God*; אָנוּשׁ *Man*; חָמוֹר *Ass*; חֲלוֹם *Dream*; יָאֵר *River*.
 e. [קָטִיל for qāṭīl or qūṭīl]; בְּדִיל *Tin*; כָּסִיל *Fool*; נֶצֶב *Column*; פֶּסֶל *Idol*; חֲזִיר *Swine*.
 f. [קָטוּל for qāṭūl or qūṭūl]; גָּבֹל *Limit*; לְבוּשׁ *Dress*; נִמּוֹל *Benefit*; עֲזוּחַ *Strength*; כְּרוּב *Cherub*; רְכוּשׁ *Property*.
2. גְּדוּלָּה *Great* (f.); נְבִיאָה *Prophetess*; אָרוּרָה *Cursed* (f.); בְּתוּלָה *Virgin*; חֲנוּרָה *Girdle*; נְחִילָה *Flute*; אֱמוּנָה *Truth*.

A third class includes nouns which are formed by the employment of an originally short vowel in the penult, and an originally long vowel in the ultima. These nouns are, for the most part, abstract substantives, neuter adjectives, or passive participles:

1. a. Original $\text{ā}—\text{ā}$ become $\text{ā}—\text{ō}$, the first vowel being heightened to ā , the second, obscured to ō ; this formation is to be distinguished from that with ō , described in § 107. 1. c. Here belongs the Qāl Infinitive absolute.
 b. Original $\text{ā}—\text{ī}$ become $\text{ā}—\text{ī}$; here belong many nouns with a *passive*, and a few with an active signification.
 c. Original $\text{ā}—\text{ū}$ become $\text{ā}—\text{ū}$; here belong all Qāl passive participles.

d. Original $\text{Y}-\text{â}$ become '-â or '-ô , the first vowel being volatilized, the second (â) being sometimes retained, but more frequently obscured to ô .

e. Original $\text{Y}-\text{î}$ or $\text{û}-\text{î}$ become '-î , the first vowel being volatilized.

f. Original $\text{Y}-\text{û}$ or $\text{û}-\text{û}$ become '-û , the first vowel being volatilized.

2. The feminines of these stems are generally made by the addition of ה- , the vowel of the first radical becoming ô'wâ .

109. NOUNS WITH ONE LONG AND ONE SHORT FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. קֹטֶל for qâṭāḷ ; עוֹלָם *Eternity*; אֹצֵר *Treasury*; חוֹתֶם *Signet ring*; עֹשֶׂה (for 'ôšây) *Making*; רֹמֵשׁ (for רֹמֶשֶׁת) *Creeping*.

2. קֹטֶל for qâṭāḷ ; אֹיֵב *Enemy*; חֹבֵל *Pilot*; כֹּהֵן *Priest*; יֹצֵא *Going forth*; רֹמֵשׁ *Creeping*; הֹלֵךְ *Walking, etc.*

3. קֹטֶל for qâṭāḷ ; עוֹנֵב *Flute, organ*; שׁוֹנֵל *Fox*.

Remark.— קִיטוֹל for qîṭāḷ ; קִיטוֹר *Smoke*; שִׁיחוֹר *Nile*; קִימוֹשׁ *Nettle*.

A fourth class includes nouns with a naturally long vowel in the penultima, and an originally short vowel in the ultima.

1. Original $\text{â}-\text{â}$ become $\text{ô}-\text{â}$; here belong, besides many substantives, all ל'ה Qāl active participles, and also the Qāl act. part. fem. (in תְּ or תִּ) of strong forms. The vowels do not change before *af*-fixes of gender and number.

2. Original $\text{â}-\text{Y}$ become $\text{ô}-\text{ē}$; here belong a few substantives, and all strong Qāl participles; also those feminines of the form קֹטְלָה .

3. Original $\text{û}-\text{â}$ become $\text{û}-\text{â}$.

Remark.—There are a few nouns with an originally long vowel in both penult and ultima; the former, however, is probably long in compensation for an omitted *Dāghēs-forte* (§ 80. 2. c).

110. NOUNS WITH THE SECOND RADICAL REDUPLICATED.

1. קֹטֶל for qâṭṭāḷ ; אֵיל *Hart*; שַׁבָּת *Sabbath*; סִבָּל *Burden*; יֵבֶשֶׁת *Dry land*; חַטָּאָה *Sin*; אַדְרֵת *Magnificence*.

Remark.— נָגַב *Thief*; טָבַח *Cook*; חָרַשׁ *Artificer*; קָנָא *Jealous*.

2. קֹטֶל for qîṭṭāḷ ; כֶּכֶר *Talent*; אֹלֵת *Folly*; אֲוֵרָת *Blindness*.

3. [קָטַל for qāṭṭāl]; מִקֵּל *Shoot, rod*; קִדֵּשׁ *To consecrate*.
4. [קָטַל for qāṭṭāl]; אֵלֵם *Dumb*; עֵרָ *Blind*; חֵרֵשׁ *Deaf*; עֲקֵשׁ *Perverse*;
פָּקַח *Clear-sighted*; כִּסֵּא *Throne*; חֲבֵל *Mast*.
5. a. [קָטַל = qāṭṭāl]; see examples under 1. R. above.
b. [קָטַל = qāṭṭāl from qāṭṭāl]; אֶכָר *Husbandman*; 1. R. above.
c. [קָטַל = qāṭṭāl]; גִּבּוֹר *Hero*; שִׁכּוֹר *Drunkard*; צִפּוֹר *Sparrow*.
6. [קָטַל]; אֲדִיר *Great*; אֲמִיץ *Strong*; צַדִּיק *Righteous*; אֲסִיר *Fettered*.
7. [קָטַל]; עֲמוּד *Pillar*; יָשׁוּר *Childless*; חֲנוּן *Merciful*.
8. [קָטַל]; לִמּוּד *Learner*; שִׁקְרָא *Abomination*; נִחְמִים *Consolation*.

A fifth class includes nouns whose second radical is reduplicated. This doubling intensifies the root-idea, giving it greater force or greater firmness:—

1. Formations like qāṭṭāl are frequent, but with no special significance.

Remark.—It is a question whether nouns of this form indicative of occupation have ā or â (see 5. a below); the corresponding Arabic have â, yet some of these shorten the vowel to ā in the construct state.

2. Formations like qāṭṭāl are few; the feminines are generally abstract nouns.

3. Formations like qāṭṭāl are rare, except as Pāṭl Infinitives construct.

4. Formations like qāṭṭāl are, mostly, adjectives designating deformities and faults, physical or moral.

5. a. Formations like qāṭṭāl are, properly, nouns indicative of occupation; but see 1. R. above.

b. The form qāṭṭāl is the same as qāṭṭāl with the penultimate ā attenuated to ī.

c. The form qāṭṭāl is the same as qāṭṭāl with â obscured to ā.

6. Formations like qāṭṭāl are adjectives expressing a personal quality.

7. Formations like qāṭṭāl are descriptive epithets of persons or things.

8. Formations like qāṭṭāl are, for the most part, abstracts, and are used in the plural.

111. NOUNS WITH THE THIRD RADICAL REDUPLICATED.

1. שָׁאֵן *Tranquil*; רֵעֵן *Green*; נָאִיָּה (= נֵאִי) *Comely*; אֵמֶל *Faint*;
שִׁפְרָה *Splendor*; חֲבֵלִיל *Dark*; נְהֵלִל *Pasture*; נֶאֱפֹפִים *Adulteries*.
2. פְּתִלְתִּל *Full of twists*; הִפְכֵּךְ *Full of turns*; אֲדָמָדָם *Reddish*;
שְׁחֲחֹר *Blackish*; אִסְפָּסוּף *Rabble*; עֲקֻלְקֵל *Crooked*.
3. גִּלְגֵּל *Wheel*; חֲתָחַת *Frightful*; כּוֹכֵב (for כְּבֵכֵב) *Star*; כִּרְבִּי *Ruby*;
קִדְקִד *Crown*; גִּלְגִּלַּת *Skull*; בִּקְבוֹק *Flask*.

A sixth class, closely related to the fifth class, includes:—

1. Noun-formations with the third radical reduplicated, the signification being, in general, the same as when the second radical is doubled.
2. A few words in which the second and third radicals are reduplicated, the signification being that of intensity, or repetition; in the case of adjectives of color, there is a diminutive force.
3. A few ע"ע and ע"י stems, in which the contracted biliteral stem is reduplicated.

112. NOUNS WITH א, ה, AND י PREFIXED.

1. אֶצְבַּע *Finger*; אֶנְרוֹף *Fist*; אֵיתָן *Lasting*; אֶכָּזַר *Violent*.
2. הֶשֶׁבֶם *To rise early*; הִבְדִּיל *To divide*; הָאִיר *To shine*; הִצִּילָה *Deliverance*; הִנָּפָה *Waving*; הִנָּחָה *Grant of rest*; הִכָּרָה *Aspect*.
3. יֵצֶהָ *Oil*; יִלְקוּט *Pouch*; יָקוּם *Being*; יָרִיב *Adversary*; cf. the proper names יִצְחָק, יִפְתָּח.

A seventh class includes nouns formed by prefixing א, ה, or י:—

1. A few nouns are formed by means of a prosthetic א; this א is merely euphonic and has no significance.
2. A larger number are formed by means of a prefixed ה; here may be included Hyph'il Inf's abs., and Inf's const., besides many verbal nouns formed after the analogy of the Hyph'il.
3. Nouns with a prefixed י occur rarely as appellatives; but frequently as proper names.

113. NOUNS WITH מ PREFIXED.

1. [מִקְטָל] *for* [מִקְטָל]; מֵאֵל *Food*; מַמְלָכָה *Kingdom*; מֵאֲכָלֶת *Knife*; מֵתָן (= מִנְתָן) *Gift*; מוֹצֵא (= מוֹצֵא) *Exit*; מִסְךְ (= מִסְכָּה) *Cover*; מֵרָאָה (= מֵרָאִי) *Appearance*.
2. [מִקְטָל] *for* [מִקְטָל]; מִשְׁכָּן *Dwelling-place*; מִדְבָּר *Desert*; מִשְׁפָּט *Judgment*; מִלְחָמָה *War*; מִשְׁמֶרֶת *Watch*; מִסָּב (= מִסְבָּב) *Circle*; מִקְנֵי (= מִקְנֵי) *Property*.
3. [מִקְטָל] *for* [מִקְטָל]; מִרְבֵּק *Stall*; מִפְתָּח *Key*; מִזְלָג *Flesh-hook*; מִרְחָשָׁה *Plough*; מִנְפָּה *Smiting*; מִגֶּן (= מִגֶּן) *Shield*; מִוֶּקֶשׁ (= מִוֶּקֶשׁ) *Snare*.
4. [מִקְטָל] *for* [מִקְטָל]; מִזְבֵּחַ *Altar*; מִסָּב (= מִסְבָּב) *Divan*.
5. [מִקְטָל] *for* [מִקְטָל]; מֵאֲכָלֶת *Fuel*; מִסְכָּה (ע"ע) *Covering*.
6. [מִקְטָל] *for* [מִקְטָל]; מִחְסוֹר *Want*; מִלְקוֹחַ *Booty*; מִקוֹם *Place*; מִזְמוֹר *Song*; מִבְשׁוֹל *Stumbling-block*.
7. [מִקְטָל] *for* [מִקְטָל]; מִבְדִּיל *Dividing*; מִמְטִיר *Raining*; מִקִּים (= מִקִּים) *Establishing*.
8. [מִקְטָל] *for* [מִקְטָל]; מִלְבוּשׁ *Garment*; מִנְעוּל *Bolt*; מִאֲבּוּס *Granary*.

An eighth class includes Nouns formed by prefixing מ, the same element which is used in the formation of participles. So far as concerns the vowels employed the following combinations may be noted :—

1. $\text{ä}-\bar{\text{a}}$, the latter of which is heightened from ä . Feminines in הָ and תָּ occur. In פִּ stems, נ is assimilated; in פִּ stems, aw becomes δ ; in עִ stems, the usual contraction takes place, and the vowel of the preformative is heightened; in לִ forms, the second ä is heightened to $\acute{\text{e}}$.

2. $\text{Y}-\bar{\text{a}}$, the former of which is attenuated, the latter heightened from an original ä ; the usual vowel-changes take place in weak stems.

3. $\text{ä}-\bar{\text{e}}$, the latter of which is heightened from Y ; the usual vowel-changes take place in weak stems.

4. $\text{Y}-\bar{\text{e}}$, the Y of which is the attenuation of ä (cf. 3.).

5. $\text{ä}-\bar{\text{o}}$, the $\bar{\text{o}}$ of which is heightened from an original ü .

6. $\text{ä}-\delta$, $\text{Y}-\delta$, of which δ is obscured from ä , while Y is attenuated from ä .

7. \aleph - \aleph , \aleph - \aleph , used only in the formation of Hyph'il participles (m.); the latter (\aleph - \aleph) being used in \aleph' \aleph verbs.

8. \aleph - \aleph , not used to any great extent.

114. THE SIGNIFICATION OF NOUNS WITH מ PREFIXED.

1. מְשַׁחֵת Destroyer; מְשֻׁכֵּל A didactic poem (= instructor); מְעַרֵץ He who inspires terror; מַפֵּל What falls off, chaff; מְכַסֶּה Covering.
2. מֵאֵכֶל Food; מְלָקוּחַ Booty; מֵתֵן Gift; מְזִמּוֹר Psalm; מְצַעֵר That which is small; מְרַחֵק That which is remote.
3. מֵאֲכִלַת Knife; מִפֶּתַח Key; מִגֶּן Shield; מְלֵמֵד Goad.
4. מְשֻׁכָּן Dwelling-place; מְדִבְרַר Desert; מְזִבֵּחַ Altar; מְקוֹם Place.
5. מְנַפֶּה Smiting; מְדִיחָה Sickness; מִישֹׁר Straightness; מְלַחֶמָה War.

The letter מ is from מִי (who) or מַה (what), and is used in the formation of nouns,

1. To denote the *subject* of an action; cf. its use denoting agency in P'el, Hyph'il and Hythp'al Participles.
2. To denote the *object* of an action, or the *subject* of a quality; cf. its use in Pū'al and Hōph'al Participles.
3. The *instrument* by which an action is performed.
4. The *place* (or *time*) in which an action is performed.
5. The *action* or *quality* which is contained in the root.

* 115. NOUNS FORMED BY PREFIXING ת.

1. תִּקְטֹל for תִּקְטָל (?); תִּחָמֵס Tenant; תִּכְחַת Reproof; תִּימֵן South; תִּוֶּדָה Thanks; תִּוֶּרָה Law.
2. תִּקְטֹל for תִּקְטָל; תִּדְרֵר Elm; תִּפְאָרָה Glory; תִּקְוָה Hope.
3. תִּקְטֹל for תִּקְטָל; תִּשְׁבֵּץ Checkered cloth; תִּרְדָּמָה Deep sleep; תִּהְלָה Praise; תִּפְלָה Prayer.
4. תִּקְטִיל for תִּקְטָל; תִּלְמִיד Disciple; תִּכְרִיךְ Cloak; תִּבְלִית Completeness.
5. תִּקְטֹל for תִּקְטָל; תִּמְרוֹר Bitterness; תִּנְחֹם Consolation; תִּבּוֹן Understanding.

Remark.—תִּרְדָּמָה Deep sleep; תִּשְׁוּעָה Deliverance; תִּפְאָרָה Glory.

A ninth class of nouns includes those with the prefix **ת**. This prefix is the same as that used in the Impf. 3 fem. It is used in a neuter sense, and is employed in the formation of abstract nouns, though rarely of concrete nouns. The cases cited above exhibit the various forms assumed by nouns of this class, as well as the vowel-changes which take place in formations from weak stems.

Remark.—Nouns with **ת** prefixed have also, in the majority of instances, the feminine ending **תָּה**.

116. NOUNS FORMED BY MEANS OF AFFIXES.

1. a. **בְּרֵמֶל** *Garden*; **בְּרֵזֶל** *Iron*; **גִּבְעֵל** *Cup of a flower*; **קֶרְסֶל** *Ankle*.
 b. **סֶלֶם** *Ladder*; **אֹרֶם** *Porch*; **חֶרֶטֶם** *Sacred scribe*; **פְּרִים** *Ransom*.
2. a. **אַחֲרוֹן** *Last*; **רִאשׁוֹן** *First*; **אֲבִיוֹן** *Poor*; **עֲלִיוֹן** *Most high*.
 b. **קִנְיָן** *Gain*; **שֻׁלְחָן** *Table*; **קֶרְבָּן** *Offering*; **אַבְדָּן** *Destruction*.
 c. **פְּתֻרָּוֹן** *Interpretation*; **כִּשְׁרוֹן** *Success*; **עִוְרוֹן** *Blindness*; **בְּטָחוֹן** *Confidence*; **זִכְרוֹן** *Memorial*; **עֲצֻבוֹן** *Pain*; **גָּאוֹן** *Majesty*; **הָמוֹן** *Noise*.
 d. **מְגִדּוֹן**, **מְגִדּוֹ** *Megiddo*; **שְׁלֹמֹה**, LXX. *Σολομών*, *Solomon*.

A tenth class of nouns includes those with affixes, **ל**, **מ** and **נ**:

1. Nouns formed by the addition of **ל** and **מ** are few, and have no special significance.
2. Nouns formed by the addition of **נ** are numerous, including
 - a. Adjectives formed either from a noun-stem (cf. § 119, 3), or from a root.
 - b. Abstract substantives ending in **ān**.
 - c. Abstract substantives ending in **ōn**, obscured from **ān**.
 - d. Proper names, in which the **נ** is often lost.

117. NOUNS HAVING FOUR OR FIVE RADICALS.

1. **עֶקְרֵב** *Scorpion*; **נִזְבֵּר** *Treasurer*; **חֶרֶמֶשׁ** *Sickle*; **חֶנָּמֶל** *Frost*; **חֶלְמִישׁ** *Flint*; **פִּלְגֵּשׁ** *Concubine*; **עֵטָף** *Bat*.
2. **אַרְגָּמָן** *Purple*; **שַׁעֲטָנִי** *A kind of cloth*; **אַחֲשֵׁרֶן** *Mule*.

1. Nouns with four radicals are comparatively few; they have no special classification or signification.

2. Nouns with five or more radicals are still fewer, and, for the most part, of foreign origin.

118. COMPOUND NOUNS.

1. צִלְמוֹת (?) *Shadow of death*; מְאוֹמָה *Anything*; בְּלִיעַל *Worthlessness*.

2. מֶלֶךְ-צֶדֶק *King of righteousness*; יִשְׁמְעָאל *God hears*.

1. Compound words, as common nouns, are few and doubtful.
2. Compound words, as proper names, are very numerous.

119. NOUNS FORMED FROM OTHER NOUNS.

1. שַׁעַר *Porter* (cf. שַׁעַר *Gate*); כֹּרֶם *Vine-dresser* (cf. כֶּרֶם *Vineyard*).

2. מַעַן *Place of the fountain* (cf. עֵין *Fountain*); מִרְגְּלוֹת *Place of feet* (cf. רֶגֶל *Foot*).

3. אַחֲרוֹן *Last* (cf. אַחֲרֵי *After*); עִוְרוֹן *Blindness* (cf. עוֹר *Blind*).
לִוְיָתָן *Coiled, serpent* (cf. לִוְיָה *Wreath*); נְחֹשֶׁתֶן *Brazen* (cf. נְחֹשֶׁת *Bronze*); אֵישׁוֹן *Apple of the eye* (cf. אֵישׁ *Upright* (from יֵשׁוּר)).

4. a. שְׁלִישִׁי *Third* (cf. שְׁלֹשׁ); שִׁשִּׁי *Sixth* (cf. שֵׁשׁ).

b. מוֹאבִּי *Moabite*; אֲרָמִי *Aramæan*; גֵּרְשֹׁנִי *Gershonite*.

צְפוֹנִי *Northerner*; נִכְרִי *Foreigner*; פָּרוֹזִי *Villager*.

5. רֵאשִׁית *Beginning*; מַלְכוּת *Kingdom*; אֶלְמְנוּת *Widowhood*.

Nouns formed from other nouns, and not directly from the root, are termed denominatives. The most common formations are:—

1. Nouns with the form of the Qāl active Participle, indicating *agency*.
2. Nouns with the prefix מ, indicating the *place* where a thing is found.
3. Adjectives and nouns formed by the affix ון or וֹ (seldom וֹן).
4. Adjectives formed by the affix יָ; these are,
 - a. Ordinals formed from cardinals;
 - b. Gentilics and patronymics; and a few others.
5. Nouns formed by the affixes יָ and וֹ, designating abstract ideas.

120. THE FORMATION OF NOUN-STEMS.

From §§ 105.—119. it has been seen that noun-stems are formed,

1. *Directly from the root:*—a. By means of *vowels* given to the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with one, originally short, vowel (§ 106.);
- (2) nouns with two (originally) short vowels (§ 107.);
- (3) nouns with one (originally) short and one long vowel (§ 108.);
- (4) nouns with one long and one (originally) short vowel (§ 109);

b. By a reduplication of one or more of the consonants of the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with the second radical doubled (§ 110.);
- (2) nouns with the third, or the second and third, or with the contracted stem, doubled (§ 111.);

c. By prefixing vowels and consonants to the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with א, נ, or י prefixed (§ 112.);
- (2) nouns with מ prefixed (§§ 113, 114.);
- (3) nouns with ל prefixed (§ 115.);

d. By affixing vowels and consonants to the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with ל, מ or נ affixed, with a vowel (§ 116.);
- (2) nouns with four or five radicals (§ 117.);
- (3) nouns compounded of two distinct words (§ 118.).

2. *From other nouns* (and called denominatives), by the various means indicated above (§ 119.).

Remark.—It is important to keep in mind two things:—(1) that the original stem-form of nouns ended in *a*, the stem-form and the accusative-form (§ 121. 3) being identical (cf. the verb-stem and the Perfect-stem, which also are alike); (2) that in Hebrew a short vowel, when final, was always lost; and consequently the noun-stem appears in its full form only when this stem-ending is protected by suffixes (cf. § 127. below).

121. THE FORMATION OF CASES.

1. a. מַעֲנֵינוּ מִים¹; בָּנוּ צֶפֶר²; בָּנוּ בְּעֶר³; חֵיתֵי-אֶרֶץ (1:24);b. Cf. פָּנוּאֵל in פָּנוּ⁴; שְׂמוּאֵל in שְׁמוּ⁵; מְתוּשָׁאֵל (4:18); מְתוּשָׁאֵל (32:32).2. a. מְלֹאֲתֵי מִשְׁפָּט⁶; בְּנֵי אֲתָנוּ (49:11); נְגִבְתֵּי לֵילָה (31:39);b. אַחִימֶלֶךְ⁷; פְּנִיאֵל⁸; חֲנִיאֵל⁹; נְבִיאֵל¹⁰; מֶלֶכִּי-עֶדֶק (14:18);

¹ Num. 24:3, 15. ² Num. 23:18. ³ Ps. 114:8. ⁴ 1 Sam. 1:20. ⁵ Isa. 1:21.
⁶ Dan. 8:16. ⁷ Num. 34:23. ⁸ 1 Sam. 31:2.

- c. יִמְנֵי (3:11); זֹאֲלָתִי (4:11); פִּיָּה (4:9); אָחִיָּה (2:24); אָבִיו (= מֶן).
- d. כְּדִמּוּתָנּוּ (1:26); בְּעִלְמָנוּ (3:16); עֶצְבֹנְךָ (1:12); לְמִינְהוּ.
3. a. הָאֲהֻלָּה (18:6); אֶרֶצָה הַנֶּגֶב (13:14); יִמָּה (13:14); צִפְנָה (13:14).
- b. יְקוֹלֶזֶן; אִישֵׁהָ (3:6) for אִישָׁהּ; לְמִינְהוּ (1:11) for לְמִינָהּ.
- c. בְּעִבּוּרְךָ (3:5); אֲכָלְכֶם (3:15); זֶרַעְךָ (3:14); נִחְנָךְ (3:10); קִלְךָ.
- d. שְׁלִשִׁים (31:2) for שלשים; חֲנֹם (29:15); יוֹמִים (3:17).

There were originally in Hebrew, as in Assyrian and Arabic, three cases. Only relics of these remain in Hebrew:—

1. The *nominative* was formed by the addition of *u* (from *wa*) to the stem; but this has been entirely lost, except

- a. In a few archaic construct forms, in which it appears as \hat{o} (perhaps a contraction of the stem-ending a and the case-sign u);
- b. In the first part of a few proper names; as in the examples cited above, מְנוּ = *man of*; שְׁמוּ = *name of*; פְּנוּ = *face of*.

2. The *genitive* was formed by the addition of *i* (from *ya*), which took the place of the stem-ending (*a*). It is seen

- a. In the archaic ending *î* of the construct state, which is quite frequent in poetry.

- b. In the *f* which occurs in a few proper names.**

- c. In the **î** which appears in the nouns **אֵב, אֶח, פֶּה** in the construct state and before suffixes; likewise in the **î** with which certain particles close.

- d. In the ē (heightened from Y) which stands before the suffixes :ך, ךן and sometimes ךך.

3. The *accusative* had the ending *a* and was the same as the noun-stem, just as the Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. (§ 58. N. 5) was the same as the verb-stem. This, likewise, has almost disappeared, but is seen

- a. In the so-called Hē *directive* (ἦ—), which

- (1) is used to denote *direction* or *motion*; but

- (2) is often used in a weaker sense to designate the place *where*
and

- (3) in many cases seems to have entirely lost its original force.

- b. In the ā which stands before the suffixes הַן (הָן = δ), הֵן (הֶן = η̄), וְהֵן (וְהֶן), וְהִנֵּן (וְהִינֵן) and וְהִנֵּן (וְהִינֵן).

¹ Deut. 1:28. ² Judg. 5:14. ³ Ruth 1:9. ⁴ Ex. 18:21.

c. In the ך (volatilized from ם) which stands before the suffixes ך, כם and כן, which, under the tone, is restored to ם, and heightened to ם (§ 88. 1. N.).

d. In the syllables ām and ōm (the latter by the obscuring of ā), which are found in certain adverbs.

Note 1.—It will, therefore, be seen that the vowel which stands between the noun and its suffix is not a connecting-vowel, but the case-ending.

Note 2.—A clear idea of the Semitic case-endings may be gained from the declension of an Assyrian and an Arabic noun :

	<i>Assyrian.</i>		<i>Arabic.</i>	
	<i>tribute.</i>	<i>country.</i>	<i>the book.</i>	<i>a book.</i>
Nom.	madattu	mātu	al-kitābu	kitābun
Gen.	madatti	māti	al-kitābi	kitābin
Acc.	madatta	māta	al-kitāba	kitāban

122. AFFIXES FOR GENDER AND NUMBER.

1. אור (1:3); טוב (1:4); יום (1:5); בָּקָר (1:5); רָקִיעַ (1:6).
2. a. מִנְחָתוֹ (2:24); אִשְׁתּוֹ (2:24); אֶמְרָתִי (4:23); נִגְבֹּתִי (31:39); חֵיתוֹ (1:24); (4:5).
 (נִשְׁמָה) נִשְׁמָת (2:7); (דָּגָה) דָּגָת (1:26); (חֵיה) חֵית (1:25);
 b. רַמְשֵׁת (1:21); מְרַחֶפֶת (1:2); דְּמוּת (1:26); רֵאשִׁית (1:1);
 קָחַת (2:9); רַעַת (2:9); לָדַת (4:2); מְשַׁלֶּת (1:16); מְתַהַפֶּכֶת (3:24);
 (4:11).
- c. אִשָּׁה (3:4); אֶרְמָה (2:5); חַיָּה (1:24); בְּהֵמָה (1:24); יְבִשָּׁה (1:9);
3. הַלְלֹדוֹת (2:4); חֲנֻלָּה (3:7); מְאֻרֹת (1:14); אֶתֶת (1:14);
4. a. שָׁנִים (1:14); מְוַעֲרִים (1:14); יָמִים (1:14); יָמִים (1:22); אֱלֹהִים (1:1);
 b. אֲנָשִׁי (6:4); בָּנִי (6:4); נָשִׁי (4:23); יָדַעִי (3:5); פָּנִי (1:2);
5. עֵינַי (3:7), *but* עֵינַי (3:6); שָׁנִי (1:16), *whence* שָׁנִים.

The Hebrew has two genders,—masculine and feminine; and three numbers,—singular, dual and plural.

1. The *masculine singular* has no particular indication, the case-ending, as well as the final stem-vowel, having been lost, except in a few instances (§ 121. 1—3).

2. The sign of the *feminine singular* is ן ,—with the stem-ending, $\text{ן}\text{ְ}$; with a helping-vowel (§ 87. 2. b), $\text{ן}\text{ֹ}$, or $\text{ן}\text{ֻ}$. This feminine sign has a three-fold treatment:—

a. It is retained, in accordance with its original use, whenever the noun of which it is a part is in close connection with what follows; as when it (the feminine-sign, ן) stands

- (1) before a case-ending (ן , $\text{ן}\text{ְ}$, $\text{ן}\text{ֹ}$, § 121. 1.—3);
- (2) before a pronominal suffix (§ 124.);
- (3) at the end of a noun in the construct state (§ 123. 4).

b. It is, in accordance with a later usage, attached to the stem (by means of a formative-vowel, or a helping-vowel, viz., ֹ , or with a guttural, ־), in the formation and inflection of many nouns, participles and infinitives.

c. It is changed to $\text{ן}\text{ֿ}$, by apocopation of ן and heightening of the stem-ending א to אֵ . This form is the more usual indication of the *feminine gender*.

Note.—The original sign of the feminine was *ta*, which, with the stem-ending, made *ata*; but the final short vowel, as always in Hebrew, was lost (§ 86. 8. N.); there remained, therefore, *at* = $\text{ן}\text{ְ}$.

3. The *feminine plural* is indicated by the ending ןִ (*ôth* for *âth*), which is unchangeable.

Note.—This *ôth* (= *âth*), which includes the stem-ending *a*, is perhaps a repetition of *ta* the feminine *singular* ending: *a-tata* = *a-(t)a-ta* = *âta* = *ât* = *âth* = *ôth*.

4. The *masculine plural* is indicated by the endings,

- a. ִּם (*îm*) in the Absolute state (§ 123. 1).
- b. ֵם (*ê*) in the Construct state (§ 123. 2).

Note.—Many masculine nouns have plurals in *ôth*, and many feminine nouns have plurals in *îm*.

5. The *dual*, used chiefly of objects which go in pairs, is indicated by the endings,

- a. ִּימ (*âyîm*) in the Absolute state.
- b. ֵם (*ê*) in the Construct state.

Note 1.—In the inflection of nouns in Hebrew, it will be seen that use was originally made of certain affixes: (1) *t* (orig. *ta*), for the feminine; (2) *u* (orig. *wa*), for the nominative; (3) *i* (orig. *ya*), for the genitive; (4) *a*, for the accusative. There was also a fifth affix, viz., *m* (orig. *ma*), which was equivalent to an *indefinite* article. This *m* has almost disappeared; it is found, however, (1) in a few old accusatives (§ 121. 3. d); (2) in the

absolute form of the plural-ending, *îm*; (3) in the absolute form of the dual-ending, *šyîm*. (See Note 2, below.)

Note 2.—Just as (1) *û* (the plural sign of verbs), which is for an earlier *ûn* (ן) (§ 63. 6) = *ûn*, is the nominative-ending *u* reduplicated, with the addition of the indefinite *m* (see above, N. 1); so (2) *îm* (plur. ending of nouns) is the genitive-ending *i* reduplicated, with the addition of the same *m*. On the other hand (3) *ê* (יְ) the ending of the construct plural and dual is for *a-y*, i. e., the stem-ending *a*, with the genitive-ending *i* or *y*, the indefinite *m* having never been employed in the construct state, which is made *definite* by what follows; while (4) *šyîm* (שְׁיִם), the dual-ending, consists of the stem-ending *a*, the genitive-affix *i* or *y*, and the indefinite affix *m*, with a helping-vowel.

Note 3.—The following analyses of forms will explain more clearly the foregoing remarks:—

	<i>Form in use.</i>	<i>Intermediate steps.</i>	<i>Original form.</i>
1. Nom. sg.	סוּם = <i>šûsu</i> = <i>šûs(a)u</i>		= <i>šûsa-wa</i>
2. Gen. sg.	סוּם = <i>šûsi</i> = <i>šûs(a)i</i>		= <i>šûsa-ya</i>
3. Acc. sg. (def.)	סוּמָה = <i>šûsâ</i>		= <i>šûsa</i>
4. Acc. sg. (indef.)	סוּם = <i>šûsâm</i> = <i>šûsâ-m</i>		= <i>šûsa-ma</i>
5. Fem. sg. (1)	סוּמַת = <i>šûsât(h)</i>		= <i>šûsa-ta</i>
6. Fem. sg. (2)	סוּמָה = <i>šûsâ</i> = <i>šûsat</i>		= <i>šûsa-ta</i>
7. Fem. pl.	סוּמַת = <i>šûsât(h)</i> = <i>šûsa(t)a-t</i>		= <i>šûsa-ta-ta</i>
8. Masc. pl. (indef.)	סוּמִים = <i>šûsi-i-m</i> = <i>šûs(a)-i-i-ma</i>		= <i>šûsa-ya-ya-ma</i>
9. Dual	סוּמִים = <i>šûsâ-y(i)m</i> = <i>šûsa-y-y-m</i>		= <i>šûsa-ya-ya-ma</i>
10. Masc. pl. and Dual const.	סוּמֵי = <i>šûsâ-y</i> = <i>šûsa-y-y</i>		= <i>šûsa-ya-ya</i> .

Note 4.—*מֵיִם* (*waters*) and *שָׁמַיִם* (*heavens*) do not have the usual plural in *îm*, but take as their plural-ending, what was once a plural-ending, but is now used as the *dual*-ending: e. g., *שָׁמַיִם* = *šâm(ay)-a-y-m*.

123. THE ABSOLUTE AND CONSTRUCT STATES.

1. אֱלֹהִים (1:1); הַשָּׁמַיִם (1:1); הָאָרֶץ (1:1); הָאֵל (1:3); רִקְיעַ (1:6).
2. פְּנֵי תְהוֹם (1:2) *faces-of abyss*; רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים (1:2) (the) *spirit-of God*; בְּרֶכְיֶה הַשָּׁמַיִם (1:14) *in-(the)-expanse-of the heavens*.

Of two nouns closely related, the second, in Latin or Greek, is in the genitive. The same relation is indicated in Hebrew by pronouncing the

second noun in close connection with the first. The effort thus to unite the two words in pronunciation results invariably in a shortening of the *first* word, because the tone hastens on to the second.

1. A noun which is not thus dependent upon a following substantive or pronoun is said to be in the *absolute* state.

2. A noun which is thus dependent on a following substantive or pronoun is said to be in the *construct* state.

Note.—It is the *first* of two nouns, therefore, and not the *second*, which suffers change.

3. רָעָה (4:2), *cf.* רָעָה; מִקְוֶה (1:10), *cf.* מִקְוֶה; עָלָה (3:7), *cf.* עָלָה; חַי (42:15), *cf.* חַי; גִּיָּא,¹ *cf.* גִּיָּא.²

4. חֵית (1:25) *instead of* חֵיה; דָּנִת (1:26) *instead of* דָּנָה.

5. פָּנִי (1:2), *cf.* פָּנִים; יָמִי (3:17), *cf.* יָמִים; דָּמִי (4:11), *cf.* דָּמִים; שְׁנִי (1:16), *cf.* שְׁנַיִם; עֵינִי (3:7), *cf.* עֵינַיִם.

R. *Abs.*, פָּרִי (1:11), *const.*, פָּרִי (1:29); *abs.*, צָבָא,³ *const.*, צָבָא,⁴ *abs.*, יָרָא (32:12), *const.*, יָרָא (22:12); *abs.*, מֶלֶךְ (14:17), *const.*, מֶלֶךְ (14:1); *abs.*, סָפָר,⁵ *const.*, סָפָר (5:1); *abs.*, נָעַר (37:2), *const.*, נָעַר.⁶

So far as concerns *endings* or *affixes*, the Construct state differs from the Absolute in the following particulars:—

3. Final הָ (i. e., é heightened from an original *a*, after the apocopation of a final radical ¹) gives place to הַ (i. e., é = *ay*, the original *a* and the final radical ¹ having united).

Note.—Compare with this the fact that in הָ"ל verbs, the Imperfect ends in הָ (é), but the Imperative in הַ (ê) (§ 100. 1. *f*).

4. The original form of the feminine affix תְּ, preserved by its close connection with what follows, appears instead of the later תָּ.

5. The definite affix יָ (= *ay*) appears instead of the ordinary plural and dual endings יִם and יָ.

Note.—The feminine plural affix *ôth* is the same in Absolute and Construct.

Remark.—Final vowels, other than those just mentioned, as well as final *ā* when followed by א, and Segholates (strong and guttural) do not suffer change in the Construct state.

¹ Josh. 15:8. ² Num. 21:20. ³ Num. 1:3. ⁴ Deut. 4:19. ⁵ 2 Kgs. 5:5. ⁶ 1 Sam. 2:12.

Note.—The Construct form may best be explained by understanding that it is really an unaccented word, the tone having passed on to the next word. Every such noun, it is true, has an accent, unless it is joined to the following word by Māqqēph (§ 17. 2); but this accent is usually a Conjunctive (§ 23. 2. b), and serves only to bind the words more closely together. Two words standing in the Construct relation may be said to have but *one* principal tone, which must rest upon the second part of the combination.

124. THE PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

[See Paradigms H. and N.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Masc. sg.	Masc. plur.	Fem. sg.	Fem. plur.
Absolute	סוּם	סוּמִים	סוּמָה	סוּמוֹת
Construct	סוּם	סוּמִי	סוּמָה	סוּמוֹת
Sing. 1 c.	סוּמִי	סוּמִי	סוּמִי	סוּמוֹתִי
2 m.	סוּמְךָ	סוּמֵיךָ	סוּמְךָ	סוּמוֹתֶיךָ
2 f.	סוּמְךָ	סוּמֵיךָ	סוּמְךָ	סוּמוֹתֶיךָ
3 m.	סוּמוֹ	סוּמֵיהֶם	סוּמָהּ	סוּמוֹתֵיהֶם
3 f.	סוּמָהּ	סוּמֵיהֶם	סוּמָהּ	סוּמוֹתֵיהֶם
Plur. 1 c.	סוּמֵנוּ	סוּמֵנוּ	סוּמֵנוּ	סוּמוֹתֵנוּ
2 m.	סוּמֵכֶם	סוּמֵכֶם	סוּמֵכֶם	סוּמוֹתֵכֶם
2 f.	סוּמֵכֶן	סוּמֵכֶן	סוּמֵכֶן	סוּמוֹתֵכֶן
3 m.	סוּמָם	סוּמֵיהֶם	סוּמָם	סוּמוֹתֵיהֶם
3 f.	סוּמָן	סוּמֵיהֶן	סוּמָן	סוּמוֹתֵיהֶן

1. a. צֵאנוּ (4:4); יָרְדוּ (3:22) for לְמִנְהוּ; לְמִנְהוּ (1:11) for לְמִנְהוּ. (3:15).
 וְרָעָה (3:15) for אִישָׁהּ (3:6) for אִישָׁהּ; לְמִנְהוּ (1:24) for לְמִנְהוּ.
 לִבְנֵי⁵; קוֹלֵן⁴; יוֹמִים³; דְּרָכִים²; אֲרָצִים¹; קוֹלֵם.
 אֶבְרָם (3:5); וְרָעָה (3:15); גִּחְזָה (3:14); קָלָה (3:10).
 b. צִלְמֵנוּ (1:26); אִישָׁהּ (3:16); הָרְגָהּ (3:16); שָׂרָהּ (23:9).
 פִּיָּה (4:11); אַחִיו (4:8); אַחִיהָ (4:9); אָבִיו (2:24).

¹ Num. 14:1. ² Deut. 4:38. ³ 1 Kgs. 2:4. ⁴ Jer. 15:9. ⁵ Ruth 1:9. ⁶ Ex. 35:29.

Double Plur. Eng. as in de male. It will be added

2. אָמְרָה *but* אִמְרָתִי (4:23); חִבְרָה *but* חִבְרָתִי (4:23); תִּשְׁקֶתוּ (4:7).

The relation existing between a noun and its pronominal suffix is really the construct relation. Hence the form of the noun before suffixes is, in general, the form of the construct. In this section only the *endings* of the noun, as affected by the suffix, are treated.

1. Masculine nouns in the singular take,

- a. The original stem-ending *a* (§ 121. 3. a), ●

(1) in the form of *ā*, before הוּ, הָ, ם and ך, the suffixes of the 3d person;

(2) in the form of *—*, before ך, כֶּם, כֵּן.

- b. The original genitive-ending *i*, which displaces the stem-ending *a*,

(1) in the form of *ē* before הוּ (in ל'ה stems and a few poetical forms), ך, נָ;

(2) in the form of *i* before all suffixes in the words אָב *father*, אָח *brother*, פֶּה *mouth*.

Remark 1.—Certain contractions take place, viz., הוּ to הָ, הָ to הֶ (â).

Remark 2.—The *—* before ך, כֶּם, כֵּן is restored to *ā* and heightened to *é* in pause (§ 88. 1. N.).

2. Feminine nouns in the singular preserve before suffixes the earlier form of the feminine affix, which, with the preceding stem-vowel, is תֶּ—; but the *—* standing in an open syllable is heightened.

Note.—The feminine affix is followed by the same case- and stem-endings as those which occur with masculine nouns (see above, 1. a, b).

3. a. עֲצָמִי (2:23); דִּרְכִּי;¹ דִּרְכֵּי;² פְּנִיךָ;³ כְּנָפֶיךָ;⁴

b. שְׁנֵיהֶם (2:25); עֵינֵיכֶם (3:5); חִלְבֵּהֶן (4:4); לְמִינֵהֶם (1:21).

c. חֵיךָ (3:14); אֶפְיךָ (3:19); פְּנִיךָ (4:6); פְּנֵיהָ.⁵

d. אֶפְיוֹ (2:7); דִּרְכֵּיו;⁷ פְּנֵיו (4:5); כְּנָפָיו.⁸

4. זַלְעָתָיו (2:21); דִּרְתָּיו (6:9); אֶתְתִּי;⁹ אֶתְתֵּינוּ;¹⁰ בְּנֹתַי (31:26); בְּנֹתֵינוּ (34:9); בְּנֵתְךָ;¹¹ בְּנֵתִי (19:12).

Remark.—אֶבֹתָם;¹² and אֶבֹתֵיהֶם;¹³ cf. also שְׁמוֹתָם (25:16); אֶתְתָם;¹⁴ דִּוְרוֹתָם (17:7).

¹ Isa. 58:2.

² Jer. 2:38.

³ 1 Sam. 25:35.

⁴ Jer. 2:84.

⁵ With *—* written defectively, instead of תֶּ—.

⁶ 1 Sam. 1:18.

⁷ Deut. 10:12.

⁸ Deut. 32:11.

⁹ Ex. 7:3.

¹⁰ Ps. 74:9.

¹¹ Ezek. 16:20.

¹² Ex. 4:5.

¹³ 1 Chron. 4:38.

¹⁴ Ps. 74:4.

3. The masculine plural has before all suffixes the ending *ay*, which, in the construct, appears under the form of *ê* (§ 80. 4). But certain modifications in the form of this ending take place, due to the character of the following consonants:—

a. The original form *ay* (‘) appears unchanged

(1) in the 1 c. sg. ‘ , the ‘ of the suffix having been absorbed by the final ‘ of the ending.

(2) in the 2 f. sg. ךְּ׃׃, ךְּ being joined by the helping-vowel ׀.

b. The original form *ay* (‘) is contracted to *ê* (‘) before all plural suffixes.

c. The original form *ay* (‘) is contracted to ‘ (e) before ךְּ and ךְּ (§ 80. 5. b).

d. The original form *ay* (‘) loses ‘ and heightens *ä* to *ā* before (ךְּ) changed according to § 44. 4. c. to ךְּ, the ‘ being generally retained orthographically.

4. The feminine plural with suffixes has (1) ךְּ, the usual affix of the fem. plur., (2) the masculine plural ending ‘ , which is modified in the manner just described (see above, 3. a—d); and then (3) the same suffixes which were used with the masc. plur.

Remark.—Very frequently the suffix is attached directly to ךְּ; this is done probably in order to obtain a shorter form.

Note.—This strange anomaly, viz., the occurrence of a double plural sign may be explained by supposing that the real origin and character of the ending ‘ was lost sight of by those who spoke the language.

125. STEM-CHANGES IN THE INFLECTION OF NOUNS.

1. שָׁלֵם¹ but שְׁלָמָה²; מָאֹר³ but מְאָרֶת³; לֵבָב⁴ but לִבְבוֹת⁵; גָּדוֹל⁶ but גְּדוּלָה⁷; כֶּנֶף⁸ but כְּנָפַיִם⁹; גָּדוֹל⁶ but גְּדוּלִים¹⁰

גִּחְוֹן¹¹ but גִּחְוֹנָה¹²; בָּשָׂר¹³ but בְּשָׂרִי¹⁴; שָׂכָר¹⁵ but שְׂכָרָה¹⁶

דָּבָר¹⁷ but דְּבָרִי¹⁸; יָקָן¹⁹ but יְקִנִּי²⁰; חָצֵר²¹ but חֲצִירָהּ²²

2. דָּבָר¹⁷ but דְּבָרִי²³; יָקָן¹⁹ but יְקִנִּי²⁴; חָצֵר²¹ but חֲצִרוֹתַי²⁵

דָּבָר¹⁷ but דְּבָרֵיהֶם²⁶; יָקָן¹⁹ but יְקִנֵּיכֶם²⁷; לֵבָב⁴ but לִבְבֵּיהֶן²⁸

¹ Gen. 15:16. ² Deut. 25:15. ³ Gen. 1:16. ⁴ Deut. 28:28. ⁵ 1 Chron. 28:9.
⁶ Gen. 1:16. ⁷ Gen. 15:12. ⁸ Gen. 1:21. ⁹ Ex. 25:20. ¹⁰ Gen. 1:16. ¹¹ Lev. 11:42.
¹² Gen. 8:14. ¹³ Gen. 2:21. ¹⁴ Gen. 2:23. ¹⁵ Num. 18:31. ¹⁶ Jon. 1:3. ¹⁷ Gen. 18:14.
¹⁸ Gen. 24:33. ¹⁹ Gen. 19:4. ²⁰ Isa. 24:23. ²¹ 1 Kgs. 7:8. ²² Josh. 21:12. ²³ Gen. 24:30.
²⁴ Gen. 50:7. ²⁵ 2 Kgs. 21:5. ²⁶ Gen. 24:52. ²⁷ Deut. 29:9. ²⁸ Nah. 2:8.

3. דָּבָר¹ but דְּבָר;² יָקֵן³ but יִקֵּן;⁴ יָדָב but יִדָּב.⁵

רָקִיעַ⁷ but רִקְיעַ;⁸ יָד but יִד;¹⁰ יָדָם¹¹ but יִדָּם.¹²

לָבָב¹³ but לְבַבָּם;¹⁴ בָּשָׂר¹⁵ but בִּשְׂרָם.¹⁶

R. 1. לָבָבָם¹⁴ = l·bhā-bh·khēm; יִדְבָרִי¹⁷ = dY-bh·rē.

R. 2. לָבָבָהּ¹⁸ and בִּשְׂרָהּ;¹⁹ but לָבָבָם¹⁴ and בִּשְׂרָם.¹⁶

R. 8. בָּרָכָה (12:2) from בָּרַךְ; (1) בְּרָכוֹת,²⁰ (2) בְּרָכוֹת (49:25), (3) בְּרִכַּת (28:4).

R. 4. כָּהֵן²¹ but כְּהֹנִים;²² מִצֵּא²³ but מִצְאִי;²⁴ שֹׁפֵט²⁵ but שְׁפֹטִים.²⁶

The noun-stem, if it contains changeable vowels (§ 7. 4), is subject to change,

(1) when terminations of gender and number are added;

(2) when the noun stands in the construct relation with a following word;

(3) when pronominal suffixes are added.

The changes which take place are due to the shifting of the tone:—

1. Before affixes for gender and number (*absolute*), viz., הַ, וֹת, יִם, וֹתֵי, and before the light (§ 51. 1. b) suffixes, *the tone is shifted one place*; in which case,

a. A penultimate tone-long ā or ē²⁷ becomes tone-short, i. e., Š·wā;

b. An ultimate tone-long ā or ē is retained, since it stands now directly before the tone.

2. Before affixes for gender and number in the *construct*, viz., וֹת, וֹתֵי (also the sing. fem. וֹתֵי), and before the grave suffixes when attached to plural nouns, *the tone is shifted two places*; in which case,

a. A penultimate tone-long (originally short) vowel is *shortened*, viz., ē to ĩ, and ā to ă, but ă is often attenuated to ĩ;

b. An ultimate tone-long (originally short) vowel becomes tone-short, i. e., Š·wā.

3. In the case of the construct singular, and before the grave suffixes (כֹּחַ, כֹּחַ) when attached to singular nouns, *the tone is shifted one place*; in which case,

a. A penultimate tone-long (originally short) ā or ē becomes tone-short, i. e., Š·wā, (see above, 1. a);

¹ Gen. 18:4. ² Gen. 20:18. ³ Gen. 19:4. ⁴ Gen. 24:2. ⁵ Gen. 2:11. ⁶ Gen. 2:12.
⁷ Gen. 1:6. ⁸ Gen. 1:20. ⁹ Gen. 38:28. ¹⁰ Gen. 41:35. ¹¹ Gen. 37:22. ¹² Gen. 9:6.
¹³ Deut. 28:28. ¹⁴ Deut. 10:16. ¹⁵ Gen. 2:21. ¹⁶ Gen. 17:13. ¹⁷ Gen. 24:30. ¹⁸ Gen. 20:6.
¹⁹ Gen. 40:19. ²⁰ Ps. 21:7. ²¹ Gen. 14:18. ²² Gen. 47:22. ²³ Ps. 119:162. ²⁴ Gen. 4:14.
²⁵ Gen. 18:25. ²⁶ Deut. 16:18. ²⁷ The vowel o, except in u-class Segholates, is generally unchangeable.

b. An ultimate tone-long (originally short) \bar{a} or \bar{e} is shortened to \bar{a} .

Remark 1.—The $\check{S}w\hat{a}$ preceding the grave suffixes when attached to a singular noun, and the $\check{S}w\hat{a}$ preceding the const. plur. affix ' is *always* a half-vowel, and the syllable preceding it is a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

Remark 2.—While the long vowel (\bar{a}) is retained before the ה־ , it is shortened before כ־ .

Remark 3.—The principles here given apply also to the formation and inflection of feminine nouns.

Remark 4.—Qāl Active participles and nouns of like formation (§ 109. 2), in whose inflection an ultimate \bar{e} becomes $\check{S}w\hat{a}$ before all affixes (except ה־ , כ־ , ב־), furnish an important exception to the principle stated in 1. b above). The difference in treatment is due to the fact that the participial forms have an unchangeable vowel in the penult.

4. a. מֶלֶךְ (14:17) *abs.*; מֶלֶךְ (14:1) *const.*; סֶפֶר ¹*abs.*; סֶפֶר (5:1); נֶעַר .²
 b. מַלְכִּי .³ זֶרְעָה (3:15); צִלְמוֹ (1:27); צִלְמִנוּ (1:26); סִפְרִי .⁴
 c. מְלָכִים (14:9); מְלָכוֹת .⁵ יְלָדִים (33:1); בְּקָרִים .⁶
 d. קִדְשֵׁיךָ .⁷ נִדְרֶיךָ .⁸ יְלָדֵי (30:26); עֶצְמִי (2:23); מְלִכִּיהָ .⁹
 e. קִדְשֵׁיכֶם .¹⁰ נִדְרֵיכֶם .¹¹ מְלָכִי (17:16); קִדְשֵׁיכֶם .¹²
 f. מְתָנִים .¹³ *but* קִרְנִים .¹⁴ צִהְרִים .¹⁵ (43:16).
 5. a. מֹותִי .¹⁶ מֹות (25:11), מֹותִי (27:2), בֵּיתוֹ (12:17), בֵּיתִי (15:2), בֵּית (12:15), בֵּית (17:12), מֹותִי .¹⁷
 b. רַבִּים (21:34), רַבִּים (6:5), רַבִּים (24:25), אִם (3:20), אִמּוֹ (2:24), חֻקָּה .¹⁸ חֻקִּים .¹⁹ חֻקִּים (47:22), חֻקִּים (47:22), חֻקִּים .²⁰
 6. פָּנִים (2:5) *but* שָׂרָה (14:7), שָׂרָה .²¹ פָּנֶה (not in use), שָׂרִי .²² פָּנִי (1:2), פָּנִי (6:13), פָּנִי (32:31), פָּנִי (9:23).

4. *Segholate-stems* (§ 106.) deserve particular attention:—

a. The form assumed in the absolute, viz., קָטַל from קָטַל , remains unchanged in the construct of words with strong consonants or gutturals.

b. In the singular before *all* suffixes the noun takes the primary form (§ 106. 1).

¹ 2 Kgs. 5:5. ² 1 Sam. 2:13. ³ 2 Sam. 19:44. ⁴ Ex. 32:38. ⁵ Cant. 6:8. ⁶ Ps. 73:14.
⁷ Isa. 7:16. ⁸ Deut. 12:17. ⁹ Deut. 12:26. ¹⁰ Deut. 12:6. ¹¹ Lev. 22:15. ¹² Ezek. 20:40.
¹³ Dan. 8:6. ¹⁴ Hab. 3:4. ¹⁵ Deut. 33:11. ¹⁶ Jud. 16:29. ¹⁷ Josh. 2:18. ¹⁸ Isa. 53:3.
¹⁹ Jer. 16:3. ²⁰ Deut. 4:5. ²¹ Ex. 13:10. ²² Neh. 12:20. ²³ Ruth 1:3.

c. Before the plural affixes (absolute) a pretonic \bar{a} is inserted, and the primary vowel becomes Š'wâ.

d. In the plural before light suffixes the pretonic \bar{a} is retained.

e. In the plural const. and before grave suffixes the \bar{a} becomes Š'wâ, and the primary vowel is restored.

f. In the dual the form is generally that which is found in the plural (see c), sometimes that used in the sing. before suffixes (see b).

5. a. 'Ayîn Wāw (ו'ו) Segholate-stems of the α -class have \bar{a} (heightened from \dot{a}) in the abs. sing., but everywhere else this \bar{a} unites with the following ו and gives ô; in like manner the \dot{a} of ו'ו Segholates unites with the following ו and gives ê outside of the abs. sing.

b. 'Ayîn Doubled (ו'ו) Segholate-stems, before affixes of gender and number, and before suffixes, receive Dāghēš-forse in the contracted radical, and a preceding tone-long vowel is shortened (§ 36. 6).

6. Lāmēdh Hē (ל'ה) stems ending in ה lose this before affixes and suffixes beginning with a vowel; the tone-long \bar{a} of the first radical,

a. Is retained when it would be pretonic, but

b. Is changed to Š'wâ in the construct (sing. or plur.), and when it would be ante-pretonic.¹

126. CLASSIFICATION OF NOUN-STEMS.

1. תָּהוּ, פָּרִי, מֵוֶה, אֵם, נֶעַר, בֶּכֶר, סֶפֶר, אֶרֶץ.
2. עֶרֶם, שָׂדֶה, לֶכֶב, כֶּבֶד, זֶקֶן, בֶּיֶשֶׁר, אֶדָם, דָּבָר.
3. עֶקֶרֶב, מִשְׁפָּט, אֵלִים, שֶׁבֶת, עֵשָׂה, אֹחִי, עוֹלָם.
4. מִקֵּים, מָאוּר, אָרוּר, נָבִיא, אֲסִיר, גָּדוֹל.
5. רֶם, דִּין, שׁוֹר, סוֹם, עֲמוּד, גִּבּוֹר, חֲמוּר, כֶּתֶב.

For purposes of inflection, nouns may conveniently be divided into five classes :—

1. The *first* class includes the so-called Segholates, nouns which originally had one formative vowel (§ 106.); stems, however, in which this vowel, by contraction with a consonant, has become unchangeable in the absolute sg. will be referred to the fifth class.

2. The *second* class includes nouns which have two changeable vowels; here belong stems which had originally the vowels \dot{a} — \dot{a} , \dot{a} — \dot{y} , \dot{y} — \dot{a} , \dot{a} — \ddot{u} , etc., (§ 107.).

3. The *third* class includes nouns which have an unchangeable vowel, whether by nature or position, in the penult, and a changeable vowel in the ultima.

¹ Cf. דָּ (= דָּדָה), דִּי, but דִּי.



4. The *fourth* class includes nouns which have a changeable vowel in the penult, and an unchangeable vowel in the ultima.

5. The *fifth* class may, for convenience, include all nouns of whatever origin the vowel, or vowels, of which are unchangeable.

127. NOUNS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

I. STRONG AND GUTTURAL STEMS.—TABULAR VIEW.

	mālk (king)	sīphr (book)	qūdhā (holiness)	nā'r (a youth)	nīḥ (perpetuity)	pū'l (work)
Sg. abs.	מֶלֶךְ	סֵפֶר	קֹדֶשׁ	נֶעַר	נֶצַח	פֶּעַל
const.	מֶלֶךְ	סֵפֶר	קֹדֶשׁ	נֶעַר	נֶצַח	פֶּעַל
l. suf.	מֶלְכִי	סֵפְרִי	קֹדְשִׁי	נֶעָרִי	נֶצְחִי	פֶּעְלִי
gr. suf.	מְלַכְכֶּם	סִפְרְכֶּם	קֹדְשְׁכֶּם	נֶעָרְכֶּם	נֶצְחְכֶּם	פֶּעְלְכֶּם
Pl. abs.	מְלָכִים	סִפְרִים	קֹדְשִׁים	נֶעָרִים	נֶצְחִים	פֶּעְלִים
const.	מְלָכִי	סִפְרִי	קֹדְשִׁי	נֶעָרִי	נֶצְחִי	פֶּעְלִי
l. suf.	מְלָכִי	סִפְרִי	קֹדְשִׁי	נֶעָרִי	נֶצְחִי	פֶּעְלִי
gr. suf.	מְלַכְיֶכֶם	סִפְרֵיכֶם	קֹדְשֵׁיכֶם	נֶעָרֵיכֶם	נֶצְחֵיכֶם	פֶּעְלֵיכֶם
	(feet)	(two-folds)	(loins)	(sandals)		(noon)
Du. abs.	רַגְלַיִם	כַּפְּלַיִם	מְתָנִים	נְעָלַיִם		צֹהָרִים
const.	רַגְלִי		מְתָנִי	נְעָלִי		

REMARKS.

[For general remarks concerning the inflection of Segholates see § 125. 4. a—f.]

1. While the ׀ under ל in מְלַכְכֶּם is a syllable-divider; that under ל in מְלָכִים is a half-vowel.

2. Instead of the original pure vowel ׀, there appears everywhere in *w*-class stems the deflected vowel ׀ (δ), the latter always representing the former in closed, as distinguished from sharpened, syllables (§ 29. 5. a).

3. Instead of simple Š'wâ as a volatilization of the original ū in the pl. abs. and the pl. with light suffixes, a compound Š'wâ (׀) is generally found.

4. In the guttural stems, ׀ and ׀ before ׀ become ׀ and ׀ (δ) (§ 87. 3).

NOTES.¹

1. In reference to the *a*-class stems, it may be noted that,

a. In pause the ā generally becomes ā (אֶרֶץ),² though sometimes é remains (קָרָם),³

¹ Under "Notes" there are given the more important variations from the paradigm-forms. ² Gen. 1:29. ³ Gen. 2:8.

b. In such forms as **רָשָׁא** (1:11), **פָּרָא** (16:12), the א is to be treated as a full consonant.

c. In many forms, the original א, before suffixes and before the dual ending, is attenuated to י (זָכַחִי).¹

d. In a few *a*-class stems, especially פ guttural, before suffixes, א (פֿ) stands under the first radical instead of the primary א (נָגַדוּ).²

e. In a few plurals, like **תְּשׁוּעִים**, **שְׂבָעִים**, pretonic פ does not appear.

f. There are a few forms, especially ל guttural, which make a construct like **קָטַע** instead of **קָטַע** (cf. **זָרַע**).³

2. In reference to *i*-class stems it may be noted that,

a. In a few cases, פ (י) stands under the first radical instead of the original פ (עֲזָרִי, עֲנִלִּי).⁴

3. In reference to *u*-class stems it may be noted that,

a. The heightened ō is sometimes retained before suffixes (תִּאֲרִי).⁵

b. The writing פ (ו) is sometimes found as a substitute for פ (ו) (קָרַשִׁים).⁷

4. Segholates with the vowel under the second radical,

a. In some cases have the usual inflection (שָׁכַבְהָ from שָׁכַב),⁸ but with vocal š-wā.

b. In others treat this vowel as unchangeable (זָאֲבִי).⁹

c. In still others preserve it by an artificial doubling of the final consonant before affixes (מַעֲטִים).¹⁰

2. ע"ע AND ע"י, ע"י, ע"י STEMS.—TABULAR VIEW.

	māwt (death)	zāyt (olive)	pāry (fruit)	yāmm (sea)	Ymm (mother)	hūqq (statute)
Sg. abs.	מָוֶת	זַיִת	פֶּרִי	יָם	אִם	חֹק
const.	מוֹת	זֵית	פְּרִי	יָם, יָם	אִם	חֹק־
l. suf.	מוֹתִי	זֵיתִי	פְּרִי	יָמִי	אִמִּי	חֹקִי
gr. suf.	מוֹתֵכֶם	זֵיתֵכֶם	פְּרִיכֶם	יָמֵכֶם	אִמֵּכֶם	חֹקֵכֶם
Pl. abs.	מוֹתִים	זֵיתִים	פְּרִיִּם (gazelles)	יָמִים	אִמוֹת	חֻקִּים
const.	מוֹתִי	זֵיתִי		יָמִי	אִמוֹת	חֻקִּי
l. suf.	מוֹתִי	זֵיתִי		יָמִי	אִמוֹתִי	חֻקִּי
gr. suf.	מוֹתֵיכֶם	זֵיתֵיכֶם		יָמֵיכֶם	אִמוֹתֵיכֶם	חֻקֵּיכֶם
Du. abs.		עֵינִים (eyes)	לְחָיִים (cheeks)	כַּפָּיִם (hands)	שִׁנָּיִם (teeth)	
const.		עֵינִי	לְחָיִי	כַּפִּי	שִׁנִּי	

¹ Ex. 23:18. ² Gen. 2:20. ³ Num. 11:7. ⁴ Ex. 18:4. ⁵ 1 Kgs. 12:28. ⁶ Isa. 52:14.
⁷ Ex. 30:36. ⁸ Gen. 19:33. ⁹ Zeph. 3:3. ¹⁰ Ps. 109:8.

1 Kgs. 15:20. 2 Ks. 28:26. 3 Gen. 1:5. 4 1 Kgs. 22:35. 5 Deut. 17:8.
 6 Judg. 5:12. 7 Gen. 1:2. 8 Gen. 8:15. 9 Gen. 4:2. 10 Eccl. 2:5. 11 Ps. 30:7.
 12 Jer. 22:21. 13 Num. 11:31. 14 Judg. 14:5. 15 1 Chron. 12:8. 16 Eze. 10:1.
 17 Gen. 1:2. 18 Jer. 50:6. 19 Gen. 14:3. 20 Gen. 42:15. 21 Ruth 2:14. 22 Gen. 2:7.

128. NOUNS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

TABULAR VIEW.

	dā-bhār (word)	hā-khām (wise)	zā-qīn (old)	hā-qīr (court)	sā-dhāy (field)	'ā-māq (deep)
Sg. abs.	דָּבָר	חָכָם	זָקֵן	חֲצִיר	שָׂדֵה	עֶמֶק
const.	דְּבָר	חֲכָם	זִקֵּן	חֲצִיר	שָׂדֵה	עֶמֶק
l. suf.	דְּבָרִי	חֲכָמִי	זִקְנִי	חֲצִירִי	שָׂדֵי	
gr. suf.	דְּבָרְכֶם	חֲכָמְכֶם	זִקְנֶכֶם	חֲצִירְכֶם	שָׂדֵכֶם	
Pl. abs.	דְּבָרִים	חֲכָמִים	זִקְנִים	חֲצִירִים	[שָׂדִים]	עֲמָקִים
const.	דְּבָרֵי	חֲכָמֵי	זִקְנֵי	חֲצִירֵי	שָׂדֵי	עֲמָקֵי
l. suf.	דְּבָרֵי	חֲכָמֵי	זִקְנֵי	חֲצִירֵי	שָׂדֵי	
gr. suf.	דְּבָרֵיכֶם	חֲכָמֵיכֶם	זִקְנֵיכֶם	חֲצִירֵיכֶם		
	(wings)	(loins)	(thighs)			
Du. abs.	כְּנָפַיִם	חֲלָצִים	יָרְכִים			
const.	כְּנָפֵי					

REMARKS.

[For general remarks on stem-changes, see § 125. 1–3.]

1. This class includes all nouns with two, orig. short, vowels (§ 107.).
2. While the original penultimate ā, in const. pl. and before grave suffixes, is generally attenuated to ī, it is retained under gutturals.
3. In qā-īl forms, there appears in the const. sg., ā instead of ī, because the latter cannot stand in a closed accented syllable; in the sg. with grave suffixes, this ī is deflected to ā.
4. The דָּבָר and חָכָם in the abs. and const. of ל' stems is for āy (§ 128. 3); this original āy disappears entirely before affixes of gender and number, and before suffixes (§ 125. 6).
5. Many words artificially double the last consonant before all affixes; the preceding vowel is then necessarily sharpened. Here may be included,
 - a. Adjectives in ā (§ 107. c), עָגֹל, נָקֹד, אָדָם, etc.
 - b. Nouns in ā (§ 107. a), נָמֹל, the adjective form קָטָן, etc.

NOTES.

1. The נָ of ל' stems may not be shortened even in the construct.
2. נָ stems (qā-wāl, qā-wīl) lose the weak נ, and contract the vowels to ā and ē; they may then be referred to the fifth class.

3. In general, ע"ע forms are regular; but some contracted forms are found, e. g., קל¹ in which the short vowel is retained on account of the implied Dāghēs in the second radical; in inflection these may be classed with ע"ע Segholates (§ 127. 2. R. 3).

4. Some words of this class assume in the construct state a Segholate form, e. g., כְּתָרָה from כְּתָרָה; יָרֵךְ from יָרֵךְ; some of these words have also the regular form in the const., e. g., כָּבֵד, both כָּבֵד⁵ and כָּבֵד⁶.

5. In some verbal adjectives the ē, heightened from ı, is retained even in the construct state, e. g., חָפֵץ,⁷ שָׂמַח,⁸ יָשָׁן.⁹

6. This class includes a number of monosyllabic nouns, of which the third radical, with the preceding vowel, has been lost. These are mostly לֵה nouns, e. g., יָד, רֶם, רֶג, עָר, עֵץ.

129. NOUNS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

TABULAR VIEW.

	'ô-lām (eternity)	mÿš-pät (judgment)	'ô-yÿbh (enemy)	'ı-lım (blind)	hō-zäy (prophet)	'ô-phän (wheel)
Sg. abs.	עוֹלָם	מִשְׁפָּט	אֹיֵב	אֵלֶם	חֹזֶה	אוֹפֵן
const.	עוֹלָם	מִשְׁפָּט	אֹיֵב		חֹזֶה	אוֹפֵן
l. suf.	עוֹלָמִי	מִשְׁפָּטִי	אֹיְבִי		חֹזִי	אוֹפְנִי
gr. suf.	עוֹלָמְכֶם	מִשְׁפָּטְכֶם	אֹיְבֶיכֶם		חֹזֵכֶם	
Pl. abs.	עוֹלָמִים	מִשְׁפָּטִים	אֹיְבִים	אֵלִים	חֹזִים	אוֹפְנִים
const.	עוֹלָמִי	מִשְׁפָּטִי	אֹיְבִי		חֹזִי	
l. suf.	עוֹלָמִי	מִשְׁפָּטִי	אֹיְבִי		חֹזִי	
gr. suf.	עוֹלָמֵיכֶם	מִשְׁפָּטֵיכֶם	אֹיְבֵיכֶם		חֹזֵיכֶם	
Du. abs.		(longs) מִלְקָתִים	(balances) מֵאֻנִּים			
const.			מֵאֻנִּי			

REMARKS.

[For general remarks see § 125. 1—3.]

1. This class includes nouns with an unchangeable vowel in the penult; this may be a naturally long vowel, or a short vowel in a closed syllable.

2. The following formations are included: קוֹטֵל, קוֹטֵל, קוֹטֵל (§ 109. 1—3); קָטַל, קָטַל, קָטַל, קָטַל (§ 110. 1—4); many nouns with the third, or the second and third radicals reduplicated (§ 111.); some nouns with א, ה and י prefixed (§ 112.); מְקַטֵּל, מְקַטֵּל, מְקַטֵּל, מְקַטֵּל (§

¹ Ruth 3:10. ² Am. 2:15. ³ Num. 34:11. ⁴ Gen. 24:9. ⁵ Ex. 4:10. ⁶ Isa. 1:4.
⁷ Ps. 35:27. ⁸ Ps. 35:26. ⁹ Dan. 12:2.

113. 1—4); תִּקְטֵל, תִּקְטֵל, תִּקְטֵל (§ 115. 1—3); many nouns formed by affixes (§ 116. 1, 2); some nouns with four radicals (§ 117.).

3. An ultimate *ā* is shortened to *ā* in the sg. const., and in the sg. before grave suffixes; it is volatilized in the pl. const., and in the pl. before grave suffixes.

4. An ultimate *ē* is shortened to *ē*, sometimes to *ē*, in the sg. before ךְּ, כֶּן, כֶּן; before all other suffixes and before affixes it is volatilized (§ 125. 3. R. 4).

5. The Qāl act. participle of verbs לִי־ has the same ending (לִי־), that was seen in certain nouns of the second class, like שֹׁדֵד (128. R. 3); but its first vowel is unchangeable.

6. Many nouns of this class treat the ultimate changeable vowel in the manner described in § 128. R. 5, i. e., artificially double the following consonant, and sharpen the vowel:

- a. אֹפֶן (§ 109. 1); שֹׁשֶׁן (§ 116. 2. b); מְשֻׁנֵּב (§ 118. 2); and others.
- b. רַעֲנָן, שֹׁאֲנָן (§ 111. 1); אֲדָמָדִם (§ 111. 2); and others.
- c. בְּרִיָּה, כְּרִמָּה (§ 116. 1. a); נִלְנָל (§ 111. 1); and others.
- d. עֲקָרָה, חֲרָטִים, קָרָדִם (§ 117. 1); and others.

130. NOUNS OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH CLASSES.

TABULAR VIEW.

	gā-dhōl (great)	pā-qīdh (overseer)	'ā-nīy (poor)	gūs (horse)	tāl-mīdh (disciple)	kī-thābh (writing)
Sg. abs.	גָּדוֹל	פָּקִיד	עָנִי	סוּס	תַּלְמִיד	כְּתָב
const.	גָּדוֹל	פָּקִיד	עָנִי	סוּס	תַּלְמִיד	כְּתָב
l. suf.		פָּקִידִי		סוּסִי	תַּלְמִידִי	כְּתָבִי
gr. suf.		פָּקִידִים		סוּסִים	תַּלְמִידִים	כְּתָבִים
Pl. abs.	גָּדוֹלִים	פָּקִידִים	עָנִיִּים	סוּסִים	תַּלְמִידִים	כְּתָבִים
const.	גָּדוֹלִי	פָּקִידִי	עָנִיִּי	סוּסִי	תַּלְמִידִי	כְּתָבִי
l. suf.		פָּקִידִי		סוּסִי	תַּלְמִידִי	כְּתָבִי
gr. suf.		פָּקִידִים	עָנִיִּים	סוּסִים	תַּלְמִידִים	כְּתָבִים

REMARKS ON NOUNS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

[For general remarks, see § 125. 1. a, 2. a, 3. a.]

1. The fourth class includes nouns which have a changeable vowel in the penult and an unchangeable vowel in the ultima. Here belong many adjectives like קָטוֹל and קָטִיל (§ 108. 1. a—b); passive participles like

קטול (§ 108. 1. c); formations in which a \bar{a} , originally in a closed syllable, has become \bar{a} in an open syllable; and a few nouns ending in $\bar{a}n$ with a pretonic \bar{a} (116. 2. c).

2. In a few $\bar{a}n$ stems with the form קטיל (§ 108. 1. b) the radical \bar{a} , when final, in the absence of an affix, is absorbed in the formative vowel \bar{a} ; but when affixes of any kind are attached, it appears in the form of Dāghēš-forte; נַיִם = 'nī-yīm, (not 'nīy-yīm).

REMARKS ON NOUNS OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

1. This class includes those nouns which do not suffer change of any kind in inflection.

2. Here belong nouns of the first class, like שׁוֹר, דִּין, סוֹם, which were Segholates, the unchangeable vowel arising from contraction; participles of the second class, like קָם (qām = qā-wām), and מֵת (mēth = mā-wīth), in which \bar{a} having been dropped, the vowels have been contracted; formations like קטל, קטול, קטיל, קטול (§ 108. 1. d-f) which have an unchangeable vowel, with a Šwā volatilized from an original \bar{a} or \bar{u} ; formations like מְקטול, מְקטיל, מְקטול (§ 113. 6-8); formations like תְּקטיל, תְּקטול (§ 115. 4, 5); some formations with the affix $\bar{a}n$ (§ 116. 2); and a few denominatives (§ 119.).

181. FEMININE NOUNS.

I. FEMININES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

TABULAR VIEW.

	māl-kāth (queen)	hār-pāth (reproach)	hūr-bāth (ruin)	hūq-qāth (statute)	g'bhārt (mistress)
Sg. abs.	מֶלֶכָה	חֲרָפָה	חֲרָבָה	חֻקָּה	נִבְרָת
const.	מֶלֶכֶת	חֲרָפֶת	חֲרָבֶת	חֻקֶּת	נִבְרֶת
l. suf.	מֶלֶכָתִי	חֲרָפָתִי	חֲרָבָתִי	חֻקָּתִי	נִבְרָתִי
gr. suf.	מֶלֶכְתְּכֶם	חֲרָפְתְּכֶם	חֲרָבְתְּכֶם	חֻקְתְּכֶם	נִבְרָתְכֶם
Pl. abs.	מְלָכוֹת	חֲרָפוֹת	חֲרָבוֹת	חֻקוֹת	נִבְרוֹת
const.	מְלָכוֹת	חֲרָפוֹת	חֲרָבוֹת	חֻקוֹת	
Du. abs.		(embroidery) רִקְמָתִים			(cymbals) מַצְלִיטִים

REMARKS.

[For general remarks on inflection of feminine nouns, see §§ 123. 4; 124. 2; 125. 1, 2.]

1. The feminine ending is added to the ground form, \bar{a} and \bar{u} appearing in \bar{a} -class and \bar{u} -class stems in closed syllables; the older form מֶלֶךְ appears in the const. and before suffixes.

2. The pretonic \bar{a} is found in the feminine declension as well as in the masculine.

3. Examples of weak feminine Segholates are (1) נַעֲרָה, (2) טַהֲרָה, (3) עוֹלָה, (4) צִיָּדָה, (5) בִּינָה, (6) סוּפָה, (7) אֵלִיָּה, (8) חִיָּה, (9) מִדָּה, (10) זִמָּה, (11) חֻקָּה, of which those numbered 3-6, 8-11 suffer no change of stem, following the inflection of חֻקָּה given above.

4. Just as מֶלֶךְ is derived from מַלְךְ, so נִבְרָת is derived from נִבֵּר by the addition of ת, the insertion of ϵ and the heightening of \bar{a} to \acute{a} . Before suffixes the original \bar{a} is attenuated to \bar{y} .

2. FEMININES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

TABULAR VIEW.

	ṣā-dhā-qāth (righteousness)	zā-ā-qāth (cry)	ā-nāth (year)	ā-ā-rāth (crown)	g'zī-lāth (violence)
Sg. abs.	צִדְקָה	זַעֲקָה	שָׁנָה	עֲטָרָה	גִּזְלָה
const.	צִדְקַת	זַעֲקַת	שָׁנַת	עֲטָרַת	גִּזְלַת
l. suf.	צִדְקָתִי	זַעֲקָתִי	שָׁנַתִּי	עֲטָרַתִּי	גִּזְלַתִּי (sister-in-law)
gr. suf.	צִדְקַתְכֶּם	זַעֲקַתְכֶּם	שָׁנַתְכֶּם		
Pl. abs.	צִדְקוֹת		שָׁנוֹת	עֲטָרוֹת	
const.	צִדְקוֹת		שָׁנוֹת	עֲטָרוֹת	
Du. abs.			(type) שְׁפָתַיִם		
const.			שְׁפָתַי		

REMARKS.

1. The same stem-changes take place before the ending הַ as before the plural endings (§ 125. 1).

2. In the const. sg. and pl., as well as before suffixes, the original \bar{a} of the first syl., while retained with gutturals, is generally attenuated to \bar{y} .

3. The Šwā before the endings ת (const. sg.) and ת (const. pl.) is a half-vowel, being in each case a volatilization of \bar{a} .

4. Before the fem. ending the final ' of לִי forms is lost; in this case the \bar{a} of the first syl. is heightened or volatilized according to the position of the accent.

5. Several nouns with the form קְטָלָה in the abs. have קְטָלַת in the const.; these, as well as those which have the form קְטָלַת in the abs., attenuate the original \bar{a} to \bar{y} before suffixes.

6. Nouns of the form קְטָלָה frequently retain the \bar{a} in the construct.

NOTES.

1. Forms like $q\ddot{a}-\dot{y}\dot{l}$ become $q\ddot{a}-\dot{y}\dot{l}$ when the fem. ending ת is added.
2. ע"י forms like נָרָה , זָכָה , מָתָה , in which the stem-vowel is the result of contraction, retain it in the const.

3. FEMININES OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.

TABULAR VIEW.

	yô-nâqt (<i>sprout</i>)	gûl-gûlt (<i>skull</i>)	qô-yî-lâth (<i>killng f.</i>)	g'dhô-lâth (<i>great f.</i>)	t'hîl-lâth (<i>praise</i>)	m'nâ-hâth (<i>rest</i>)
Sg. abs.	יוֹנְקָת	גִּלְגֻּלַת	קוֹטְלָה	גְּדֹלָה	תְּהִלָּה	מְנוּחָה
const.	יוֹנְקַת	גִּלְגֻּלַת	קוֹטֶלֶת	גְּדֹלֶת	תְּהִלֶּת	מְנוּחֶת
L. suf.	יוֹנְקָתִי	גִּלְגֻּלָּתִי	קוֹטְלָתִי		תְּהִלָּתִי	מְנוּחָתִי
gr. s.	יוֹנְקַתְכֶם גִּלְגֻּלְכֶם			תְּהִלְכֶם		
Pl. abs.	[יוֹנְקוֹת]		קוֹטְלוֹת	גְּדֹלוֹת	תְּהִלוֹת	מְנוּחוֹת
const.	יוֹנְקוֹת		גִּלְגֻּלוֹת	גְּדֹלוֹת	תְּהִלוֹת	

REMARKS.

1. Feminines in ת of the third class arise in the same manner as those described in § 131. 1. R. 4, the ground-form generally having \dot{a} in the ultima, though sometimes \ddot{u} .
2. As before, the original \dot{a} (or \ddot{u} deflected from \ddot{u}) appears before suffixes.
3. The feminine participle most frequently assumes the form קוֹטְלָה , though קְטֹלָה is common; the form יֹלְדָה (Gen. 16:11) is of special interest, giving, as it does, the ground-form of יֹלְדָת .
4. Feminines of the fourth class present no points of difficulty.

132. IRREGULAR NOUNS.

1. אָב (for אָבָה) *Father*; const. אָבִי ; with suff., אָבִי (*my father*), אָבִיךָ , אָבִיהוּ or אָבִיו , אָבִיָּה , אָבִיכֶם (§ 121. 2. c); plur., אָבוֹת ; const., אָבוֹת . "The feminine ending points undoubtedly to an original abstract, indicating dignity."

2. אָח (for אָחָה) *Brother*; const., אָחִי ; with suff., אָחִי (*my brother*), אָחִיךָ , אָחִיכֶם ; plur., אָחִים with artificial (implied) doubling of ח (cf. § 128. R. 4); const., אָחִי ; with suff., אָחִי , אָחִיךָ , אָחִיכֶם , etc. On אָחִיו (for אָחִיו) see § 81. 2. c.

3. אָחָד (for אָחָד , with D. f. implied, § 81. 2. c) *One*; const., אָחָד (used also before כֵּן); fem., אָחָת (= אָחָדָת), in pause, אָחָת ; plur., אָחָדִים *Some, the same*.

4. **אָחוּת** ('*ahāwāth* = '*ahāth* = '*ahōth*, the *h* by obscuration of *ā*) *Sister*; const., **אָחוּת**; with suff., **אָחוּתִי**; plur. with suff., **אָחוּתַי**; also **אָחוּתִי**, from **אָחָה**.

5. **אִישׁ** (for **אִנִּשׁ** attenuated from **אָנִשׁ**) *Man*; plur., **אֲנָשִׁים** (three times **אִישִׁים**); const., **אִנִּשִׁי**.

6. **אָמָה** *Maid-servant*; with suff., **אָמָתִי**; plur., **אָמָהוֹת**; const., **אָמָהוֹת**.

7. **אִשָּׁה** (for **אִנִּשָּׁה**, fem. of **אִנִּשׁ**) *Woman*; const., **אִשָּׁה** = *ʾist*; with suff., **אִשָּׁתִי**, **אִשָּׁתֶּךָ**; plur., **נָשִׁים**, from **אֲנָשִׁים**; const., **נָשִׁי**; with suff., **נָשִׁיהֶם**, **נָשִׁיהֶן**.

8. **בֵּית** *House*; const., **בֵּית**; plur., **בָּתִּים** (*bātim*), the *Dāghēš* being used to distinguish this from **בָּתִּים** part of **בֹּת**; const., **בָּתִּי**; with suff., **בָּתִּיהֶם**.

9. **בֶּן** (for **בְּנִי** = **בְּנִי** from **בָּנָה** *build*) *Son*; const., **בֶּן**, **בֶּן־**; plur., **בָּנִים** (*Num. 23:18*); with suff., **בְּנִי**, **בְּנֶךָ**; plur., **בָּנִים**; const., **בְּנִי**; with suff., **בְּנִיהֶם**, **בְּנֶיהֶם**.

10. **בַּת** (for **בָּתִּית**, fem. of **בֶּן**) *Daughter*; with suff., **בָּתִּי** (= **בְּתִיתִי** = **בְּתִיתִי**); plur., **בָּתִּים** (cf. **בָּנִים** *sons*); const., **בָּתִּים**.

11. **חָם** *Father-in-law*; with suff., **חָמִיךָ**; **חָמוֹת** *Mother-in-law*; cf. **אָחָה**, **אָחָה**.

12. **יוֹם** (for **יוֹמִים**) *Day*; plur., **יָמִים** (= **יָוִמִים**); const., **יָמִי** and **יָמוֹת**; dual, **יָוִמִים**.

13. **כֵּלִי** (from **כָּלָה** *contain*) *Vessel*; plur., **כֵּלִים**; const., **כֵּלִי**; with suff., **כֵּלִיהֶם**, **כֵּלִיהֶן**.

14. **מַיִם** (plur.) *Water* (§ 122. 5. N. 4); const., **מֵי**, **מֵימִי**; with suff., **מֵימִיהֶם**, **מֵימִיהֶן**.

15. **עִיר** *City*; plu., **עָרִים** (for **עָרִים**, or from **עָר**); const., **עָרִי**.

16. **פֶּה** (perhaps from an original **פִּי**) *Mouth*; const., **פִּי** (cf. **אָבִי**, § 121. 2. c); with suff., **פִּיךָ**, **פִּיהוּ** or **פִּיהוּ**; plur., **פִּיִּם**; plu., **פִּיִּם**, **פִּיִּם**.

17. **רֹאשׁ** (for **רֹאשׁ** = **רֹאשׁ**) *Head*; plu., **רֹאשִׁים** (for **רֹאשִׁים**); const., **רֹאשִׁי**; with suff., **רֹאשִׁיהֶם**, **רֹאשִׁיהֶן**.

18. **שָׁמַיִם** (plu.) *Heaven* (§ 122. 5. N. 4); const., **שָׁמַיִ**.

188. NUMERALS.

GENERAL VIEW.

With the Masculine.		With the Feminine.	
<i>Absolute.</i>	<i>Construct.</i>	<i>Absolute.</i>	<i>Construct.</i>
1 אחד	אֶחָד	אֶחָת	אֶחָת
2 שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנֵי	שְׁתֵּי	שְׁתֵּי
3 שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁת	שְׁלֹשׁ	שְׁלֹשׁ
4 אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע
5 חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמִשָּׁת	חֲמִשׁ	חֲמִשׁ
6 שִׁשָּׁה	שִׁשָּׁת	שִׁשׁ	שִׁשׁ
7 שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעַת	שִׁבְעַ	שִׁבְעַ
8 שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶת	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶה
9 תִּשְׁעָה	תִּשְׁעַת	תִּשְׁעַ	תִּשְׁעַ
10 עֶשְׂרֵה	עֶשְׂרֵת	עֶשְׂרֵ	עֶשְׂרֵ
With the Maso.		With the Fem.	
11 { אחד עֶשְׂרִי		אֶחָת עֶשְׂרֵה	
11 { עֶשְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרִי		עֶשְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה	
12 { שְׁנַיִם עֶשְׂרִי		שְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה	
12 { שְׁנֵי עֶשְׂרִי		שְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה	
13 שלשה עֶשְׂרִי		שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה	
100 מאָה fem.; const., מאַת ; pl., מאות		4,000 אַרְבַּעַת אֲלָפִים	
200 מאָתַיִם dual (for מאַתַּיִם)		10,000 { רַבְּבָהּ, but in later books, רַבְּאוֹת, רַבּוֹ, רַבּוּא ; plural, רַבּוֹת (contracted רַבּוֹת)	
300 שְׁלֹשׁ מאות		20,000 רַבְּתַיִם (du.) also שְׁתֵּי רַבּוֹת	
400 אַרְבַּע מאות		30,000 שְׁלֹשׁ רַבְּאוֹת	
1,000 אֶלֶף ; plural, אֲלָפִים		40,000 אַרְבַּע רַבְּאוֹת	
2,000 אֲלָפַיִם (dual)		60,000 שִׁשְׁ-רַבְּאוֹת	
3,000 שְׁלֹשַׁת אֲלָפִים			

REMARKS.

1. The numeral אחד *one* is an *adjective*, standing after and agreeing with its noun.

2. The numeral שְׁנַיִם (fem. שְׁתֵּי, pronounced štā-yīm) is a *noun*, used either in the appositional or construct relation with the word which it enumerates, and agreeing with it.

3. The numerals from *three* to *ten* are abstract feminine substantives, used in appositional construction with the noun which they enumerate. The *feminine* form was the original one, and is used with masculine nouns; the masculine is a shorter form used with feminines.

4. The numerals from *eleven* to *nineteen* are formed by uniting עשר *ten* (or the feminine form עשרה) with the units; here it may be noted:

a. In *eleven*, אחד and אחת have a form like that of the construct.

b. עשתי, in the second form of *eleven*, is to be connected with an Assyrian word *istin* (= one).

c. In *twelve*, שנים is a contraction of שנים, and שני a shortened form of שנים, the contraction and shortening being due to the close connection of the words; these forms cannot be called constructs.

d. The feminines from *thirteen* upward have a shortened, but not a real construct, form.

5. The numerals *thirty* to *ninety* are formed by adding the masc. plur. ending ים to the units, but *twenty* (עשרים) is the plural of *ten* (עשר).

6. The units are added to the tens by means of ו; in the earlier books preceding the tens, in later books following them.

7. The units take the noun in the plural; the tens, when before it, take the noun in the singular, when after it, in the plural.

8. The numerals *eleven* to *nineteen* take the noun in the plural, except in the case of a few very common nouns like *day*, *man*, etc.

9. The ordinal *first* is ראשון (from ראש, *head*).

10. The ordinals from *two* to *ten* are formed from the corresponding cardinals by means of the termination י, another י being inserted between the second and third consonants.

11. Above *ten*, cardinals are used for ordinals.

12. The feminines of the ordinals are used to express fractional parts.

XIII. Separate Particles.

134. ADVERBS.

1. a. **אי** *Where?*; **אן** *There*; **לא** *Not*; **שם** *There*.
 b. **זה** *Here*; **הנה** *Hither*; **שלוש** *Thrice*; **שבע** *Seven times*.
 c. **מאד** *Very*; **חוצן** *Abroad*; **לבר** *Alone*; **מבית** *Within*.
 d. **הרבה** *Much*; **היטב** *Well*; **השכם** *Early*; **מהר** *Speedily*.
 e. **אמן** *Firmly*; **טוב** *Well*; **ראשונה** *Formerly*; **נפלאות** *Wonderfully*.
 f. **מדוע** (= **מה-ידוע**) *Why?*; **מלמעלה** (= **מעלה** with **מן** and **ל**) *Upward*.
2. a. **הן** *Here is*; **הנני**, **הנך**, **הננו**, **הנכם**, **הנם**, etc.
 b. **יש** *There is*; **ישך**, **ישנו**, **ישכם**.
 c. **אין** *There is not*; **אינני**, **אינך**, **איננו**, **אינכם**, etc.
 d. **איה** *Where is?*; **איכה**, **איו**, **אים**.
 e. **עודם**, **עודנו**, **עודנה**, **עודנו**, **עודך**, **עודני** *Still is*;

1. Adverbs, and words used adverbially, may be briefly classified as follows:

- a. Those which may be called primitive, being originally related to pronominal roots.
- b. Pronouns and numerals used in an adverbial sense.
- c. Nouns, either alone or with a preposition.
- d. Infinitives absolute, especially of Hiph'il and P'el stems.
- e. Adjectives of all formations, especially in the feminine.
- f. Words formed by the composition of two or more distinct words.

2. Certain adverbial particles, involving a verbal idea and often supplying the place of the copula, take suffixes. The suffixes attached are, in most cases, the verbal suffixes. The so-called Nûn Demonstrative (§ 74.

2. c. (3) and N. 1) is of frequent occurrence.

185. PREPOSITIONS.

1. **אַחַר** *After*; **בֵּין** *Between*; **בְּעַד** *About*; **זוּלָּתַי** *Besides*; **עַל** *On account of*; **מֹול** *Over against*; **נֶגֶד** *Before*; **עַד** *During, until*; **עַל** *Upon*; **עִם** *With*; **תַּחַת** *Under, in place of*.
2. **מִתַּחַת** *From under*; **לְמַן** *Since*; **אַל-בֵּין** *Till between*; **לִפְנֵי** *Before*; **לְפִי** *According to*; **לְמַעַן** *On account of*; **בְּבִלִי** *Without*; **בְּעוֹד** *During*; **כְּדִי** *According to measure of*.
3. a. **אַחַר** *After*, more often **אַחֲרַי**; with suff., **אַחֲרָי**, etc.
 b. **אַל** *Unto*, poet., **אַלִּי**; with suff., **אַלַּי**, **אַלֶּיךָ**, **אַלֵּיכֶם**, **אַלֵּיכֶן**, etc.
 c. **בֵּין** *Between*; with sg. suff., **בֵּינִי**, **בֵּינֶךָ**, **בֵּינוּ**, (**בֵּינֵינוּ** Q'ri); with plur. suff., **בֵּינֵיכֶם**, **בֵּינֵינוּ**, also **בֵּינֵיכֶם**, **בֵּינֵינוּ**.
 d. **סָבִיב** *Around*; with suff., **סָבִיבִי**, **סָבִיבְךָ**, also with fem. **סָבִיבְתִי**, etc.
 e. **עַד** *Unto*, poet., **עָדִי**; with suff., **עָדֶיךָ**, **עָדֵיכֶם**.
 f. **עַל** *Upon*, poet., **עָלַי**; with suff., **עָלֶיךָ**, **עָלֵיכֶם**, **עָלֵיכֶן**.
 g. **תַּחַת** *Under*; with suff., **תַּחַתִּי**, **תַּחַתְךָ**, **תַּחַתֵּיכֶם**; cf. also the form with Nûn Demonstrative **תַּחַתְּנָה**.

1. Prepositions were originally, in most cases, nouns; they were generally constructs, governing the following noun as if it were a genitive.

Note.—Many words in common use as prepositions still retain their original force as substantives.

2. Prepositional phrases, composed of two prepositions or of a preposition and a noun, or of a preposition and an adverb, occur frequently.

3. Many prepositions, especially those denoting space and time, are in reality plural nouns; some of them, when standing alone, have the form of the plural construct, ending in 'ֹ; before pronominal suffixes, most of them assume this form.

Note.—For the inseparable prepositions, see §§ 47. 1—5; 51. 3—5.

186. CONJUNCTIONS.

1. **וְ** *And*; **אוֹ** (from **אוֹדָה** *Desire*) *Or*; **אֲףִי** *Also*; **אִם** *When, if, or*.
2. **כִּי** *That, because, for, when*; **אֲשֶׁר** *Because*, etc.
3. **אֲלֵ** *That not*; **פֶּן** *That not, lest*; **בְּמֶרֶס** *Before that*.
4. **עַקֵּב כִּי**, **עַקֵּב אֲשֶׁר**, **תַּחַת כִּי**, **תַּחַת אֲשֶׁר**, **עַל-כֵּי**, **עַל-אֲשֶׁר**, **לְמַעַן אֲשֶׁר** *Because, since*; **כְּדִי** *In order that*; **כְּאֲשֶׁר** *According as*.

Conjunctions may be classified as to their origin as follows :—

1. Certain words used *only* as conjunctions, the origin of which is, in most cases, doubtful.
2. Certain words which were originally pronouns.
3. Certain words which were originally substantives, or composed of a substantive and a preposition.
4. Prepositions which, by the addition of the conjunction **וְ** or **כִּי**, become themselves a part of a compound conjunction.

Note 1.—In general it may be said that any preposition may be followed by **וְ** or **כִּי**, and be used as a conjunction.

Note 2.—In many cases the **וְ** or **כִּי** is omitted, and the preposition standing alone used as a conjunction.

137. INTERJECTIONS.

1. **אָהָה**, **אָח** *Ah!* **הֶאֱח** *Ho! aha!* **הֶח** *Hush!* **אֵי** *Alas!*
2. **אֵי** *Woe!* **הֵן**, **הִנֵּה** *Behold!* **הִנֵּה** *Lo!* **הִנֵּה** *Come on!*
לָכֵה *Come on!* **חֲלִילָה** *Far be it!* **בִּי** *I beseech!* **נָא** *Now!*

Interjections may be divided into two classes :—

1. Those which were originally interjections, “natural sounds called forth by some impression or sensation.”
2. Those which were originally substantives or verbal forms, and which have become interjections by usage.

PARADIGMS.

PARADIGM A. THE PERSONAL

Nominative of the Pronoun or Separate Pronoun.	Genitive of the Pronoun, or <i>Suffix of the Noun</i> (possessive Pron.)	
	With Nouns Singular.	With Nouns Plur. and Dual.
<i>Sing. 1. com.</i> אֲנִי, in pause אֲנִי; אֲנִי, in pause אֲנִי <i>I.</i>	אֲנִי <i>my</i> (prop. Gen. <i>mei</i>).	אֲנִי <i>my.</i>
2. { <i>m.</i> אַתָּה (אַתָּה) in pause אַתָּה } <i>thou.</i> { <i>f.</i> אַתָּה (אַתָּה). }	{ אַתָּה, in pause אַתָּה } <i>thy</i> (<i>tui</i>). { אַתָּה (אַתָּה) }	{ אַתָּה } <i>thy.</i> { אַתָּה }
3. { <i>m.</i> הוּא <i>he.</i> { <i>f.</i> הִיא <i>she.</i>	הוּא ; וְ הוּא ; וְ הוּא (וְ) <i>his (ejus and suus).</i> הִיא ; וְ הִיא ; וְ הִיא <i>her.</i>	הוּא , וְ הוּא , <i>his.</i> הִיא <i>her.</i>
<i>Plur. 1. com.</i> אֲנֵנוּ (אֲנֵנוּ), אֲנֵנוּ <i>we.</i>	אֲנֵנוּ ; אֲנֵנוּ ; אֲנֵנוּ <i>our.</i>	אֲנֵנוּ <i>our.</i>
2. { <i>m.</i> אַתֶּם { <i>f.</i> אַתֶּנָּה, אַתֶּנָּה } <i>ye.</i>	{ אַתֶּם ; אַתֶּם } <i>your</i> { אַתֶּנָּה ; אַתֶּנָּה }	{ אַתֶּם } <i>your.</i> { אַתֶּנָּה }
3. { <i>m.</i> הֵם, הֵם } <i>they.</i> { <i>f.</i> הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה }	{ הֵם ; הֵם } <i>their.</i> { הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה }	{ הֵם } <i>their.</i> { הֵנָּה }

PRONOUN AND PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

Accusative of the Pronoun, or *Suffix of the Verb*

By itself.	With Nān demonstrative.
אֶנִּי; אֲנִי; אֲנִי <i>me.</i>	אֶנִּי, אֲנִי
<div> אֶתְּ; אֶתְּ, in p. אֶתְּ; אֶתְּ </div> <div> אֶתְּ; אֶתְּ; אֶתְּ; אֶתְּ </div> <div> } <i>thee.</i> </div>	<div>אֶתְּ, (אֶתְּ)</div> <div>not found.</div>
אֹתוֹ; אֹתוֹ (אֹתוֹ), אֹתוֹ <i>him.</i>	אֹתוֹ, אֹתוֹ, (אֹתוֹ)
אֹתָּהּ; אֹתָּהּ; אֹתָּהּ <i>her.</i>	אֹתָּהּ
אֹתָּנוּ; אֹתָּנוּ; אֹתָּנוּ <i>us.</i>	אֹתָּנוּ
<div>אֹתְּ; אֹתְּ; אֹתְּ</div> <div>אֹתְּ; אֹתְּ; אֹתְּ</div> <div> } <i>you.</i> </div>	<div>These forms</div> <div>do not</div> <div>occur.</div>
<div>אֹתָּם, אֹתָּם; אֹתָּם, אֹתָּם; אֹתָּם, אֹתָּם <i>them.</i></div> <div>אֹתָּם, אֹתָּם; אֹתָּם, אֹתָּם; אֹתָּם, אֹתָּם <i>them.</i></div>	

PARADIGM B. THE

Qāl		Hīthpā'āl.	Hōph'āl.	Hyph'il.
Middle O.	Middle E.			
קָטַל קָטְלָה קָטְלָת קָטְלָת קָטְלָתִי קָטְלוּ קָטְלָתָם קָטְלָתָן קָטְלָנוּ	קָטַל קָטְלָה קָטְלָת &c.	הִתְקַטַּל הִתְקַטְּלָה הִתְקַטְּלָת הִתְקַטְּלָת הִתְקַטְּלָתִי הִתְקַטְּלוּ הִתְקַטְּלָתָם הִתְקַטְּלָתָן הִתְקַטְּלָנוּ	הִקְטַל הִקְטְלָה הִקְטְלָת הִקְטְלָת הִקְטְלָתִי הִקְטְלוּ הִקְטְלָתָם הִקְטְלָתָן הִקְטְלָנוּ	הִקְטִיל הִקְטִילָה הִקְטִילָת הִקְטִילָת הִקְטִילָתִי הִקְטִילוּ הִקְטִילָתָם הִקְטִילָתָן הִקְטִילָנוּ
יִקְטַל &c.	יִקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטְלִי אִקְטַל יִקְטְלוּ תִּקְטְלָנָה תִּקְטְלוּ תִּקְטְלָנָה נִקְטַל	יִתְקַטַּל תִּתְקַטַּל תִּתְקַטַּל תִּתְקַטְּלִי אִתְקַטַּל יִתְקַטְּלוּ תִּתְקַטְּלָנָה תִּתְקַטְּלוּ תִּתְקַטְּלָנָה נִתְקַטַּל	יִקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטְלִי אִקְטַל יִקְטְלוּ תִּקְטְלָנָה תִּקְטְלוּ תִּקְטְלָנָה נִקְטַל	יִקְטִיל תִּקְטִיל תִּקְטִיל תִּקְטְלִי אִקְטִיל יִקְטִילוּ תִּקְטִילָנָה תִּקְטִילוּ תִּקְטִילָנָה נִקְטִיל
	קָטַל קָטְלִי קָטְלוּ קָטְלָנָה	הִתְקַטַּל הִתְקַטְּלִי הִתְקַטְּלוּ הִתְקַטְּלָנָה	wanting	הִקְטַל הִקְטְלִי הִקְטְלוּ הִקְטְלָנָה
	קָטַל קָטְלוּקָטַל	(הִתְקַטַּל) הִתְקַטַּל	הִקְטַל הִקְטַל	הִקְטַל הִקְטִיל
	קָטַל	מִתְקַטַּל	מִקְטַל	מִקְטִיל
		אִתְקַטְּלָה		יִקְטַל אִקְטִילָה

STRONG VERB.

P ^h āl.	P ^r ēl.	N ^y ph'āl.	Qāl.	
קָטַל קָטְלָה קָטַלְתָּ קָטַלְתָּ קָטַלְתִּי קָטְלוּ קָטַלְתֶּם קָטַלְתֶּן קָטְלוּ	קָטַל קָטְלָה קָטַלְתָּ קָטַלְתָּ קָטַלְתִּי קָטְלוּ קָטַלְתֶּם קָטַלְתֶּן קָטְלוּ	נִקְטַל נִקְטְלָה נִקְטַלְתָּ נִקְטַלְתָּ נִקְטַלְתִּי נִקְטְלוּ נִקְטַלְתֶּם נִקְטַלְתֶּן נִקְטְלוּ	קָטַל קָטְלָה קָטַלְתָּ קָטַלְתָּ קָטַלְתִּי קָטְלוּ קָטַלְתֶּם קָטַלְתֶּן קָטְלוּ	<div> <i>Sg. 3 m.</i> <i>3 f.</i> <i>2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> <i>1 c.</i> <i>Pl. 3 c.</i> <i>2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> <i>1 c.</i> </div> <div>Perfect.</div>
יִקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטְלִי אִקְטַל יִקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה תִּקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה נִקְטַל	יִקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטְלִי אִקְטַל יִקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה תִּקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה נִקְטַל	יִקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטְלִי אִקְטַל יִקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה תִּקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה נִקְטַל	יִקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטְלִי אִקְטַל יִקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה תִּקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה נִקְטַל	<div> <i>Sg. 3 m.</i> <i>3 f.</i> <i>2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> <i>1 c.</i> <i>Pl. 3 m.</i> <i>3 f.</i> <i>2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> <i>1 c.</i> </div> <div>Imperfect.</div>
wanting	קָטַל קָטְלִי קָטְלוּ קָטַלְנָה	הִקְטַל הִקְטְלִי הִקְטְלוּ הִקְטַלְנָה	קָטַל קָטְלִי קָטְלוּ קָטַלְנָה	<div> <i>Sg. 2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> <i>Pl. 2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> </div> <div>Imperative.</div>
קָטַל (קָטַל)	קָטַל (קָטַל) קָטַל	הִקְטַל (הִקְטַל) הִקְטַל	קָטַל קָטַל	<div> <i>abs.</i> <i>const.</i> </div> <div>Inf.</div>
מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל	נִקְטַל	קָטַל קָטַל	<div> <i>act.</i> <i>pass.</i> </div> <div>Part.</div>
			אִקְטַלְנָה	<div> <i>Jussive</i> <i>Cohort.</i> </div> <div>Imp.</div>

WITH SUFFIXES.

3 sg. f.	3 sg. m.	2 sg. f.	2 sg. m.*	1 sg. c.	
					Qal
קטלה	קטלהו } קטלו	קטלה	קטלה	קטלני	3 m. } 3 f. } 2 m. } 2 f. } 1 c. } Pl. 3 c. } 2 m. } 1 c. }
קטלתה	קטלתהו } קטלתו	קטלתה	קטלתה	קטלתני	Perfect.
קטלתה	קטלתהו } קטלתו	—	—	קטלתני	
קטלתיה	קטלתיהו } קטלתיו	—	—	קטלתני	
קטלתיה	קטלתיו	קטלתיה	קטלתיה	—	
קטלוה	קטלוהו	קטלוה	קטלוה	קטלוגי	
קטלתוה	קטלתוהו	—	—	קטלתוגי	
קטלנוה	קטלנוהו	קטלנוה	קטלנוה	—	
קטלה	קטלו	קטלה	קטלה	קטלני	Sg. 3 m. } Middle E } Perf.
יקטלה } יקטלה }	יקטלהו } יקטלנו }	יקטלה } — }	יקטלה } יקטלה }	יקטלני } יקטלני }	Imperfect.
יקטלנה	יקטלוהו	יקטלוה	יקטלוה	יקטלוגי	
יקטלוה	תקטלוהו	—	—	תקטלוגי	
תקטלוה	—	—	—	—	
קטלה } קטלה }	קטלהו	—	—	קטלני	Sg. 2 m. } Imp.
קטלה	קטלו	קטלה	קטלה } קטלה }	קטלי } קטלני }	Construct } Inf.
קטלה	קטלו	קטלה	קטלה	קטלני	Pr'el } Sg. 3 m. } Perf.
הקטילה	הקטילו	הקטילה	הקטילה	הקטילני	Hyph'il } Sg. 3 m. } Perf.

PARADIGM D. VERB PĒ ('פ) GUTTURAL.

Höph'al.	Hÿph'il.	Nÿph'al.	Qal.		
הֶעֱטַל	הֶעֱטִיל	נֶעֱטַל	עֵטַל	עֵטְלָה	Sg. 3 m.
הֶעֱטְלָה	הֶעֱטִילָה	נֶעֱטְלָה	עֵטְלָה	עֵטְלָה	3 f.
הֶעֱטַלְתָּ	הֶעֱטִילְתָּ	נֶעֱטַלְתָּ	עֵטַלְתָּ	עֵטְלָה	2 m.
הֶעֱטַלְתָּ	הֶעֱטִילְתָּ	נֶעֱטַלְתָּ	עֵטַלְתָּ	עֵטְלָה	2 f.
הֶעֱטַלְתִּי	הֶעֱטִילְתִּי	נֶעֱטַלְתִּי	עֵטַלְתִּי	עֵטְלָה	1 c.
הֶעֱטְלוּ	הֶעֱטִילוּ	נֶעֱטְלוּ	עֵטְלוּ	עֵטְלוּ	Pl. 3 c.
הֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הֶעֱטִילְתֶּם	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	עֵטַלְתֶּם	עֵטְלָה	2 m.
הֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	הֶעֱטִילְתֶּן	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	עֵטַלְתֶּן	עֵטְלָה	2 f.
הֶעֱטְלוּ	הֶעֱטִילוּ	נֶעֱטְלוּ	עֵטְלוּ	עֵטְלוּ	1 c.
יֵעֱטַל	יֵעֱטִיל	יֵעֱטַל	יֵעֱטַל	יֵעֱטְלָה	Sg. 3 m.
תֵּעֱטַל	תֵּעֱטִיל	תֵּעֱטַל	תֵּעֱטַל	תֵּעֱטְלָה	3 f.
תֵּעֱטַלְתָּ	תֵּעֱטִילְתָּ	תֵּעֱטַלְתָּ	תֵּעֱטַלְתָּ	תֵּעֱטְלָה	2 m.
תֵּעֱטַלְתָּ	תֵּעֱטִילְתָּ	תֵּעֱטַלְתָּ	תֵּעֱטַלְתָּ	תֵּעֱטְלָה	2 f.
אֵעֱטַל	אֵעֱטִיל	אֵעֱטַל	אֵעֱטַל	אֵעֱטְלָה	1 c.
יֵעֱטְלוּ	יֵעֱטִילוּ	יֵעֱטְלוּ	יֵעֱטְלוּ	יֵעֱטְלוּ	Pl. 3 m.
תֵּעֱטַלְנָה	תֵּעֱטִילְנָה	תֵּעֱטַלְנָה	תֵּעֱטַלְנָה	תֵּעֱטְלָה	3 f.
תֵּעֱטְלוּ	תֵּעֱטִילוּ	תֵּעֱטְלוּ	תֵּעֱטְלוּ	תֵּעֱטְלוּ	2 m.
תֵּעֱטַלְנָה	תֵּעֱטִילְנָה	תֵּעֱטַלְנָה	תֵּעֱטַלְנָה	תֵּעֱטְלָה	2 f.
נֵעֱטַל	נֵעֱטִיל	נֵעֱטַל	נֵעֱטַל	נֵעֱטְלָה	1 c.
wanting	הֶעֱטַל	הֶעֱטַל	עֵטַל	עֵטְלָה	Sg. 2 m.
	הֶעֱטִיל	הֶעֱטִיל	עֵטְלִי	עֵטְלִי	2 f.
	הֶעֱטְלוּ	הֶעֱטְלוּ	עֵטְלוּ	עֵטְלוּ	Pl. 2 m.
	הֶעֱטַלְנָה	הֶעֱטַלְנָה	עֵטַלְנָה	עֵטְלָה	2 f.
הֶעֱטַל	הֶעֱטַל	נֶעֱטְלוּ	עֵטְלוּ	עֵטְלוּ	abs.
הֶעֱטַל	הֶעֱטִיל	הֶעֱטַל	עֵטַל	עֵטַל	const.
מֵעֱטַל	מֵעֱטִיל	נֶעֱטַל	עֵטַל	עֵטַל	act.
			עֵטְלוּ	עֵטְלוּ	pass.
	יֵעֱטַל				Jussive
	אֵעֱטִילָה		אֵעֱטִילָה		Cohort.

PARADIGM E. VERB 'ĀYĪN ('ע) GUTTURAL.

Hithpa'el.	Pu'al.	Præl.	Nyph'al.	Qal.		
התקאל	קאל	קאל	נקאל	קאל	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>	Perfect.
התקאלה	קאלה	קאלה	נקאלה	קאלה	<i>3 f.</i>	
התקאלת	קאלת	קאלת	נקאלת	קאלת	<i>2 m.</i>	
התקאלת	קאלת	קאלת	נקאלת	קאלת	<i>2 f.</i>	
התקאלתי	קאלתי	קאלתי	נקאלתי	קאלתי	<i>1 c.</i>	
התקאלו	קאלו	קאלו	נקאלו	קאלו	<i>Pl. 3 c.</i>	
התקאלתם	קאלתם	קאלתם	נקאלתם	קאלתם	<i>2 m.</i>	
התקאלתן	קאלתן	קאלתן	נקאלתן	קאלתן	<i>2 f.</i>	
התקאלנו	קאלנו	קאלנו	נקאלנו	קאלנו	<i>1 c.</i>	
יתקאל	יקאל	יקאל	יקאל	יקאל	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>	Imperfect.
תתקאל	תקאל	תקאל	תקאל	תקאל	<i>3 f.</i>	
תתקאל	תקאל	תקאל	תקאל	תקאל	<i>2 m.</i>	
תתקאלי	תקאלי	תקאלי	תקאלי	תקאלי	<i>2 f.</i>	
אתקאל	אקאל	אקאל	אקאל	אקאל	<i>1 c.</i>	
יתקאלו	יקאלו	יקאלו	יקאלו	יקאלו	<i>Pl. 3 m.</i>	
תתקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	<i>3 f.</i>	
תתקאלו	תקאלו	תקאלו	תקאלו	תקאלו	<i>2 m.</i>	
תתקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	<i>2 f.</i>	
נתקאל	נקאל	נקאל	נקאל	נקאל	<i>1 c.</i>	
התקאל	wanting	קאל	הקאל	קאל	<i>Sg. 2 m.</i>	Imperative.
התקאלי		קאלי	הקאלי	קאלי	<i>2 f.</i>	
התקאלו		קאלו	הקאלו	קאלו	<i>Pl. 2 m.</i>	
התקאלנה		קאלנה	הקאלנה	קאלנה	<i>2 f.</i>	
—	—	קאל	נקאול	קאול	<i>abs.</i>	Infinitive.
התקאל	—	קאל	הקאל	קאל	<i>const.</i>	
מתקאל	מקאל	מקאל	נקאל	קאל	<i>act.</i>	Participle.
					קאול	
				יקאלהו	<i>With Suffixes</i>	Impersonal.

PARADIGM F. VERB LĀMĒDH (ל) GUTTURAL.

Hīthpā'ēl.	Hīph'il.	P'ēl.	Nīph'al.	Qāl.	
הִתְקַטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	קָטַח	נִקְטַח	קָטַח	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחָה	הִקְטִיחָה	קָטְחָה	נִקְטְחָה	קָטְחָה	<i>3 f.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחוּ	הִקְטִיחוּ	קָטְחוּ	נִקְטְחוּ	קָטְחוּ	<i>2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֶיךָ	הִקְטִיחֶיךָ	קָטְחֶיךָ	נִקְטְחֶיךָ	קָטְחֶיךָ	<i>2 f.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֵי	הִקְטִיחֵי	קָטְחֵי	נִקְטְחֵי	קָטְחֵי	<i>1 c.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחוּ	הִקְטִיחוּ	קָטְחוּ	נִקְטְחוּ	קָטְחוּ	<i>Pl. 3 c.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחוּם	הִקְטִיחוּם	קָטְחוּם	נִקְטְחוּם	קָטְחוּם	<i>2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחוּן	הִקְטִיחוּן	קָטְחוּן	נִקְטְחוּן	קָטְחוּן	<i>2 f.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחוּ	הִקְטִיחוּ	קָטְחוּ	נִקְטְחוּ	קָטְחוּ	<i>1 c.</i>
יִתְקַטַּח	יִקְטִיחַ	יִקְטַח	יִנְקַטַּח	יִקְטַח	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>
יִתְקַטְּחָה	יִקְטִיחָה	יִקְטְחָה	יִנְקַטְּחָה	יִקְטְחָה	<i>3 f.</i>
יִתְקַטְּחוּ	יִקְטִיחוּ	יִקְטְחוּ	יִנְקַטְּחוּ	יִקְטְחוּ	<i>2 m.</i>
יִתְקַטְּחֶיךָ	יִקְטִיחֶיךָ	יִקְטְחֶיךָ	יִנְקַטְּחֶיךָ	יִקְטְחֶיךָ	<i>2 f.</i>
יִתְקַטְּחֵי	יִקְטִיחֵי	יִקְטְחֵי	יִנְקַטְּחֵי	יִקְטְחֵי	<i>1 c.</i>
יִתְקַטְּחוּ	יִקְטִיחוּ	יִקְטְחוּ	יִנְקַטְּחוּ	יִקְטְחוּ	<i>Pl. 3 m.</i>
יִתְקַטְּחוּם	יִקְטִיחוּם	יִקְטְחוּם	יִנְקַטְּחוּם	יִקְטְחוּם	<i>3 f.</i>
יִתְקַטְּחוּן	יִקְטִיחוּן	יִקְטְחוּן	יִנְקַטְּחוּן	יִקְטְחוּן	<i>2 m.</i>
יִתְקַטְּחוּ	יִקְטִיחוּ	יִקְטְחוּ	יִנְקַטְּחוּ	יִקְטְחוּ	<i>2 f.</i>
יִתְקַטְּחוּ	יִקְטִיחוּ	יִקְטְחוּ	יִנְקַטְּחוּ	יִקְטְחוּ	<i>1 c.</i>
הִתְקַטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	קָטַח	הִקְטַח	קָטַח	<i>Sg. 2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֵי	הִקְטִיחֵי	קָטְחֵי	הִקְטְחֵי	קָטְחֵי	<i>2 f.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחוּ	הִקְטִיחוּ	קָטְחוּ	הִקְטְחוּ	קָטְחוּ	<i>Pl. 2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחוּ	הִקְטִיחוּ	קָטְחוּ	הִקְטְחוּ	קָטְחוּ	<i>2 f.</i>
—	הִקְטִיחַ	קָטַח	נִקְטַח	קָטַח	<i>abs.</i>
הִתְקַטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	קָטַח	הִקְטַח	קָטַח	<i>const.</i>
מִתְקַטַּח	מִקְטִיחַ	מִקְטַח	מִקְטַח	קָטַח	<i>act.</i>
			נִקְטַח	קָטַח	<i>pass.</i>
	יִקְטַח			יִקְטְחֵי	<i>Jussive</i>
				יִקְטְחֵי	<i>W. suff.</i>

Perfect.

Imperfect.

Imperative.

Inf.

Part.

Impl.

PARADIGM G. VERB PĒ NŪN (פ"ן).

Hōph'āl.	Hīph'il.	Nīph'āl.	Qāl.		
הָטַל הָטְלָה הָטַלְתָּ הָטַלְתָּ הָטַלְתִּי הָטַלּוּ הָטַלְתֶּם הָטַלְתֶּן הָטַלְנוּ	הָטִיל הָטִילָה הָטַלְתָּ הָטַלְתָּ הָטַלְתִּי הָטִילוּ הָטַלְתֶּם הָטַלְתֶּן הָטַלְנוּ	נָטַל נָטְלָה נָטַלְתָּ נָטַלְתָּ נָטַלְתִּי נָטַלוּ נָטַלְתֶּם נָטַלְתֶּן נָטַלְנוּ	נָטַל etc. regular		<div><div><div>Sg. 3 m.</div><div>3 f.</div><div>2 m.</div><div>2 f.</div><div>1 c.</div><div>Pl. 3 c.</div><div>2 m.</div><div>2 f.</div><div>1 c.</div></div><div>Perfect.</div></div>
יָטַל תָּטַל תָּטַלְתָּ תָּטַלְתָּ אָטַל יָטַלּוּ תָּטַלְנָה תָּטַלּוּ תָּטַלְנָה נָטַל	יָטִיל תָּטִיל תָּטִילְתָּ תָּטִילְתָּ אָטִיל יָטִילוּ תָּטִילְנָה תָּטִילוּ תָּטִילְנָה נָטִיל	יִנָּטַל תִּנָּטַל תִּנָּטַל תִּנָּטְלִי אִנָּטַל יִנָּטַלוּ תִּנָּטַלְנָה תִּנָּטַלוּ תִּנָּטַלְנָה נִנָּטַל	יָטַל תָּטַל תָּטַל תָּטְלִי אָטַל יָטַלוּ תָּטַלְנָה תָּטַלוּ תָּטַלְנָה נָטַל	יָטַל תָּטַל תָּטַל תָּטְלִי אָטַל יָטַלוּ תָּטַלְנָה תָּטַלוּ תָּטַלְנָה נָטַל	<div><div><div>Sg. 3 m.</div><div>3 f.</div><div>2 m.</div><div>2 f.</div><div>1 c.</div><div>Pl. 3 m.</div><div>3 f.</div><div>2 m.</div><div>2 f.</div><div>1 c.</div></div><div>Imperfect.</div></div>
wanting	הָטַל הָטִיל הָטִילוּ הָטַלְנָה	הִנָּטַל הִנָּטִיל הִנָּטִילוּ הִנָּטַלְנָה	נָטַל נָטִיל נָטַלוּ נָטַלְנָה	טַל טִיל טִילוּ טַלְנָה	<div><div><div>Sg. 2 m.</div><div>2 f.</div><div>Pl. 2 m.</div><div>2 f.</div></div><div>Imperative.</div></div>
הָטַל —	הָטַל הָטִיל	הִנָּטַל הִנָּטִיל	נָטַלוּ נָטַל	נָטַלוּ טַלְתָּ	<div><div><div>abs.</div><div>const.</div></div><div>Infin.</div></div>
מָטַל	מָטִיל	נָטַל	נָטַל נָטַלוּ		<div><div><div>act.</div><div>pass.</div></div><div>Part.</div></div>
	יָטַל		אָטַלְהָ		<div><div><div>Jussive</div><div>Cohort.</div></div><div>Impf.</div></div>

'Āyīn DOUBLED (y'y').

Hyph'il.	Nyph'al.	Qal.	
הִקָּט	נִקָּט	קָט	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>
הִקָּטָה	נִקָּטָה	קָטָה	<i>3 f.</i>
הִקָּטוּת	נִקָּטוּת	קָטוּת	<i>2 m.</i>
הִקָּטוּת	נִקָּטוּת	קָטוּת	<i>2 f.</i>
הִקָּטוּתִי	נִקָּטוּתִי	קָטוּתִי	<i>1 c.</i>
הִקָּטוּ	נִקָּטוּ	קָטוּ	<i>Pl. 3 c.</i>
הִקָּטוּתֶם	נִקָּטוּתֶם	קָטוּתֶם	<i>2 m.</i>
הִקָּטוּתֶן	נִקָּטוּתֶן	קָטוּתֶן	<i>2 f.</i>
הִקָּטוּנִי	נִקָּטוּנִי	קָטוּנִי	<i>1 c.</i>
יִקָּט (יִקָּט)	יִקָּט	יִקָּט	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>
תִּקָּט	תִּקָּט	תִּקָּט	<i>3 f.</i>
תִּקָּט	תִּקָּט	תִּקָּט	<i>2 m.</i>
תִּקָּטִי	תִּקָּטִי	תִּקָּטִי	<i>2 f.</i>
אִקָּט	אִקָּט	אִקָּט	<i>1 c.</i>
יִקָּטוּ	יִקָּטוּ	יִקָּטוּ	<i>Pl. 3 m.</i>
תִּקָּטֶנָּה	תִּקָּטֶנָּה	תִּקָּטֶנָּה	<i>3 f.</i>
תִּקָּטוּ	תִּקָּטוּ	תִּקָּטוּ	<i>2 m.</i>
תִּקָּטֶנָּה	תִּקָּטֶנָּה	תִּקָּטֶנָּה	<i>2 f.</i>
נִקָּט	נִקָּט	נִקָּט	<i>1 c.</i>
הִקָּט	הִקָּט	קָט	<i>Sg. 2 m.</i>
הִקָּטִי	הִקָּטִי	קָטִי	<i>2 f.</i>
הִקָּטוּ	הִקָּטוּ	קָטוּ	<i>Pl. 2 m.</i>
הִקָּטֶנָּה	הִקָּטֶנָּה	קָטֶנָּה	<i>2 f.</i>
הִקָּט	הִקָּט	קָטוּט	<i>abs.</i>
הִקָּט	הִקָּט	קָט	<i>const.</i>
מִקָּט		קָטֵט	<i>act.</i>
	נִקָּט	קָטוּט	<i>pass.</i>
יִקָּט		יִקָּט	<i>W. cons.</i>
יִקָּטִי		יִקָּטִי	<i>W. suff.</i>

Perfect.

Imperfect.

Imperative.

Infinitive.

Participle.

Imperfective.

PARADIGM J. VERB PĒ 'ĀLEPH (א"פ). VERB PĒ YODH (י"פ). PARA-

Nyph'al.	Qal.	Hyph'al (prop. י"פ)	Qal (prop. י"פ)
Same as the verb Pē Guttural.	אָטל Same as the verb Pē Guttural.	הִיטֵל	יִטֵּל etc.
		הִיטִילָהּ	
		הִיטִילָתָּ	
		הִיטִילָתִי	regular
		הִיטִילוּ	
		הִיטִילָהֶם	
		הִיטִילָתָן	
		הִיטִילָנוּ	
	יֵאָטֵל (יֵאָטֵל)	יִיטִיל	יִיטֵל
	תֵּאָטֵל	תִּיטִיל	תִּיטֵל
	הֵאָטֵל	תִּיטִיל	תִּיטֵל
	הֵאָטֵלִי	תִּיטִילִי	תִּיטִילִי
	אֵטֵל	אֵיטִיל	אֵיטֵל
	יֵאָטְלוּ	יִיטִילוּ	יִיטִילוּ
	תֵּאָטְלָנָה	תִּיטִילָנָה	תִּיטִילָנָה
	הֵאָטְלוּ	תִּיטִילוּ	תִּיטִילוּ
	תֵּאָטְלָנָה	תִּיטִילָנָה	תִּיטִילָנָה
	נֵאָטֵל	נִיטִיל	נִיטֵל
	אָטֵל	הִיטֵל	יִטֵּל
	אָטֵלִי	הִיטִילִי	יִטִּילִי
	אָטְלוּ	הִיטִילוּ	יִטִּילוּ
	אָטְלָנָה	הִיטִילָנָה	יִטִּילָנָה
	אָטוּל	הִיטֵל	יִטוּל
	אָטֵל	הִיטִיל	יִטֵּל
	אָטֵל	מִיטִיל	יִטֵּל
	אָטוּל		יִטוּל
	רֵאָטֵל	רִיטֵל	רִיטֵל
	רֵאָטֵל		רִיטֵל

DIAGM I. VERB PE WĀW (ו'פ').

Höph'āl.	Hīph'il	Nīph'āl.	Qāl		
הוּטַל	הוּטִיל	נוּטַל	יִטַּל		Perfect.
הוּטְלָה	הוּטִילָה	נוּטְלָה	יִטַּל	etc.	
הוּטְלָתָּ	הוּטִילָתָּ	נוּטְלָתָּ			
הוּטְלָתָּ	הוּטִילָתָּ	נוּטְלָתָּ			
הוּטְלָתִי	הוּטִילָתִי	נוּטְלָתִי		regular	
הוּטְלוּ	הוּטִילוּ	נוּטְלוּ			
הוּטְלָתֶם	הוּטִילָתֶם	נוּטְלָתֶם			
הוּטְלָתֶן	הוּטִילָתֶן	נוּטְלָתֶן			
הוּטְלָנוּ	הוּטִילָנוּ	נוּטְלָנוּ			
יִוּטַל	יִוּטִיל	יִוּטַל	יִיטַל	יִטַּל	Imperfect.
תוּטַל	תוּטִיל	etc.	תִּיטַל	תִּטַּל	
תוּטְלָה	תוּטִילָה		תִּיטַל	תִּטַּל	
תוּטְלָתָּ	תוּטִילָתָּ		תִּיטַל	תִּטַּל	
תוּטְלָתִי	תוּטִילָתִי	regular	תִּיטַל	תִּטַּל	
אִוּטַל	אִוּטִיל		אִיטַל	אִטַּל	
יִוּטְלוּ	יִוּטִילוּ		יִיטְלוּ	יִטְלוּ	
תוּטְלָנָה	תוּטִילָנָה		תִּיטְלָנָה	תִּטְלָנָה	
תוּטְלוּ	תוּטִילוּ		תִּיטְלוּ	תִּטְלוּ	
תוּטְלָנָה	תוּטִילָנָה		תִּיטְלָנָה	תִּטְלָנָה	
נוּטַל	נוּטִיל		נִיטַל	נִטַּל	
wanting	הוּטַל	הוּטַל	יִטַּל	טַל	Imperative.
	הוּטִיל	הוּטִיל	יִטְלִי	טְלִי	
	הוּטִילוּ	הוּטִילוּ	יִטְלוּ	טְלוּ	
—	הוּטְלָנָה	הוּטְלָנָה	יִטְלָנָה	טְלָנָה	—
	—	—	—	—	
מוּטַל	מוּטִיל	נוּטַל	יִטַּל	יִטַּל	Part.
	—	—	יִטַּל	יִטַּל	
—	וּיִטַּל	—	וּיִטַּל	—	Impl.
—	—	—	—	—	

PARADIGM K. VERBS 'ĀYĪN WĀW (ע"ר)

Pōlāl.	Pōlēl.	Hōph'al.	Hyp'h'il.
קולל קוללה etc.	קולל קוללה קוללת קוללת קוללתי קוללו קוללתם קוללתן קוללנו	הוקל הוקלה הוקלת הוקלת הוקלתי הוקלו הוקלתם הוקלתן הוקלנו	הקיל הקילה הקילת הקילת הקילתי הקילו הקילתם הקילתן הקילנו
יקולל תקולל etc.	יקולל תקולל תקולל תקוללי אקולל יקוללו תקוללנה תקוללו תקוללנה נקולל	יוקל תוקל תוקל תוקלי אוקל יוקלו תקולנה תוקלו תקולנה נוקל	יקיל תקיל תקיל תקילי אקיל יקילו תקולנה תקילו תקולנה נקיל
wanting	קולל קוללי קוללו קוללנה	wanting	הקל הקילי הקילו הקולנה
	קולל	—	הקל הקיל
מקולל	מקולל	מוקל	מקיל
			יקל נקל

AND 'ĀYĪN YōDH (ע'').

Nyph'al.	Qal (ע'').	Qal (ו'').	
נָקוּל	קָל	קָל קָל	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i> <i>3 f.</i> <i>2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> <i>1 c.</i> <i>Pl. 3 c.</i> <i>2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> <i>1 c.</i>
נָקוּלָה	קָלָה	קָלָה קָלָה	
נָקוּלוֹת	קָלָת	קָלָת קָלָת	
נָקוּלוֹת	etc.	קָלָת קָלָת	
נָקוּלוֹתִי		קָלָתִי קָלָתִי	
נָקוּלוּ		קָלוּ קָלוּ	
נָקוּלוֹתֶם		קָלְתֶם קָלְתֶם	
נָקוּלוֹתֵינוּ		קָלְתֵינוּ קָלְתֵינוּ	
יָקוּל	יָקוּל	יָקוּל יָקוּל	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i> <i>3 f.</i> <i>2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> <i>1 c.</i> <i>Pl. 3 m.</i> <i>3 f.</i> <i>2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> <i>1 c.</i>
תָּקוּל	תָּקוּל	תָּקוּל תָּקוּל	
תָּקוּל	תָּקוּל	תָּקוּל תָּקוּל	
תָּקוּלִי	תָּקוּלִי	תָּקוּלִי תָּקוּלִי	
אָקוּל	אָקוּל	אָקוּל אָקוּל	
יָקוּלוּ	יָקוּלוּ	יָקוּלוּ יָקוּלוּ	
תָּקוּלְנָה	תָּקוּלְנָה	תָּקוּלְנָה תָּקוּלְנָה	
תָּקוּלוּ	תָּקוּלוּ	תָּקוּלוּ תָּקוּלוּ	
תָּקוּלְנָה	תָּקוּלְנָה	תָּקוּלְנָה תָּקוּלְנָה	
נָקוּל	נָקוּל	נָקוּל נָקוּל	
הָקוּל	קִיל	קוּל קוּל	<i>Sg. 2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i> <i>Pl. 2 m.</i> <i>2 f.</i>
הָקוּלִי	קִילִי	קוּלִי קוּלִי	
הָקוּלוּ	קִילוּ	קוּלוּ קוּלוּ	
הָקוּלָה	—	קָלָה קָלָה	
הָקוּל	קוּל	קוּל קוּל	<i>abs.</i> <i>const.</i>
הָקוּל	קִיל	קוּל קוּל	
נָקוּל	קָל	קָל קוּל	<i>act.</i> <i>pass.</i>
	קוּל קִיל	קוּל קוּל	
	יָקֵל	יָקֵל יָקֵל	<i>Jussive</i> <i>W. cons.</i>
	וַיָּקֵל	וַיָּקֵל וַיָּקֵל	

PARADIGM L. VERB

Hithpa'el.	Höph'al.	Hiph'il.	Pu'al.
הִתְקַטָּה	הִקְטָה	הִקְטָה	קִטָּה
הִתְקַטְתָּה	הִקְטַתָּה	הִקְטַתָּה	קִטַּתָּה
הִתְקַטִּית	הִקְטִית	הִקְטִית (יִתְּ)	קִטִּית
הִתְקַטִּית	הִקְטִית	הִקְטִית (יִתְּ)	קִטִּית
הִתְקַטִּיתִי	הִקְטִיתִי	הִקְטִיתִי (יִתְּ)	קִטִּיתִי
הִתְקַטּוּ	הִקְטּוּ	הִקְטּוּ	קִטּוּ
הִתְקַטִּיתֶם	הִקְטִיתֶם	הִקְטִיתֶם (יִתְּ)	קִטִּיתֶם
הִתְקַטִּיתֶן	הִקְטִיתֶן	הִקְטִיתֶן (יִתְּ)	קִטִּיתֶן
הִתְקַטִּינוּ	הִקְטִינוּ	הִקְטִינוּ	קִטִּינוּ
יִתְקַטָּה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה
תִּתְקַטָּה	תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה
תִּתְקַטָּה	תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה
תִּתְקַטִּי	תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי
אִתְקַטָּה	אִקְטָה	אִקְטָה	אִקְטָה
יִתְקַטּוּ	יִקְטּוּ	יִקְטּוּ	יִקְטּוּ
תִּתְקַטִּינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה
תִּתְקַטּוּ	תִּקְטּוּ	תִּקְטּוּ	תִּקְטּוּ
תִּתְקַטִּינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה
נִתְקַטָּה	נִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	נִקְטָה
הִתְקַטָּה		הִקְטָה	
הִתְקַטִּי	wanting	הִקְטִי	wanting
הִתְקַטּוּ		הִקְטּוּ	
הִתְקַטִּינָה		הִקְטִינָה	
—	הִקְטָה	הִקְטָה	קִטָּה
הִתְקַטּוּת	הִקְטּוּת	הִקְטּוּת	קִטּוּת
מִתְקַטָּה		מִקְטָה	
	מִקְטָה		מִקְטָה
יִתְקַט		יִקְט	
		יִקְטִי	

LĀMĒDH HĒ (ל'ד).

Præl.	Nyph'al.	Qal.	
קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	<i>Sg.</i> 3 <i>m.</i> } 3 <i>f.</i> } 2 <i>m.</i> } 2 <i>f.</i> } 1 <i>c.</i> } <i>Pl.</i> 3 <i>c.</i> } 2 <i>m.</i> } 2 <i>f.</i> } 1 <i>c.</i> } Perfect.
קָטְתָה	נִקְטְתָה	קָטַתָּה	
קָטִית (קָטִית)	נִקְטִית (נִקְטִית)	קָטִית	
קָטִית	נִקְטִית	קָטִית	
קָטִיתִי	נִקְטִיתִי	קָטִיתִי	
קָטוּ	נִקְטוּ	קָטוּ	
קָטִיתֶם	נִקְטִיתֶם	קָטִיתֶם	
קָטִיתָן	נִקְטִיתָן	קָטִיתָן	
קָטִינוּ	נִקְטִינוּ	קָטִינוּ	
יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	<i>Sg.</i> 3 <i>m.</i> } 3 <i>f.</i> } 2 <i>m.</i> } 2 <i>f.</i> } 1 <i>c.</i> } <i>Pl.</i> 3 <i>m.</i> } 3 <i>f.</i> } 2 <i>m.</i> } 2 <i>f.</i> } 1 <i>c.</i> } Imperfect.
תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	
תִּקְטְתָה	תִּקְטְתָה	תִּקְטַתָּה	
תִּקְטִית	תִּקְטִית	תִּקְטִית	
תִּקְטִיתִי	תִּקְטִיתִי	תִּקְטִיתִי	
תִּקְטוּ	תִּקְטוּ	תִּקְטוּ	
תִּקְטִיתֶם	תִּקְטִיתֶם	תִּקְטִיתֶם	
תִּקְטִיתָן	תִּקְטִיתָן	תִּקְטִיתָן	
תִּקְטִינוּ	תִּקְטִינוּ	תִּקְטִינוּ	
קָטָה	הִקְטָה	קָטָה	<i>Sg.</i> 2 <i>m.</i> } 2 <i>f.</i> } <i>Pl.</i> 2 <i>m.</i> } 2 <i>f.</i> } Imperative.
קָטִי	הִקְטִי	קָטִי	
קָטוּ	הִקְטוּ	קָטוּ	
קָטִינָה	הִקְטִינָה	קָטִינָה	
קָטָה (קָטָה)	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	<i>abs.</i> } <i>const.</i> } Infia.
קָטוּת	הִקְטוּת	קָטוּת	
מִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	<i>act.</i> } <i>pass.</i> } Part.
		קָטוּ	
יִקְט	יִקְט	יִקְט	<i>Jussive</i> } <i>W. suff.</i> } Impf.
יִקְטִי	יִקְטִי	יִקְטִי	

PARADIGM M. VERB LĀMĒDH 'ĀLĒPH (ל'ל).

Hithpāl'el.	Hiph'il.	Prēl.	Niph'al.	Qāl.		
הִתְקַטָּא	הִקְטִיא	קָטָא	נִקְטָא	קָטָא	Sg. 3 m.	Perfect.
הִתְקַטְּאָה	הִקְטִיָּאָה	קָטְאָה	נִקְטְאָה	קָטְאָה	3 f.	
הִתְקַטָּאת	הִקְטִיאת	קָטַאת	נִקְטַאת	קָטַאת	2 m.	
הִתְקַטְּאת	הִקְטִיאת	קָטַאת	נִקְטַאת	קָטַאת	2 f.	
הִתְקַטְּאִי	הִקְטִיאתִי	קָטַאתִי	נִקְטַאתִי	קָטַאתִי	1 c.	
הִתְקַטְּאוּ	הִקְטִיאוּ	קָטְאוּ	נִקְטְאוּ	קָטְאוּ	Pl. 3 c.	
הִתְקַטְּאתֶם	הִקְטִיאתֶם	קָטַאתֶם	נִקְטַאתֶם	קָטַאתֶם	2 m.	
הִתְקַטְּאתֶן	הִקְטִיאתֶן	קָטַאתֶן	נִקְטַאתֶן	קָטַאתֶן	2 f.	
הִתְקַטְּאֻנּוּ	הִקְטִיאוּ	קָטְאוּ	נִקְטְאוּ	קָטְאוּ	1 c.	
תִּקְטָא	יִקְטִיא	יָקָא	יִקְטָא	יָקָא	Sg. 3 m.	Imperfect.
תִּקְטְּאָה	תִּקְטִיָּאָה	תִּקְטְּאָה	תִּקְטְּאָה	תִּקְטְּאָה	3 f.	
תִּקְטָא	תִּקְטִיא	תִּקְטָא	תִּקְטָא	תִּקְטָא	2 m.	
תִּקְטְּאִי	תִּקְטִיאי	תִּקְטְּאִי	תִּקְטְּאִי	תִּקְטְּאִי	2 f.	
אִתְקַטָּא	אִקְטִיא	אָקָא	אִקְטָא	אָקָא	1 c.	
יִתְקַטְּאוּ	יִקְטִאוּ	יָקְטְאוּ	יִקְטְאוּ	יָקְטְאוּ	Pl. 3 m.	
תִּתְקַטְּאֶנּוּ	תִּקְטִיאוּ	תִּקְטְּאֶנּוּ	תִּקְטְּאֶנּוּ	תִּקְטְּאֶנּוּ	3 f.	
תִּתְקַטְּאוּ	תִּקְטִיאוּ	תִּקְטְּאוּ	תִּקְטְּאוּ	תִּקְטְּאוּ	2 m.	
תִּתְקַטְּאֶנּוּ	תִּקְטִיאוּ	תִּקְטְּאֶנּוּ	תִּקְטְּאֶנּוּ	תִּקְטְּאֶנּוּ	2 f.	
נִתְקַטָּא	נִקְטִיא	נָקָא	נִקְטָא	נָקָא	1 c.	
הִתְקַטָּא	הִקְטָא	קָטָא	הִקְטָא	קָטָא	Sg. 2 m.	Imperative.
הִתְקַטְּאִי	הִקְטִיאִי	קָטְאִי	הִקְטְּאִי	קָטְאִי	2 f.	
הִתְקַטְּאוּ	הִקְטִיאוּ	קָטְאוּ	הִקְטְּאוּ	קָטְאוּ	Pl. 2 m.	
הִתְקַטְּאֶנּוּ	הִקְטִיאוּ	קָטְּאֶנּוּ	הִקְטְּאֶנּוּ	קָטְּאֶנּוּ	2 f.	
—	הִקְטָא	קָטָא	נִקְטָא	קָטְאוּ	abs.	Inf.
הִתְקַטָּא	הִקְטִיא	קָטָא	הִקְטָא	קָטָא	const.	
מִתְקַטָּא	מִקְטִיא	מִקְטָא		קָטָא	act.	Part.
			נִקְטָא	קָטְאוּ	pass.	
	יִקְטָא				Jussive	Impl.
	יִקְטִיָּאֲנִי	יִקְטִיָּאֲנִי		יִקְטִיָּאֲנִי	W. suff.	

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

[The references are to sections, unless otherwise indicated.]

- ā, before suffixes.....74. 1. c. N. 1.
- a-class vowels.....7. 1. a. 2.
- ā-class vowels, what they include.....83.
- ā, in 'ġ gutturals.....82. 1. a, b.
- ā, in 'y gutturals.....80. 2. a, b.
- ā, naturally long, where found... 80. 1.
- ā—ā, nouns with.....107.
- ā—ā, nouns with.....108. 1. a.
- ā—ā, nouns with.....109. 1.
- ā—ā, nouns with.....113. 1.
- ā changed to ē in nouns.....106.
- ā—ē, nouns with.....113. 3.
- ā—ī, nouns with.....107.
- ā—ī, nouns with.....108. 1. b.
- ā—ī, nouns with.....109. 2.
- ā—ī, nouns with.....113. 7.
- ā—ō, nouns with.....113. 5.
- ā—ō, nouns with.....113. 6.
- ā—ū, nouns with.....107.
- ā—ū, nouns with.....108. 1. c; 113. 8.
- ā of Qāl, before suffixes... 74. 2. b. (3).
- ā, original stem-form in.....120. 2. R.
- ā, pure short, where found.....29. 1.
- ā, restored and heightened in Qāl 74.1.b.(3).
- ā, tone-long in Qāl, volatilized....74.1.b.(1).
- ā, tone-long, where found.....31. 1.
- Absolute and construct states.....123.
- Absolute Dual.....123. 5. a.
- Absolute Infinitive.....70. 1.
- Absolute maso. plur.....122. 4. a.
- Abstract fem. subst., Numerals...123. 3.
- Abstract ideas expressed.....119. 5.
- Abstract nouns.....108; 110. 2. 8.
- Abstract nouns, formation of.....115.
- Accent affect'g vowel in f. nouns 181.3.R.4.
- Accent defined.....20. 4. N. 2.
- Accent in inflected words.....20. 4. N. 1.
- Accent in verbs with suffixes..74. 1. c. (3).
- Accents.....20—26.
- Accents, relative power of.... 24. 2. N. 2.
- Accents, table of.....23.
- Accusative end'g of verb. forms 74.2.c.N.1.
- Accusative-form and stem-form..120. 2. R.
- Accusative, formation of.....121. 3.
- Accusative of Pronoun, table of...p. 165.
- Active Intensive, pointing of.....59. 1.
- Active Participle, Qāl.....71. 1. a.
- Active Verbs.....58. 2. N. 2.
- Addition to stem for tense, person, &c. 57.2.
- Adjectives as Adverbs.....134. 1. e.
- Adjectives, formation of.....107.
- Adjectives in j.....116. 2.
- Adjectives in ō.....128. 5. a.
- Adjectives, neuter.....108.
- Adverbs.....134.
- Adverbs and suffixes.....134. 2.
- Affix, feminine.....194. 2. N.
- Affix '.....119. 4.
- Affix j' or j' (seldom j').....119. 3.
- Affixes for gender and number.....122.
- Affixes of cases, origin of...122. 5. N. 1, 2, 3.
- Affixes of nouns.....106. 3.
- Affirmatives and Preformatives 68.5.N.2.
- Agency expressed.....119. 1.
- Alphabet.....1.
- Analysis of noun-forms.....122. 5. N. 3.
- Anomalous form of j''D verb.....90. 3. N.
- Appellatives.....112. 3.
- Apocopation in j'' verbs.....100. 5.
- Apocopation of j' in fem. nouns..122. 2. c.
- Arabic Personal Pronouns.....50. 3. N. 2.
- Aramaic form in j'' verbs....86. 2. R. 1.
- Aramaic Personal Pronouns...50. 3. N. 2.
- Aramaicized forms (j'').....94. 2. R. 5.
- Archaic construct forms.....121. 1. a.
- Article and Prepositions.....45. 4. R. 3.
- Article before gutturals.....45. 2. 3.
- Article, The.....45.
- Article with Daghêd.....45. 1.
- Artificial doubling in II. cl. nouns 123. R. 5.
- Aspirate and Daghêd-forte.....14. 2.
- Aspirates.....12.
- Assimilation.....39.
- Assimilation }.....74. 1. c. N. 2; 74. 2. c. N. 2.
- backwards }
- Assimilation, how indicated.....39. 3. N.
- Assimilation of j' and j'.....39. 2.
- Assimilation of j' in j''y Seghol's..106.2.b.
- Assimilation of j' and j'.....39. 3.
- Assimilation of j' in j''D verbs.....84. 2.
- Assimilation of j', exceptions to...39. 3. R.
- Assimilation of Wâw, verbs j''D.....90. 4.
- Assimilation of weak j'.....39. 1.
- Assyrian and Arabic declension 121.3.N.2.

Assyrian Personal Pronoun.....	50. 3. N. 2.	Consonant additions in inflection of	
Attenuated Vowel-sounds.....	7. 3. c.	י"ו verbs.....	100. 3.
'Athnāh.....	22. 1, 2.	י"י verbs.....	94. 4.
'Athnāh and Šlūq.....	24. 2.	י"י verbs.....	86. 4.
'Athnāh and Šlūq, consecution of.....	25. 1.	Consonants liable to rejection.....	40.
Attenuation, when it occurs.....	36. 4.	Consonantal character of מ lost.....	88. 1.
'Ayin doubled Segholate stems.....	125. 5. b.	Consonantal force of י or ך retained.....	44. 5.
'Ayin doubled verbs.....	77. 2. b; 86.	Construct, archaic.....	121. 1. a.
'Ayin doubled verb, Paradigm of.....	p. 175.	Construct, dual.....	122. 5. b.
'Ayin doubled verbs, list of.....	87.	Construct form explained.....	123. 5. R. N.
ayin, dual-ending.....	123. 5. N. 2.	Construct Infinitive.....	70. 2.
'Ayin guttural verb, Paradigm of.....	p. 171.	Construct masculine plural.....	123. 4. b.
'Ayin guttural verbs.....	77. 1. b; 80.	Construct sing., stem-changes of.....	123. 3.
'Ayin guttural verbs, list of.....	81.	Construct state.....	123.
'Ayin Wāw or Yōdh.....	77. 3. d.	Construct state of nouns.....	105. 4.
'Ayin Wāw Segholate stems.....	125. 5. a.	Constructs and Prepositions.....	135. 1.
'Ayin Wāw verb, Paradigm of.....	p. 173.	Contracted vowel-sounds.....	7. 3. e.
'Ayin Wāw verbs.....	94.	Contracted weak verbs.....	77. 2.
'Ayin Wāw verbs, list of.....	95.	Contraction.....	36. 7.
'Ayin Yōdh verb, Paradigm of.....	p. 179.	Contraction in י"י verbs.....	88. 1.
'Ayin Yōdh verbs.....	96.	Contraction in Segholates.....	127. 2. R. 1.
'Ayin Yōdh verbs, list of.....	97.	Contraction of י or ך.....	44. 3.
Billateral roots.....	103. 3.	Contraction producing long vowel.....	30.
Breathings.....	2. 1.	Contractions of nouns w. suff.....	124. 1. R. 1.
Cardinals.....	133. R. 10, 11.	Contractions with suffixes.....	74. 1. c. N. 2.
Cases, formation of.....	121.	Conversive, Wāw, the name.....	73. footn. 1.
Cases of nouns.....	106. 2.	Counts (accents).....	23. 1. cl. 4; 23. 3.
Cases, originally three.....	121.	Dāghēf-forte.....	13.
Causative idea and Pi'el.....	59. 2. a.	Dāghēf-forte, characteristic.....	15. 2.
Causative passive stem.....	60. 3.	Dāghēf-forte, conjunctive.....	15. 3.
Causative verb-stems.....	60.	Dāghēf-forte, emphatic.....	15. 5.
Causative verb-stem, pointing of.....	60. 1.	Dāghēf-forte, firmative.....	15. 6.
Qere.....	8.	Dāghēf-forte, separative.....	15. 4.
Changeable vowel-sounds.....	7. 4. a.	Dāghēf-forte after ית.....	54. 2. N. 1.
Change in noun-inflection.....	125. 2.	Dāghēf-forte and ך.....	42. 2. N. 1.
Characteristic long vowel.....	30.	Dāghēf of Wāw consecutive.....	73. 2. a. (1).
Closed and sharpened syllables.....	127. 1. R. 2.	Dāghēf-forte as a Dāghēf-lene.....	13. 2. N. 1.
Closed syllables.....	26. 2.	Dāghēf-forte firmative in ית.....	52. 1. d.
Closed syllable, accented.....	20. 2.	Dāghēf-forte implied.....	14. 3. N. 1; 42. 1. b, N.
Closed syllable, quantity of.....	23. 2.	Dāghēf-forte in IV. cl. nouns.....	130. R. 2.
Cohortative ending, Imv. י"ד 90. 2. b. R. 2.		Dāghēf-forte in Pē gutturals.....	73. 1.
Cohortative Imperative.....	72. 3.	Dāghēf-forte inserted in י"י verbs.....	85. 3.
Cohortative Imperfect.....	72. 1.	Dāghēf-forte, kinds of.....	15.
Command, how expressed.....	72. 2. b.	Dāghēf of the article omitted.....	45. 4. R. 1.
Commutation of י into ך.....	44. 1.	Dāghēf-forte retained in י"י verbs.....	86. 4.
Commutation of letters.....	41. 8.	Dāghēf-lene.....	12. 1.
Compensation.....	30.	Dāghēf-lene after diaz. accents.....	12. 3.
Compensative Dāghēf-forte.....	15. 1.	Dāghēf-lene after a silent Šwā.....	12. 2.
Compound Šwā.....	9. 2.	Dārgā.....	22. 2. 22.
Compound Šwā, forms of.....	82. 3.	Declension of nouns.....	126-132.
Compound Šwā and gutturals.....	42. 3.	Defective and kindred verbs.....	103.
Compound Šwā and guttural verbs.....	78. 3.	Def. written, tone-long vowels.....	81. 4. N. 1.
Compound Šwā and ך gutturals.....	82. 2.	Defectively written, vowels.....	6. 4. N. 2.
Compound Šwā in י gutturals.....	80. 3.	Definite affix ך.....	123. 5.
Conjunctions.....	136.	Deflected vowel-sounds.....	7. 3. b.
Conjunction with verb.....	73. 1, 2, 3.	Deflection, occurrence of.....	36. 5.
Connecting vowel of Imperative.....	74. 3. b.	Deflection of preformative vowel.....	73. 2. b.
Connecting vowel of Imperfect.....	74. 2. c. (2).	Deformities, nouns expressing.....	110. 4.
Conn. vowel, falsely so-called.....	121. 3. N. 1.	Demonstrative pronoun.....	53.
Consecution of accents.....	24.	Denominatives.....	59. 2. b; 119.
Consecution of accents, table of.....	25.	Dentals or sibilants.....	4. 1.
Consecutive, Wāw.....	73.	Dependence of noun on noun.....	123. 1, 2.

Desire, how expressed.....	72. 1. b.	Final short vowel lost.....	120. 2. R.
Determination, how expressed.....	72. 1. b.	Final vowelless consonant.....	14. 1.
Diminutive idea expressed.....	111. 2.	Fifth class nouns.....	126. 5; 130.
Direction expressed.....	121. 3. a. (1).	First class feminine nouns.....	121. 1.
Disjunctive accent and aspirates.....	12. 3.	First class nouns.....	126. 1.
Disjunctive accents.....	22. 1; 2. a.	Foreign words, how formed.....	117. 2.
Double consonants (y'y').....	86.	Formation of cases.....	121.
Double plural.....	124. 4. N.	Formation of noun-stems, table of.....	120.
Doubling and restoration }.....	127. 2. R. 3.	Formative vowel in Segholates.....	106. 3.
in y'y stems		Forms of letters.....	3.
Doubling in verb-stem.....	57. 1. b.	Fourth class nouns.....	126. 4; 130.
Doubling of final consonant in III.		Fractional parts, how expressed.....	123. R. 12.
cl. nouns.....	129. R. 6.	Fragments in Qál perfect.....	63. 1.
Doubling of guttural refused.....	73. 1.	Full vowel to follow doubling.....	13. 1.
Doubly weak verbs, synopses of.....	102.	Full writing in later O. T. books.....	6. 4. N. 4.
Doubtful vowels.....	7. 2. N.	Fully written vowels.....	6. 4. N. 2.
Dropping of K (K'').....	98. 3. R. 2.	Function of consonants.....	4. 3.
Dual number.....	122. 5.	Future idea and Wáw.....	73. 1. b.
Dukes.....	22. 1. cl. 3; 23. 3.	Gender.....	105. 3.
é, a so-called connecting vowel.....	74. 2. c. (2).	Gender, affixes for.....	122.
é, deflected, distinguished from é.....	31. 2. N.	Gender in verb.....	63. 2.
é from a, a long vowel.....	29. 4. N. 1.	Gender of verb.....	57. 3. N. 2.
e from an u-sound.....	29. 4. N. 2.	General view of verb-stems.....	62.
é, naturally long, where found.....	30. 4.	Genitive case, formation of.....	121. 2.
é of Pí'el before suffixes.....	74. 2. b. 3.	Genitive of pronoun, table of.....	p. 164.
é, short, where found.....	29. 4.	Gentiles.....	119. 4. b.
é, tone-long, where found.....	31. 2.	G'rášyím.....	23. 1. 14.
e, transliterated italicized e.....	30. 5.	Gérés.....	22. 1. 13.
é, written ǝ (ǝ'').....	100. 1. f.	Gérés with other accents.....	25. 2. 3.
Elision of K.....	43. 1. R. 2.	Grave suffixes.....	51. 1. b.
Elision of ' and '.....	44. 2.	Grave suffixes and II. cl. nouns.....	123. R. 2.
Emperors (accents).....	22. 1. cl. 1; 23. 3.	Grave suffixes and tone.....	125. 2.
Emphatic forms w. suffixes.....	74. 2. c. (3).	Grave terminations and changes.....	62. 4.
Endings char. of abs. and const.....	123. 3, 4, 5.	Guttural and following vowel.....	80. 3. N. 2.
Endings of nouns with suffixes.....	124.	Guttural not doubled in 'y gutt.....	80. 1.
Epenthetic Nán.....	74. 2. c. N. 1.	Guttural noun-stems.....	127. 1.
Epithets expressed.....	110. 7.	Guttural vowels and 'y gutt. verbs.....	80. 2.
Etymology.....	45-137.	Guttural vowels and verbs.....	73. 2.
Euphonic change of ó to á.....	94. 4. a. R.	Guttural weak verbs.....	77. 1.
Euphonic ǝ (ǝ'').....	100. 4. N.	Gutturals.....	4. 1; 7. 1. a.
Euphony of consonants.....	39-44.	Gutturals and Compound Š'wá.....	42. 3.
Euphony of vowels.....	29-38.	Gutturals and Daghés-forte.....	14. 3.
Exhortation, how expressed.....	72. 1. b.	Gutturals and 'y guttural verbs.....	82. 1.
Feminine ending, }.....	122. 2. a, b, c.	Gutturals and Š'wá.....	32. 3. N. 2.
modifications of		Gutturals, influence of, on vowels.....	42. 2.
Feminine in verb.....	63. 2.	Gutturals, peculiarities of.....	42.
Feminine noun, inflection of.....	125. 3. R. 3.	Gutturals refuse to be doubled.....	42. 1.
Feminine nouns.....	131.	Gutturals, verbs containing two.....	53. b.
Feminine nouns and suffixes.....	124. 2.	Half-open syl. and new vowel.....	37. 1. N. 2.
Feminine nouns, declension of.....	131.	Half-open syl. and Š'wá or Daghés.....	23. 4. N.
Feminine nouns, IV. class.....	131. 3.	Half-open syl. bef. Daghés impl.....	14. 1. N. 3.
Feminine nouns from Segh. stems.....	106. 4.	Half-open syl. in 'D gut. verbs.....	73. 3. d.
Feminine nouns in ǝ.....	108. 2; 115. R.	Half-open syl., quantity of.....	23. 4.
Feminine nouns, III. class.....	131. 3.	Half-open syllables.....	23. 4.
Feminine plural.....	122. 3.	Half-vowel.....	9. 1.
Feminine plural affix.....	123. 5. N.	Half-vowel before ǝ changed }.....	38. 1. N.
Feminine plural and suffixes.....	124. 4.	to é in pause	
Feminine, singular sign.....	122. 2.	Half-vowel restored in pause.....	38. 1.
Feminines in ǝ.....	131. 3. R. 1.	Half-vowel synonymous w. Š'wá.....	32. 3. N. 1.
Feminines with two short vowels.....	107. 2.	Half-vowels.....	7. 2. c; 37. 1.
Final K and ǝ not consonants.....	42. 2. N. 2.	Hatéph-Pátháh.....	8.
Final K (verbs K'').....	98. 1.	Hatéph-Qámég.....	8.

Hâteph-S'ghôl.....	8.	Imperfect, accent of.....	21. 3.
Hê directive.....	121. 3. a.	Imperfect, affixes of.....	63. 1. b.
Hê interrogative.....	46.	Imperfect (active), analysis of.....	63.
Hê interrog. and half-open syl.....	46. 3. N.	Imperfect and Perfect with Wâw.....	73. 1. b.
Hê interrogative, how written.....	46. 1. 2, 3.	Imperfect, cohortative and jussive.....	72.
Heightened vowel-sounds.....	7. 3. d.	Imperfect, with the form לֹא־	67. 3.
Heightening, definition of.....	36. 2. footn. 1.	Imperfect, Hiph'il.....	63. 5.
Heightening in y'y verbs.....	86. 2.	Imperfect, Hithp'al.....	63. 3.
Heighten'g in Pû'al of y' gutt.....	80. 1. N. 1.	Imperfect, Hôph'al.....	63. 4.
Heighten'g of penult. vowel in Qâl.....	58. 1.	Imperfect, Niph'al.....	63. 1.
Heightening of vowels.....	31.	Imperfect of לֹא־ verbs.....	100. 5. b.
in לֹא־ verbs.....	98. 3.	Imperfect of Middle A verbs.....	67. 1.
in לֹא־ verbs.....	100. 1. a, b, c.	Impf. of Middle E and Middle O verbs.....	67. 2.
in y' guttural verbs.....	80. 1. a. N. 2, 3.	Imperfect, original stem of.....	63. 2.
Heightening, occurrence of.....	36. 2.	Imperfect, Pê 'Alêph verbs.....	88. 1. 2.
Heightening of preform. vowel.....	94. 2.	Imperfect, Pî'el.....	63. 2.
Helping-vowel.....	74. 1. c. (3).	Imperfect, Pû'al.....	63. 4.
Helping-vowel with fem. ending.....	122. 2. b.	Imperfect Qâl (active), prefixes of.....	66. 1. a.
Helping-vowel in y' gutturals.....	82. 1. d.	Imperfect Qâl, weak and } strong verbs compared {	104. 1.
Helping-vowel in Segholates.....	106.	Imperfect, Stative, view of.....	67.
Hiph'il.....	60. 1. 2.	Imperfect, vowel-additions to.....	63. 3.
Hiph'il and Hôph'al.....	104. 3.	Imperfect with suffixes.....	74. 2.
Hiph'il, characteristics of.....	75. R. 6.	Imperfect with Wâw, form of.....	73. 3.
Hiph'il with suffixes.....	74. 1. b. R. 2.	Implication, Dâghêš-f. omitted by.....	14. 3. N. 1.
Hiph'il form with Wâw cons.....	73. 3. R.	Implied doubling in y' gutt.....	80. 1. b.
Hiph'il forms, y'y verbs.....	82. 2. R. 3.	Indefinite article, equivalent } of in noun inflection {	122. 5. N. 1.
Hiph'il Imperative and suff.....	74. 3. b. R. 2.	Indefinite pronoun.....	54. 2. N. 5.
Hiph'il of verbs Pê Yôdh.....	92. 2.	Indefinite absolute.....	108. 1. a.
Hirêq.....	8.	Infinitive absolute as adverb.....	134. 1. d.
Hithp'al, characteristics of.....	75. R. 5.	Inf. abs. Pî'el, wanting } in y' guttural verbs {	80. 3. N. 1.
Hithp'al, strong and weak comp.....	104. 4.	Infinitive absolute, vowel of.....	70. 1. R. 3.
Hithp'al with suffixes.....	74. 1. b. R. 2.	Infinitive construct לִּפְעֻלָּה	90. 2. b. R. 1.
Hithpâlpêl stem.....	86. 5. c; 94. 5. c.	Infinitive construct Pî'el.....	110. 3.
Hithpô'el stem in y'y verbs.....	86. 5. b.	Inf. const. Qâl, a Segholate.....	106. 4. N. 1.
Hithpôlêl stem in y'y verbs.....	94. 5. b.	Infinitive with suffixes.....	74. 3.
Hôlêm.....	8.	Infinitives, changeableness } of vowels of {	70. 2. N. 1.
Hôph'al.....	60. 3. 4.	Inf. const., comparison of.....	104. 5.
Hôph'al, characteristics of.....	75. R. 7.	Infinitives, view of.....	70.
Hôph'al, strong and weak comp.....	104. 3.	Inflection.....	57.
in 'Ayin Yôdh verbs.....	96. 1.	Inflection, difference between } verbal and nominal {	86. 3. N. 1.
î, from ê, in active perfects.....	30. 4. N.	Inflection of nouns.....	106.
î, naturally long, where found.....	30. 2.	Initial j, not lost.....	84. 1. R.
î of Hiph'il before suffixes.....	74. 2. b. (3).	Initial S'wâ.....	10. 1.
î, pure short, where found.....	29. 2.	Inseparable particles.....	45-49.
î-ê, nouns with.....	106.	Inseparable prepositions.....	47.
î-â, nouns with.....	107.	Inserted comp'd S'wâ for euphony.....	42. 3. b.
î-â, nouns with.....	108. 1. a.	Insertion of euphonic vowel.....	27. 3.
î-â, nouns with.....	113. 2.	Insertion of helping vowel (לִּי).....	100. 5. a.
î-ê, nouns with.....	113. 4.	Istrument, expression of.....	114. 3.
î-î, nouns with.....	108. 1. e.	Intensified root-idea (nouns).....	109.
î-û, nouns with.....	108. 1. f.	Intensity expressed by Pî'el.....	59. 2. a.
î-class tone-long vowel.....	31.	Intensity, how expressed in nouns.....	111. 2.
î-class vowels.....	7. 1. b, 2.	Intensive reflexive stem.....	59. 5.
î-class vowels, what is included in.....	34.	Intensive verb stems.....	59.
Imperative, affirmatives of.....	69. 2. N. 1.	Interjections.....	137.
Imv. and Impf., stem-vowel of.....	67. 3. N. 2.	Interpunction and accent.....	23. 2.
Imperative, cohortative.....	72. 3.	Interrogative pronoun } îl, how pointed {	54. 2.
Imperative, how used.....	57. 3. N. 3.		
Imperative with suffixes.....	74. 3. b.		
Imperatives of "î verbs.....	90. 2. b. N.		
Imperatives, inflection of.....	69. 2.		
Imperatives, view of.....	69.		

Interrogative particle.....	46.	M ^u āyyā.....	22. 2. 27 footn.
Interrogative pronoun.....	54.	Medial <i>Ḥ</i> (verbs <i>Ḥ</i> ^u)	96. 2.
Irregular nouns.....	133.	Medial consonants omitting <i>D</i> -f.....	14. 2.
Jussive of the <i>Hiph'il</i>	68. 5. b. (1).	Medial first radical and pointing.....	78. 3. b.
Jussive of <i>ḥ</i> ^u verbs.....	100. 5. b.	Medial <i>Ṣ</i> ^u	10. 2. 3. R.
Jussive Imperfect.....	72. 2.	Medial <i>Wāw</i> in <i>ḥ</i> ^u verbs.....	90. 3.
Jussive of <i>ḥ</i> ^u verbs.....	94. 2. R. 4.	Medium consonants.....	4. 2.
<i>K</i> -sound for <i>t</i> -sound.....	51. 1. a.	<i>Mērka</i>	22. 2. 19.
<i>Kāph</i> with the <i>Ṣ</i> ^u	11. 2. a.	<i>Mērka k'phūā</i>	22. 2. 20.
<i>K'ṭhīb</i>	19. 1. 2. 3. 4.	<i>Mērka</i> with <i>Ṣillūq</i>	24. 7.
Kindred verbs.....	103. 3.	<i>Méthēgh</i>	18.
Kings (accents).....	23. 1. cl. 2; 23. 3.	<i>Méthēgh</i> before compound <i>Ṣ</i> ^u	18. 3.
Labials.....	4. 1; 7. 1. c.	<i>Méthēgh</i> before <i>Māqqēph</i>	18. 4.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> 'Alēph verb, Paradigm of... p. 182.		<i>Méthēgh</i> before tone.....	18. 1.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> 'Alēph verbs.....	96.	<i>Méthēgh</i> before vocal <i>Ṣ</i> ^u pretonic.....	18. 2.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> 'Alēph verbs, list of.....	99.	<i>Méthēgh</i> in <i>ḥ</i> ^u and <i>ḥ</i> ^u	18. 5.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> gutt. verb, Paradigm of... p. 172.		<i>Méthēgh</i> with unaccented <i>ṭ</i>	18. 6.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> guttural verbs.....	82.	Middle <i>A</i> verbs.....	58. 2. N. 2.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> guttural verbs, list of.....	83.	Middle <i>E</i> <i>ḥ</i> ^u verbs.....	94. 2. R. 1.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> <i>Hē</i> , and 'D or 'y gutt., list of.....	101. b.	Middle <i>E</i> verbs.....	58. 2. N. 2.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> <i>Hē</i> stems and changes.....	125. 6.	Middle <i>E</i> verbs and suffixes.....	74. 1. b. R. 1.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> <i>Hē</i> verb, Paradigm of... p. 181.		Middle <i>E</i> verbs, list of.....	64. 2. footn. 4.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> <i>Hē</i> verbs.....	100.	Middle <i>O</i> verbs.....	58. 2. N. 2.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> <i>Hē</i> verbs, list of.....	101. a.	Middle <i>O</i> verbs, list of.....	64. 3. footn. 5.
<i>Lāmēdh</i> <i>Wāw</i> and <i>Yōdh</i> , see <i>Lāmēdh</i> <i>Hē</i> .		Middle <i>O</i> <i>ḥ</i> ^u verbs.....	94. 2. R. 2.
Late Hebrew and full writing.....	31. 4. N. 1.	<i>Mil'el</i>	20. 1.
<i>L'ghārmēh</i>	22. 1. 15.	<i>Mil'el</i>	20. 1.
<i>L'ghārmēh</i> and other accents.....	25. 5. N.	Modal idea intensified by <i>M</i> ₃	72. 3. R.
Lengthening in compen- sation <i>y</i> ^u verbs.....	86. 5. b.	Monosyllabic nouns, second cl.....	128. N. 6.
Lengthening, occurrence of.....	36. 7.	Moods in Hebrew verb.....	57. 3. N. 1.
Letters, classification of.....	4.	<i>Mūnāh</i>	22. 2. 21; 25. 5. N. 6.
Letters, extended.....	3. 1.	<i>Mūnāh</i> for <i>Méthēgh</i>	18. N. 1.
Letters, forms of.....	3.	<i>Mūnāh</i> with 'Athnāh.....	24. 8.
Letters, how written.....	1. 1.	<i>Mūnāh</i> with <i>Ṣ'ghōltā</i>	24. 9.
Letters, the.....	1-4.	Musical notes expressed by accent.....	23. 1. a.
Letters to be distinguished.....	3. 3.	Names of vowels.....	8.
Letters with two forms.....	3. 2.	Naturally long distinguished from tone-long vowels.....	30. 7. N. 1.
Light suffixes.....	51. 1. b.	Naturally long vowel-sounds.....	7. 3. e.
Linguals.....	4. 1.	Naturally long vowels.....	30.
Logical pauses and accent.....	24. 2. N. 2.	Nat. long vowels unchangeable.....	30. 7. N. 2.
Long and short vowel (nouns).....	109.	Nature of vowel-sounds.....	7. 3.
Long vowel before <i>Māqqēph</i>	17. 2.	New vowels.....	37.
Long vowel-sounds.....	7. 3. d; 7. 3. e.	<i>Niph'al</i>	61. 1. 2.
Long vowels.....	7. 2. b.	<i>Niph'al</i> , characteristics of.....	75. R. 2.
Long vowels, naturally.....	30.	<i>Niph'al</i> forms <i>y</i> ^u verbs.....	86. 2. R. 2.
Long vowels, nouns with.....	109. 3. R.	<i>Niph'al</i> Infinitive absolute.....	70. 1. R. 1.
Loss of <i>ḥ</i>	43. 2.	<i>Niph'al</i> Inf. abs., 'ḥ guttural.....	82. 2. N. 1.
Loss of <i>j</i> in <i>ḥ</i> ^u verbs.....	84. 1.	<i>Niph'al</i> Participle.....	71. 2.
Loss of vowel takes place.....	36. 3.	<i>Niph'al</i> , strong and weak compared.....	104. 4.
<i>M</i> , indefinite.....	122. 5. N. 2.	<i>Nithpā'el</i>	76. footn. 3.
<i>Māhpākh</i>	22. 2. 24.	Nominal inflection, exceptions.....	36. 3. N. 3.
<i>Māpplq</i>	18.	Nominal suffix with Inf.....	74. 3. a. R. 2.
<i>Māpplq</i> in <i>ḥ</i> in verbs 'ḥ gutt.....	62. 2. N. 3.	Nominative case.....	121. 1.
<i>Māqqēph</i>	17.	Nominative of pronoun, table of... p. 164.	
<i>Māqqēph</i> and <i>Ṭ</i>	54. 2. N. 3.	Nouns.....	105-133
Marginal (<i>Q'rt</i>) readings.....	19. 1. 2. 3. 4.	Nouns, as adverbs.....	134. 1. c.
Masculine nouns and suffixes.....	124. 1.	Nouns, <i>Lolass</i> , tabular view.....	127.
Masculine plural.....	122. 4.	Nouns, inflection of.....	105.
Masculine plural and suffixes.....	124. 3.	Noun-stem, formation of, table.....	120.
Masculine singular.....	122. 1.	Noun-stems.....	105. 1.
Massorites and the text.....	19. 1. 2.	Noun-stems classified.....	123.

Noun-suffixes, table of.....	p. 164.	Passive participles declined.....	180. R. 1.
Nouns and affixes.....	116.	Passive stem, usual.....	61.
Nouns, changes in inflection.....	125.	Past idea and verb with Wāw.....	73. 1. a.
Nouns, compound.....	118.	Pāṣṭā.....	23. 1. 8.
Nouns from other nouns.....	119.	Pāṣṭā and Qādhmā distinguished.....	23. 7.
Nouns, irregular.....	122.	Pāṣṭāq.....	24. 1.
Nouns of four or five radicals.....	117.	Pāthāh.....	8.
Nouns, plural, as prepositions.....	125. 3.	Pāthāh as a helping-vowel.....	82. 1. d.
Nouns, II class, declension of.....	123.	Pāthāh-furtive.....	27. 1.
Nouns with ׀ prefixed.....	113-114.	Pāthāh-furtive in ׀ gutturals.....	82. 1. c.
Nouns with one formative vowel.....	106.	Pāthāh-furtive w. postpos. accent.....	23. 6.
Nouns with prefix ׀.....	115.	Patronymics.....	119. 4. b.
Nouns with two vowels (short).....	107.	Pausal forms, y''y uncontracted.....	86.2.R.4.
Number, affixes for.....	122.	Pausal forms with suffixes.....	74. 2. c. (3).
Numerals.....	123.	Pause.....	38.
Numerals as adverbs.....	124. 1. b.	Pause and accent.....	21. 2.
Nûn demonstrative and adverbs.....	184. 2.	Pause affecting Pāthāh-furtive.....	82. 1.c.(3).
Nûn demonstrative and } verb suffixes, table of.....	p. 165.	Pause, perfect in, with W. cons.....	73. 3. b. N.
Nûn epenthetic or demonst.....	74.2. c. N. 1.	Pāzēr.....	23. 1. 16.
ô, long, from au or aw, where found.....	80. 7.	Pāzēr and other accents.....	25. 5. 6.
ô, long by obscuration, where found.....	80. 6.	Pē 'Alēph verb, Paradigm of.....	p. 176.
ô of Qāl, before suffixes.....	74. 2. b. (1).	Pē 'Alēph verbs.....	77. 3. a; 88.
ô, short, sound, where found.....	29. 5.	Pē 'Alēph verbs, list of.....	80.
ô, unchangeable in 'y gutturals.....	80. 2. c.	Pē guttural verb, Paradigm of.....	p. 170.
Object of an action expressed.....	114. 2.	Pē guttural verbs.....	77. 1. a; 78.
Obscuration of vowels (7'').....	100. 1. d, e.	Pē guttural verbs, list of.....	79.
Occupation, nouns expressing.....	110. 5. a.	Pē Nûn verb, Paradigm of.....	p. 173.
Older endings restored in verb.....	74. 1. a.	Pē Nûn verbs.....	77. 2. a; 84.
Omission of Dāghēš-forṭe.....	14.	Pē Nûn verbs, list of.....	85.
Open syllable, accented.....	20. 2.	Pē Wāw verb, Paradigm of.....	p. 177.
Open syllable, quantity of.....	23. 1.	Pē Wāw verbs.....	77. 3. b; 90.
Open syllables.....	26. 1.	Pē Wāw verbs, list of.....	91.
Ordinals.....	123. R. 9, 10, 11, 12.	Pē Yōdh verb, Paradigm of.....	p. 176.
Ordinals, how found.....	119. 4. a.	Pē Yōdh verbs.....	77. 3. c; 92.
Organic formation.....	4. 1.	Pē Yōdh verbs, list of.....	93.
Organic formation of vowel-sounds.....	7. 1.	Peculiarities, many, in one stem.....	77.3.N.2.
Origin of vowel-sounds.....	7. 3.	Peculiarities of gutturals.....	42.
Original vowels in stems, } general view of.....	62. Remarks.	Penultimate vowel of Qāl.....	58. 1.
Orthography.....	1-44.	Perfect, accent of.....	21. 4.
Otiāt M.....	43. 1. R. 1.	Perf. and Impf. stems compared.....	67.3.N.1.
Palatal for lingual sound.....	51. 1. a.	Perfect and Impf. with Wāw.....	73. 1.
Palatals.....	4. 1; 71. b.	Perfect, form of, with Wāw.....	73. 3. b.
Paradigm verb.....	58. 2. N. 4.	Perfect, Hīph'îl.....	65. 2. c.
Paradigm word ׀.....	77. 3. N. 1.	Perfect, Hīthpā'el.....	65. 2. b.
Paradigms of verbs.....	pp. 164-182.	Perfect, Hōph'āl.....	65. 1. c.
Participle, feminine.....	129. 3. R. 3.	Perfect, Nīph'āl.....	65. and 1. a.
Participle, Qāl act. ׀.....	129. R. 5.	Perfect, Pī'el.....	65. 2. a.
Part, Qāl act. ׀, ׀.....	94. 1. N.	Perfect, Pū'āl.....	65. 1. b.
Participle, Qāl active, fem.....	109. 1.	Perfect, Qāl, analyzed.....	63.
Participle, Qāl act., inflection of.....	125.3.R.4.	Perfect, Qāl, strong and } weak verbs compared.....	104. 1.
Participles and suffixes.....	74. 3. b. N.	Perfect (stative), view of.....	64.
Participles, formation of.....	107.	Perfect with suffixes.....	74. 1.
Participles, passive.....	108.	Personal pronoun.....	50.
Participles, view of.....	71.	Personal quality expressed.....	110. 6.
Particles, inseparable.....	45-49.	Personal pronoun table of.....	p. 164.
Particles, vowels of, changed.....	82. 2. R.	Phrases, prepositional.....	125. 2.
Passive force of Hīthpā'el.....	59. 6. b.	Pī'el and Pū'āl Perf. and Impf. } strong and weak compared.....	104. 2.
Passive intensive, pointing of.....	59. 3.	Pī'el, characteristics of.....	75. R. 3.
Passive of Qāl.....	59. 4.	Pī'el, derivation of word.....	59. 2. N.
Passive participle, Qāl.....	71. 1. c.	Pī'el, how used.....	59. 2.

Pt'el infinitive absolute.....	70. 1. R. 2.	Pu'al, characteristics of.....	75. R. 4.
Pt'el infinitive in gutturals.....	82. 2. N. 2.	Pu'al, derivation of word.....	59. 4. N.
Pt'el infinitive with suffixes.....	74. 3. a. R. 1.	Pu'al, how used.....	59. 4.
Pt'el with suffixes.....	74. 1. b. R. 2.	Pu'al, strong and weak vbs. comp'd.....	104. 2.
Pilpel stem.....	86. 5. c; 94. 5. c.	Pulpal stem.....	86. 5. c.
Place, how expressed.....	119. 2.	Pure vowel bef. doubled letter.....	13. 2. N. 3.
Place of an action, how expressed.....	114. 4.	Pure vowels.....	7. 3. a.
Place of the accent.....	20.	Qadhma.....	23. 2; 23.
Po'al stem in y'y verbs.....	86. 5. b.	Qadhma and other accents.....	25. 4.
Po'al stem in y'y verbs.....	86. 5. b.	Qal perfect, view of.....	63.
Poetic accents, diff. from prose.....	35. 6. N. 1.	Qal perfect (stative), view of.....	62.
Poetic construct form.....	131. 2. a.	Qal, simple verb-stem.....	58; 75. R. 1.
Po'al stem.....	94. 5. b.	Qamec.....	8.
Po'al stem.....	94. 5. b.	Qamec and Qamec-Hatp'ph.....	5. 5. N. 4.
Po'al stem.....	94. 5. c.	Qamec-Hatp'ph.....	8.
Postpositive accents.....	23. 5. 6.	Qarne Phara.....	22. 1. 17.
Prefix D.....	113.	Qarne Phara and other accents.....	25. 6.
Prefix D of participles.....	71. 3.	Qat-pil forms, second class.....	128. R. 3.
Prefix l.....	115.	Qat-pil forms.....	110. 1.
Prefixes M, l and ' with nouns.....	112.	Qat-pil forms.....	110. 3.
Prefixes in verb-stems.....	57. 1. c.	Qat-pil, forms.....	110. 6.
Preform. vowel in y'y verbs.....	84. 2. N. 1.	Qat-pil forms.....	110. 7.
Preformative vowel (y'y).....	94. 2.	Q'ri.....	19. 2, 3, 4.
Preformatives and affirmatives.....	66. 5. N. 2.	Qibbuq.....	8.
Preformatives of all stems, table of.....	66. 5. N. 1.	Qit'al forms.....	110. 2.
Prepositional Phrases.....	126. 2.	Qit'al forms.....	110. 5. b.
Prepositions.....	125.	Qit'al forms.....	110. 4.
Prepositions and article.....	45. 4. R. 3.	Qit'al forms.....	110. 5. c.
Prepositions and Inf's const.....	70. 2. N. 2.	Qit'al forms.....	110. 8.
Prepositions and vowel changes.....	47. 5. N. 1.	Quadriliteral nouns.....	117.
Prepositions as conjunct's.....	124. 4. N. 2.	Quality of root expressed.....	114. 5.
Prepositions, how written.....	47. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	Quantity of vowel in syllables.....	24.
Prepositions, inseparable.....	47.	Quantity of vowels.....	7. 2.
Prepositions prefixed.....	47.	Quiescent weak verbs.....	77. 3.
Prepositions still subst. in force.....	126. 1. N.	Quiescing of k.....	43. 1.
Prepositive accents.....	22. 4.	Quiescing of medial k (k'k').....	98. 3.
Primary section, accents of.....	24. 4.	Quinqueliteral nouns.....	117.
Primitive adverbs.....	124. 1. a.	Radical consonants.....	4. 3.
Prohibition, how expressed.....	72. 2. b.	Radicals.....	56. 1.
Pronominal fragments in Qal.....	62. 1.	Relation of words shown by accent.....	241. c.
Pronominal suffix and changes.....	57. 3.	Rank of accents.....	241. 3.
Pronominal suffix and verb.....	74.	Raph.....	16.
Pronominal suffixes.....	51; 124.	Ri'bi'la'.....	22. 1. 7; 24. 5. 1.
Pronominal suffixes and connecting vowel.....	52. 2. N. 5.	Reciprocal force of Hithpa'al.....	80. 6. 1.
Pronominal suffixes and nouns.....	124. 3.	Reciprocal force of Nipha'al.....	81. 2. a.
Pronominal suffixes, table of.....	p. 124.	Reduplication of ' before suffixes.....	51. 5.
Pronoun and verb.....	51.	Reduplication of second radical.....	115.
Pronoun, demonstrative.....	52.	Reduplication of third radical.....	111.
Pronoun, indefinite.....	54. 2. N. 1.	Relative force of Nipha'al.....	81. 2. a.
Pronoun, interrogative.....	54.	Relative, intensive, stem.....	59. 5.
Pronoun, relative.....	52.	Relative of a noun.....	61.
Pronouns.....	54-54.	Relative of ' in y'y verb.....	91. 2. a.
Pronouns as adverbs.....	124. 1. c.	Relative of ' in y'y verb.....	94. 1. c.
Pronouns as conjunctions.....	126. 2.	Relative of ' in y'y verb.....	100. 1.
Pronunciation of aspirates.....	12. 1. N.	Relative of ' in y'y verb.....	100. 1.
Pronunciation of letters.....	2.	Relative of ' in y'y verb.....	100.
Pronunciation of vowels.....	6.	Relative expressed by Pt'el.....	59. 2. a.
Proper names, compound.....	128. 2.	Relative expressed by Nipha'al.....	111. 2.
Proper names in l.....	128. 2. 4.	Relative of ' in y'y verb.....	73. 3. N. 2.
Prothetic h.....	122. 1.	Relative of ' in y'y verb.....	73. 3. N. 2.
		Relative of ' in y'y verb.....	91. 2. N.
		Relative of ' in y'y verb.....	94. 2.

- Root not a word..... 55. 3. N. 1.
 Roots of *y'y* or *y'y* vbs., pronounced. 55. 3.
 Roots of strong verb..... 55.
 Roots, various for one verb..... 103. 1.
 Šālšēlēth..... 23. 1. 4.
 Second class feminine nouns..... 131. 2.
 Second class nouns..... 123. 2.
 Second class nouns, declension of..... 123.
 Š'ghōl..... 8.
 Segholate form of second class..... 123. N. 4.
 Segholate Inf. construct..... 84. 1. a.
 Segh. Inf. const. in Pē Wāw vbs. 90. 2. a. (3).
 Segholate stems and changes..... 125. 4.
 Segholates, accent of..... 20. 4.
 Segholates, construct state of..... 123. 5. R.
 Segholates of V. class..... 130. R. 2.
 Segholates defined..... 106.
 Segholates, changes in..... 106. 2.
 Segholates of 1. class..... 126. 1.
 Segholates, *y'y*, *y'y*, *y'y*, *y'y* } 127. 2.
 and *y'y* stems }
 Segholates, weak feminine..... 131. R. 3.
 Segholates, what they express. 106. 4. N. 2.
 Š'ghōlā..... 23. 1. 3; 24. 3.
 Šemītic and Hebrew final vowels. 36. 8. N.
 Šemītic case-endings..... 121. 3. N. 2.
 Separate Particles..... 134-137.
 Separating vowel in *y'y* verbs. 94. 4. a, b.
 Separating vowel in *y'y* verbs..... 86. 4.
 Separative Dāghēš-forte..... 15. 4.
 Servants (accents)..... 22. 2. cl. 5.
 Servile consonants..... 4. 3.
 Š'wā, compound, three forms of..... 32. 3.
 Š'wās forming a new vowel..... 37. 1, 2, 3.
 Š'wā preceding suffixes } 125. 3. R. 1.
 and affixes }
 Š'wā, simple..... 8.
 Š'wā, simple and compound..... 9.
 Š'wā synon. w. half-vowel, etc. 32. 3. N. 1.
 Š'wā, vocal, under initial consonant. 27. 2.
 Š'wā, compound and simple } 78. 3. d, e.
 standing together }
 Sharpened syllables..... 23.
 Sharpened syllable, quantity of..... 23. 3.
 Sharpening, occurrence of..... 36. 6.
 Shifting of the tone..... 21.
 Short vowels..... 7. 2. a.
 Short vowel becoming long..... 31.
 Short vowel heightened in pause..... 38. 2.
 Short vowel prec. doubled letter. 13. 3. N. 3.
 Shortened forms of numerals. 133. R. 4. d.
 Shortened form of verb..... 72. 2. a.
 Shortening, when it takes place..... 36. 1.
 Šibīlants or dentals..... 4. 1.
 Sign of definite object and suffix..... 51. 2.
 Signification of nouns } 114.
 with *š* prefixed }
 Silent *š* (verbs *š'y*)..... 93. 3. R. 1.
 Silent Š'wā..... 11. 2. R. N. 2.
 Šīlāq..... 22. 1. 1; 24. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 Šīlāq and Méthēgh distinguished. 24. 1. N.
 Šīlāq distinguished from Méthēgh..... 23. 7.
 Simple Š'wā..... 8; 9. 1.
 Simple Š'wā for tone-short vowel..... 32. 3.
 Simple verb-stem..... 75. R. 1.
 Šōph Pāšūq..... 24. 1.
 Špace, prepositions of..... 135. 3.
 Special forms of Impf. and Imv..... 72.
 Stative Participle, Qāl..... 71. 1. b.
 Stative, Perf. Qāl, inflection of..... 64. 1. 2, 3.
 Stative, Qāl imperfect..... 67.
 Stative, Qāl perfect, view of..... 64.
 Stative verbs..... 58. 2. N. 2, 3.
 Stative verbs *y'y*..... 86. 1. N.
 Statives and infinitive construct..... 70. 2. R.
 Stems, characteristics of..... 75. R.
 Stem of imperatives..... 69. 1.
 Stems of verb, changes of..... 74.
 Stems, verbal, characteristics of..... 62.
 Stem of verb, formation of..... 57. 1.
 Stem-changes in noun-inflection..... 125.
 Stem-changes of perfect..... 74. 1. b.
 Stem-vowel in *y'y* verbs..... 85. 1.
 Stem-vowel in *š'y* verbs..... 88. 2.
 Stems of verb classified, view of. 62. Notes.
 Strength of consonants..... 4. 2.
 Strong and gut. forms compared. 42. 3. R. 1.
 Strong and weak verbs compared..... 104.
 Strong consonants..... 4. 2.
 Strong noun-stems..... 127. 1.
 Strong verb defined..... 56. 1.
 Strong verb, general table of..... 75.
 Strong verb, Paradigm of..... p. 167.
 Strong verb, the..... 55-76.
 Strong verbs, list of most common..... 76.
 Subject of an action expressed..... 114. 1.
 Substantives as conjunctions..... 136. 3.
 Substantives as interjections..... 137. 2.
 Suffix and imperfect..... 74. 2. c.
 Suffix directly attached..... 124. 4. R.
 Suffix, how attached to verb..... 74. 1. c.
 Suffixes and adverbs..... 134. 2.
 Suffixes and infinitive construct. 70. 2. N. 2.
 Suffixes and perfect..... 74. 1.
 Suffixes and str'g v'b, Paradigm of. p. 169.
 Suffixes and verb..... 74.
 Suffixes, pronominal..... 51; 124.
 Suffixes, pronominal, and nouns..... 105. 5.
 Suffixes, table of..... p. 164.
 Suffixes with imperfect..... 74. 2.
 Šūreq..... 3.
 Syllabication..... 27.
 Syllable-divider..... 11.
 Syllable-divider under suttural. 32. 3. N. 2.
 Syllables..... 26-28.
 Syllables begin with consonants..... 27. 2.
 Syllables, closed..... 26. 2.
 Syllables, ending..... 27. 3.
 Syllables, half-open..... 26. 4.
 Syllables, open..... 26. 1.
 Syllables, quantity of..... 23.
 Syllables, sharpened..... 26. 3.
 Synagogue, cantillation } 23. 1. a.
 and accent in }
 Šu, original sign of feminine..... 123. 2. M.

Tables of vowel-changes.....36. b.	Uniting of <i>l</i> and <i>u</i> in verbs <i>l'y</i>94. 1. a.
T'bh'r.....22. 1. 11.	Uniting of <i>'</i> with <i>i</i> in Pē Yōdh verbs.....93. 1.
T'liā Gh'dhōlā.....22. 1. 18.	Uniting of <i>l</i> and <i>u</i> , verbs <i>l'y</i>90. 3. c.
T'liā Gh'dhōlā and other accents.....25. 4. 5.	Uniting of <i>l</i> with <i>ā</i> , <i>l'y</i> verbs.....90. 3. b.
T'liā Q'tānnā.....22. 2. 23.	Uses of the accents.....23. 1.
T'liā Q'tānnā and other accents.....25. 4. 5.	Value of vowel-sounds.....7. 4.
Tense and noun relation.....123. R. 7.	Variations in declens'n of fem's. 131. N. 1, 2.
Tenses in Hebrew verb.....57. 3. N. 1.	Variations in <i>l'y</i> , <i>l'y</i> , <i>l'y</i>127. 2. Notes.
Termination <i>l'y</i> in imperfect.....66. 4.	<i>l'y</i> and <i>y'y</i> stems.....127. 2. Notes.
Termination of verb, changes of.....74.	Variations in noun inflection (first class).....127. Notes.
Terminations, vowel, and changes.....63. 3.	Variations in nouns of second class.....128. Notes.
Third class nouns.....123. 3.	Verbs, classes of.....56.
Third class nouns, declension.....129.	Verb and suffixes, Paradigm of.... p. 169.
Third syl. bef. tone with Méthēgh.....18. 1.	Verb, Paradigm of strong.....p. 167.
Time of an action, how expressed.....114. 4.	Verbal suffixes, table of.....p. 165.
Time, prepositions of.....135. 3.	Verb, weak.....77-104.
Tiph'el.....76. footn. 4.	Verb with suffixes.....74.
Tiph'hā.....22. 1. 10; 24. 6.	Verbal adjectives in second class. 123. N. 5.
Tone and vowel changes <i>y'y</i> vbs. 86. 4. R. 1.	Verbal form with Wāw consecutive. 73. 3.
Tone, definition of.....20. 4. N. 2.	Verbal forms as interjections.....137. 2.
Tone-long, distinguished from naturally long vowels } 30. 7. N. 1.	Verbal inflections, exceptions in. 36. 3. N. 2.
Tone-long <i>u</i> , where found.....31. 3.	Verbal suffix <i>l'</i>51. 1. c.
Tone-long <i>i</i> , where found.....31. 4.	Verbs, classes of.....56.
Tone-long vowel from rej. D. f. 31. 4. N. 2.	Verbs, Paradigms of.....pp. 164-182.
Tone-long vowel-sounds.....7. 3. d; 31.	Verbs 'D guttural.....73.
Tone, in construct relation.....123. 5. R. N.	Verbs 'D guttural, list of.....79.
Tone restored in pause.....33. 4.	Verb-stem, formation of.....57. 1.
Tone shifted from ultima.....21. 1.	Verb-stem, simple.....58.
Tone shifted in noun-inflection. 123. 1. 2, 3.	Verb-stems classified, view of.....62. Notes.
Tone shifted in pause.....21. 2; 33. 3.	Verb-stems, general view of.....62.
Tone-short vowel in the antepetone syllable } 32. 1.	Vocal <i>š'wā</i>11. 2. R. N. 1.
Tone-short vowel in pretone syl.....32. 2.	Vocal <i>š'wā</i> before aspirates.....12. 2.
Tone-short vowel-sounds.....7. 3. f.	Vocal <i>š'wā</i> pretonic, Méthēgh with.....13. 2.
Tone-short vowel-synon. w. <i>š'wā</i> . 32. 3. N. 1.	Vocalization of <i>l</i> to <i>u</i>44. 4.
Tone-short vowels.....32.	Volatilization.....32; 36. 3.
Tone-syllable and accent.....23. 1. b.	Volatilization in <i>l'y</i> verbs.....94. 4. b. R.
Tone unchanged in perf. w. Wāw. 73. 3. b. N.	Volatilization of ult. ā, III. class. 129. R. 4.
Transposed rad. in <i>l'y</i> verbs.....94. 1. a. (2).	Volatilized vowel-sounds.....7. 3. f.
Transposition of letters.....41. 2.	Vowel-additions and <i>l'y</i> verbs.....100. 2.
Transposition of <i>l</i> in Hiph'd'el.....59. 5. b.	Vowel and <i>š'wā</i> stand'g together. 42. 3. R. 4.
Trilaterals and bilaterals.....55. 3. N. 2.	Vowel-changes, tables of.....36. b.
Two gutturals, verbs containing.....63. b.	Vowel-letters.....6; 6. 4. N. 1.
ū-ā, in nouns.....109. 3.	Vowel-signs.....5.
U, an old nominative ending.....121. 1.	Vowel-signs, introduction of.....6. footn. 1.
U-class vowels.....7. 1. c, 2.	Vowel-sounds, classification of.....7.
U-class has one tone-long vowel.....31.	Vowel-terminations in <i>l'y</i> verbs.....94. 3.
U-class vowels, what they include.....35.	Vowel-terminations in <i>y'y</i> verbs.....86. 3.
ū, naturally long, where found.....30. 3.	Vowel-terminations of Imperfect.....66. 3.
ū, plural sign of verbs for ūn.....122. 5. N. 2.	Vowels.....5-11.
u, pure short, where found.....29. 3.	Vowels, changes of.....36.
ū to ū nouns.....106.	Vowels, euphony of.....29-33.
Ultimate vowel of Qāl.....58. 2.	Vowels in Hiph'll of <i>l'y</i> vbs.....94. 4. b. R. 2.
ūn, plural of verbs.....122. 5. N. 2.	Vowels in verbs, variations of.....56.
Unchangeable vowel in <i>l'y</i> guttural verbs } 80. 1. N. 3.	Vowels, names of.....8.
Unchangeable vowel-sounds.....7. 4. b.	Vowels, naturally long.....30.
Unchangeable vowels.....30. 7. N. 2.	Vowels, pronunciation of.....5.
Uncontracted forms in <i>y'y</i> vbs. 86. 2. R. 4.	Vowels of Qāl.....53. 1, 2.
Uninflected words and accent.....20. 3.	Vowels, tone-long.....31.
Union of suffix with imperfect.....74. 2. c.	Wāw conjunctive, how written. 49. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Union of suffix with perfect.....74. 1. c.	Wāw consecutive.....49. 4. N. 2.
	Wāw consecutive and Hiph'll.....63. 5. b. (1).

Wāw consecutive and tone	21. 3, 4.	Weak verb, the	77-104.
Wāw consecutive with ו"י verbs	100. 5. b.	Weakness of י and ך	44.
Wāw cons. with ו"י verbs	94. 2. R. 4.	Weakness of ך and ך	43.
Wāw cons. with Perf. and Impf.	73.	Wish, how expressed	73. 2. b.
Wāw conversive, the name	73. footn. 1.	Words accented on ultima	20. footn.
Wāw with Impf. strengthened	73. 2. a.	Words, how written	3. 1.
Wāw with ו"י	49. 4. N. 1.	Words receiving in inflection no endings accented on ultima }	20. 3.
Wāw in ו"י, ו"י, and ו"י verbs	73. 3. N. 1.	Yérāh bēn yômô	22. 2. 26.
Wāw with perfect, form of	73. 2. b.	Yérāh bēn yômô and other accents	23. 6.
Weak consonants	4. 2.	Y'ṯibh	23. 1. 9.
Weak, doubly, verbs	102.	Y'ṯibh and Māhpākh distinguished	23. 7.
Weak feminine segholates	131. R. 3.	Zaqēph gādhôl	23. 1. 6; 24. 5. a.
Weak letters without syllable divider }	11. 2. R.	Zaqēph qāṭôn	22. 1. 5; 24. 4.
Weak radicals in nouns	106. 2.	Zārā	22. 1. 12; 24. 6.
Weak verb defined	56. 2.		

INDEX OF HEBREW WORDS.

א and ה, weakness of	43.	אלהים and prepositions	47. 5. R. 1.
א, final, not vowel-letter	6. 1. N. 2.	אלם	129.
א in אשׁ a full consonant	127. N. 1. b.	אם declined	127. 2.
א in ו"י gutturals	80. 1.	אכה	123. 6.
א in verbs א"ל	99. 1, 2, 3.	אכץ	79. 2.
א loses consonantal character	86. 1.	אקר	89. 5.
א, nouns with, prefixed	112. 1.	אחננו	50. 1, 2, 3. h.
א, of א"ל stems	123. N. 1.	אני	50. 1, 3. d.
א otiant	43. 1. R. 1.	אנכי	50. 1.
א, peculiarities of	43.	אנשים, pl. of אנש	123. 5.
א, prefix	66. 1. a.	אסף	79. 3.
א preformative in Niph.	68. 1. b. (3).	אסר	79. 4.
א prethetico	41. 1. a.	אפה	80. 6.
א quiescent	43. 1. R. 2.	ארב	83b. 1.
א rejected	40.	ארץ	83b. 2.
א, vowel-letter	6. 1.	ארר	87. 16.
א, where found	30. 1.	אשה	123. 7.
א with Māppliq	16. 1. N.	אשם	79. 5.
אכ	121. 2. c; 124. 1. b. (3); 123. 1.	אשר	53. 1.
אכר	89. 1.	אשר and comp. conjunctive	126. 4. N. 1, 2.
אכה	89. 2; 101. b. 1; 103. 1.	אשר, of	29. 4. c. N. 3.
אכל	79. 1.	אש	50. 1, 3. c.
אני and prepositions	47. 5. R. 1.	אש, exception	14. 1. (1).
אופן	129.	אש and pron. suffix	51. 2.
אור	95. 1.	אש with object of verb	74.
אח	121. 2. c; 124. 1. b. (3); 123. 2.	אשה	50. 1, 2, 3. b.
אחור	123. 3; 123. R. 1.	אשה, view of	103. 2.
אחות	123. 4.	אשם	50. 1. 3. f.
אחו	89. 3.	אשם, of	29. 4. c. N. 2.
אחות	123. R. 4. a.	אשנה, אשנה	50. 1. 3. g.
א, where?	54. 2. N. 4.	א, inseparable preposition	47.
איב	129.	א, preposition with article	45. 4. R. 3.
איש	123. 5.	א, preposition with pron. suffix	51. 3.
אכל	89. 4.	א, two sounds	12. 1.
אלה	52. 1.	אכל	78. 1.
אלה	101b. 2.		

בָּרַל	76. 2.	בָּרַם	87. 8; 103. 2.
בָּהַל	81. 4.	בָּרַשׁ	76. 11.
בָּוֹא	95. 2; 102. 2.	בָּה, accusative ending	29. 1. a.
בָּוֹז	95. 3; 103. 3.	בָּה and בָּה, ל' nouns	128. B. 4.
בָּוֹשׁ	95. 4; 103. 1. a.	בָּה, apocopation of	100. 5.
בָּוֹז	101. a. 1; 103. 2.	בָּה, article, forms of	45.
בָּוֹר	81. 8.	בָּה as a consonant	161.
בָּמֶח	83. 2.	בָּה assimilated backwards	74. 1. N. 2.
בָּין	97. 1.	בָּה, cohortative imperative	69. 2. b. N. 2.
בָּית	122. 8.	בָּה, contraction of <i>āhū</i>	80. 7. d.
בָּכָה	101a. 2.	בָּה elided in Niph.	66. 1. a. (2).
בָּרָה	101a. 3; 103. 3.	בָּה, feminine ending	107. 2; 103. 2.
בָּרַל	87. 1.	בָּה for	100. 1. f.
בָּרַע	83. 11.	בָּה for ל' verbs	100. 1.
בָּן	122. 9.	בָּה, fragment of pronoun	51. 1.
בָּנָה	101a. 4.	בָּה from בָּה	74. 1. N. 2.
בָּנוֹת, plural of בָּת	122. 10.	בָּה, Hē directive	121. 2. a.
בָּעַר	81. 19.	בָּה, Imperative ו' verbs	90. 2. R. 2.
בָּקַע	62. N. 1; 63. 12.	בָּה in Hiph'il	65. 2. c. (1).
בָּקַשׁ	76. 3.	בָּה in 'ע' gutturals	80. 1.
בָּרָא	99. 1.	בָּה in personal pronoun	50. 3. N. 1.
בָּרַח	83. 2.	בָּה in Qāl perfect	63. 2.
בָּרַךְ	81. 23.	בָּה in verbs ל' verbs	100. 4. N.
בָּשַׁל	76. 4.	בָּה, initial in imperative	69. 1. c.
בָּת	122. 10.	בָּה interrogative	46.
ב, two sounds	12. 1.	בָּה, loss of, and verbal form	100. 5. b.
בָּאֵל	81. 1.	בָּה, naturally long ē	80. 4.
בָּבָה	83. 1.	בָּה, nouns with, prefixed	112. 2.
בָּבֶרֶת	121. 1.	בָּה of cohortative imperative	72. 3.
בָּבֹל	120.	בָּה of construct state	123. 3.
בָּבֵל	76. 5.	בָּה of imperfect cohortative	72. 1. a.
בָּבִלָה	121. 3.	בָּה or בָּה prefixed	80.
בָּבִיר	95. 5.	בָּה, peculiarities of	42.
בָּבִיר	76. 6.	בָּה prosthetic	41. 1. b.
בָּבִירָה	121. 2.	בָּה rejected	40.
בָּבִיר	97. 2.	בָּה, usual sign of feminine	122. 2. c.
בָּבִירָת	121. 3.	בָּה, verbs ל' verbs with Wāw cons.	73. 3. a. N. 1.
בָּבִיר	62. N. 1; 101. a. 5.	בָּה, verbs with	82. 2. N. 3.
בָּבִיר	87. 2.	בָּה, vowel-letter	6. 1; 6. 4.
בָּבִיר	76. 7.	בָּה, weakness of	43.
בָּבִיר	76. 8.	בָּבִיר, fragment of pronoun	51. 1.
בָּבִיר	81. 24.	בָּבִיר	50. 1.
בָּבִיר	80. 2.	בָּבִיר, demonstrative	52. 2.
בָּבִיר, two sounds	12. 1.	בָּבִיר	103. 3.
בָּבִיר	76. 9.	בָּבִיר	50. 1. 3. a.
בָּבִיר	76. 10.	בָּבִיר, demonstrative	63. 2.
בָּבִיר	123.	בָּבִיר	101b. 4.
בָּבִיר	103. 2.	בָּבִיר and Méthēgh	13. 5.
בָּבִיר	103. 3.	בָּבִיר and vowel	78. 2. R. 2. 3. N.
בָּבִיר	95. 6.	בָּבִיר and vowels	42. 3. b. (1).
בָּבִיר	95. 7.	בָּבִיר, view of	101b. 4.
בָּבִיר	97. 4.	בָּבִיר, original article	45.
בָּבִיר	103. 3.	בָּבִיר	52. 3.
בָּבִיר	103. 3.	בָּבִיר and בָּבִיר	90. 2. R. 2.
בָּבִיר	103. 3.	בָּבִיר, view of	102. 15.
בָּבִיר	101a. 6; 103. 3.	בָּבִיר	87. 17.

הם, demonstrative.....	53. 2.	זור.....	95. 2.
הם, fragment of pronoun.....	51. 1.	זית declined.....	127. 2.
הם, הָם.....	50. 1.	זכר.....	76. 12.
הכה.....	101b. 5.	זמר.....	76. 13.
הם.....	103. 2.	זנה.....	101a. 7.
הן demonstrative.....	52. 2.	זעקה.....	121. 2.
הנה.....	50. 1. 3. e.	זקן.....	76. 14; 123.
הנ, Imperfect Niph'al.....	68. 1. a. (2).	זרע.....	83b. 14.
הפך.....	79. 6.	זרק.....	81. 25.
הקטיל.....	74. 3. b. R. 2.	ח in 'ע' gutturals.....	80. 1.
הקטיל, how formed.....	60. 1.	ח, peculiarities of.....	42.
הקטיל, how formed.....	60. 3.	חבא.....	99. 2.
הקטיל, Niph. Inf. aba.....	70. 1. R. 1.	חבר.....	79. 7.
הר.....	127. N. 3. a.	חבש.....	79. 8.
הרג.....	83. b. 3.	חגג.....	87. 13.
הרה.....	101b. 6.	חגר.....	79. 9.
הרס.....	83b. 4.	חדל.....	79. 10.
הר characteristic.....	75. R. 5.	חול.....	95. 10.
התקטיל, how formed.....	59. 5.	חזה.....	129.
ה, amx.....	66. 1. b.	חזק.....	79. 11.
ה and commutation.....	41. 3. b.	חטא.....	99. 3.
ה and ' , weakness of.....	44.	חיה.....	101b. 7; 103. 3.
ה, commutation of.....	44. 1.	חיה and Méthégħ.....	13. 5.
ה, conjunction.....	49.	חיה and vowel.....	73. 2. R. 2. 3. N.
ה consecutive.....	73.	חיה, view of.....	102. 5.
ה, consonantal force of, retained.....	44. 5.	חיה, vowels of.....	42. 3. b. (1).
ה, contraction of.....	44. 3.	חיי.....	103. 3.
ה, elision of.....	44. 2.	חיל.....	97. 4.
ה, exception in syllabication.....	27. 2.	חכם.....	79. 12.
ה from הָ.....	74. 1. N. 2.	חכם.....	123.
ה from הָ.....	74. 2. a.	חלה.....	62. N. 1; 101b. 8.
ה in Hiph'il.....	65. 2. c. (1).	חלל begin.....	37. 20.
ה in 'ע' verbs.....	94. 1.	חלל pierce.....	87. 19.
ה in Qál Perf.....	63. 3.	חלף.....	79. 13.
ה, naturally long, where found.....	80. 3.	חלץ.....	79. 14.
ה of verbs 'פ'.....	90. 1. 2. 3.	חלק.....	79. 15.
ה, prefix and š-wā.....	82. 3. d.	חס.....	123. 11.
ה rejected.....	40.	חמל.....	79. 16.
ה, separating vowel, 'ע'.....	94. 4.	חכם.....	103. 3.
ה, separating vowel, verbs 'ע'.....	86. 4.	חנה.....	101b. 9.
ה, strengthened from ה'.....	73. 2.	חנן.....	87. 21.
ה, vocalization of.....	44. 4.	חטא.....	101b. 10.
ה, vowel-letter.....	6. 2.	חפץ.....	79. 17.
ה, vowel termination.....	66. 3.	חצב.....	79. 18.
ה weak in 'ע' nouns.....	123. N. 1.	חצר.....	123.
ה with Daghêš-forse.....	13. 3.	חק declined.....	127. 2.
ה with ה'.....	49. 4. N. 1.	חקה.....	103. 3.
ה with Mappiq.....	16. 1. N.	חקה.....	131. 1.
הקל.....	94. 2. R. 4.	חקק.....	103. 3.
ה.....	66. 3.	חקר.....	79. 19.
ה or ה affixed to Denominatives.....	119. 3.	חרכ.....	83b. 5.
ה amx.....	119. 5.	חרר.....	83b. 6.
ה feminine plural.....	122. 3; 125. 4.	חרה.....	101b. 11.
זאת.....	52. 1.	חריס.....	83b. 7.
זכר.....	83. 4.	חריף.....	83b. 8.
זה.....	52. 1.		
זה, vowel of.....	31. 2. b. (5).		
זב.....	95. 3.		

חֲרָפָה.....	181. 1.	יִנְקָה.....	181. 3.
חֲרָשׁ.....	83b. 9.	יָחַד.....	91. 6.
חֲרָשׁ.....	83b. 10.	יָחַל.....	91. 7.
חֲשָׁן.....	79. 21.	יָחַס.....	108. 3.
חֲשָׁב.....	79. 20.	יָטַב.....	92. 1.
חֲתָם.....	79. 22.	יָטַל.....	92. 2. R. 1.
חֲתָת.....	87. 22.	יָטַל.....	92. 2. R. 1.
ח, at end of word.....	87. 2. N.	יָכַח.....	91. 8.
ח in Hithp. and commutation.....	41. 3. a.	יָכַל.....	91. 9.
חֲהַר.....	81. 5.	יָלַךְ.....	92. N. 1; 91. 10.
חֲבֹב.....	95. 11; 103. 1. b.	יָלַךְ.....	91. 11.
חֲלָה.....	90. 2. R. 1.	יָלַךְ and יָלַךְ.....	90. 2. R. 3.
חֲלָת.....	90. 2. R. 1.	יָלַךְ, view of.....	102. 14.
חֲלָת, Inf. constr., verbs ו' ד'.....	90. 2. a. (3).	יָלַל.....	92. 2.
חֲכָא.....	99. 4.	יָם.....	127. N. 3. a.
חֲכָן.....	76. 15.	יָם, declined.....	127. 2.
חֲכָן.....	81. 20.	יָם, explanation of.....	122. N. 2.
י, accented in Hithp.....	68. 5. b. (2).	יָם, masc. plural abs. ending.....	122. 4.
י, affix.....	66. 1. b; 119. 4.	יָם, dual ending explained.....	122. N. 2.
י, and commutation.....	41. 3. b.	יָם, plural of יָם.....	122. 12.
י, and י, weakness of.....	44.	יָסָן.....	93. 3.
י, assimilated.....	39. 3.	יָסָן.....	93. 3.
י, construct dual and plural.....	123. 5.	יָסָן.....	93. 4.
י, ending before suffixes.....	124. 3.	יָסָן.....	91. 12.
י, explanation of.....	122. N. 2.	יָסָן.....	91. 13; 108. 2. a.
י, fragment of pronoun.....	51. 1.	יָסָן.....	91. 14.
י, masc. plural construct ending.....	122. 4.	יָסָן.....	91. 15.
י, naturally long e.....	30. 5.	יָסָן and יָסָן.....	78. 2. R. 1.
י, naturally long, where found.....	30. 2.	יָסָן.....	91. 16.
י, naturally long, where found.....	30. 4.	יָסָן.....	91. 17.
י, nominal suffix.....	74. 3. a. R. 2.	יָסָן.....	91. 18.
י, nouns with, prefixed.....	112. 3.	יָסָן.....	91. 19; 99. 5.
י, of ל"ה nouns lost.....	131. 2. R. 4.	יָסָן, view of.....	102. 7.
י, of verbs ו' ד'.....	92. 1, 2.	יָסָן.....	91. 20.
י, prefix.....	66. 1. a.	יָסָן.....	91. 21.
י, radical in ל"ה stems (nouns).....	130. 2.	יָסָן.....	91. 22.
י, rejected.....	40.	יָסָן.....	91. 23; 108. 3.
י, separating vowel, ו' ע'.....	94. 4. b.	יָסָן.....	91. 24.
י, separating vowel, verbs ע' ע'.....	86. 4.	יָסָן.....	94. 2. R. 4.
י, termination in numerals.....	133. R. 10.	יָסָן.....	91. 25; 93. 5; 108. 1. d.
י, third radical, ל"ה.....	100. 1, 2, 3.	יָסָן.....	91. 26.
י, vowel-termination.....	66. 3.	יָסָן.....	91. 27.
י, with Mäpplq.....	16. 1. N.	יָסָן.....	91. 28; 99. 6.
יָבֵשׁ.....	91. 1.	יָסָן, view of.....	102. 9.
יָבֵשׁ.....	91. 2.	יָסָן.....	91. 29.
יָבֵשׁ.....	108. 1. c.	יָסָן.....	91. 30; 101a. 9.
יָדָה.....	91. 3; 101a. 8.	יָסָן, view of.....	102. 10.
יָדָה, view of.....	102. 6.	יָסָן.....	91. 31.
יָדָה.....	92. N. 1; 91. 4.	יָסָן.....	91. 32.
יָדָה, view of.....	102. 8.	יָסָן.....	103. 3.
יָדָה.....	91. 5.	יָסָן.....	91. 33.
יָדָה and יָדָה, writing of.....	47. 5. R. 2.	יָסָן.....	91. 34.
יָדָה and יָדָה.....	49. 4. N. 1.	יָסָן.....	93. 6.
יָדָה from יָדָה.....	74. 1. N. 2.	יָסָן, affix.....	119. 5.
יָדָה.....	90. 3. N.	יָסָן.....	84. 2. R. 2.
יָסָן.....	132. 12.		

יְהִי.....	91. 26.	לִי guttural verbs, list of.....	83.
יְ, fragment of pronoun.....	51. 1.	לָבַשׁ.....	76. 22.
יָ, inseparable preposition.....	47.	לָוֶה.....	101a. 13.
יָ, preposition with article.....	45. 4. R. 3.	לָוֶץ.....	95. 14; 103. 3.
יָ, suffix and verb form.....	74. 1, 2, 3.	לָחִים declined.....	127. 2.
יָ, two sounds.....	12. 1.	לָחַם.....	81. 10.
יָ, vowel before, in pause.....	38. 1. N.	לָיִן.....	97. 5.
יָ, vowel before, with nouns.....	32. 2. d.	לָכֹר.....	76. 23.
יָ, vowel changes before.....	74. 1. b. R. 2.	לָמַד.....	76. 24.
יָ with pronominal suffix.....	51. 4.	לָצֵץ.....	108. 3.
כָּכֹר.....	76. 16.	לָ, לָכֹחַ, how treated.....	84. 2. R. 2.
כָּבֹה.....	101a. 10.	לָכֹחַ, view of.....	102. 16.
כָּבֹכ.....	76. 17.	לָכֹט.....	76. 25.
כָּוֹל.....	96. 12.	כָּ affixed, nouns with.....	116. 1.
כָּוִן.....	96. 13.	כָּ, part. prefix.....	71. 3.
כָּחֹד.....	81. 9.	כָּ, prefixed, meaning of.....	114.
כִּי and comp'd conjunctions.....	136. 4. N. 1, 2.	כָּ, prefixed, nouns with.....	113.
כָּלָא.....	99. 7.	כָּ prefixed to denominatives.....	119. 2.
כָּלֶה.....	101a. 11.	כָּאֵן.....	81. 2.
כָּלִי.....	132. 13.	כָּאֵס.....	108. 3.
כָּלִם.....	76. 18.	כָּדָר.....	87. 4.
כָּם, c of.....	29. 4. c. N. 2.	כָּה and nouns.....	114.
כָּם, fragment of pronoun.....	51. 1.	כָּה, what?.....	54. 2.
כָּם, suffix and verb-form.....	74. 1, 2, 3.	כָּה, vowel of.....	81. 2. b. (5).
כָּם, vowel before, with nouns.....	32. 2. d.	כָּהֶר.....	81. 6.
כָּם, vowel-changes before.....	74. 1. b. R. 2.	כָּוֹג.....	96. 15.
כָּן, suffix and verb form.....	74. 1, 2, 3.	כָּוִט.....	96. 16.
כָּנַע.....	83. 13.	כָּוִל.....	96. 17; 103. 3.
כָּסֶה.....	101a. 12.	כָּוֶשׁ.....	96. 18.
כָּעַס.....	81. 20.	כָּוַת.....	96. 19.
כָּעִים declined.....	127. 2.	כָּוַת declined.....	127. 2.
כָּפֹר.....	76. 19.	כָּוֶה.....	54. 2. N. 3.
כָּרַע.....	83. 14.	כָּוֶהָ.....	101b. 12.
כָּרַת.....	81. 27.	כִּי and nouns.....	114.
כָּשֵׁל.....	76. 20.	כִּי, who?.....	54. 1.
כָּתַב.....	76. 21.	כִּים.....	122. N. 4; 132. 14.
כָּתַב.....	180.	כִּישׁ.....	97. 6.
כָּ affixed, nouns with.....	116. 1.	כָּכֹר.....	76. 26.
כָּ assimilated.....	39. 3.	כָּלָא.....	99. 8.
כָּ, inseparable preposition.....	47.	כָּלֵט.....	76. 27.
כָּ, preposition with article.....	45. 4. R. 3.	כָּלֶץ.....	76. 28.
כָּ, preposition with pron. suffix.....	51. 3.	כָּלֶץ declined.....	127. 1.
כָּ rejected.....	40.	כָּלֶה.....	131. 1.
כָּ"א.....	77. 3.	כָּמֹנִי.....	51. 5.
כָּ"א verb.....	96.	כָּן, how written.....	48.
כָּ"א verbs, list of.....	99.	כָּן with pronominal suffix.....	51. 5.
כָּ"ה.....	77. 3.	כָּנוּחָה.....	131. 3.
כָּ"ה and כָּ"ו or כָּ"ז gut. verbs, list of.....	101b.	כָּנַע.....	83. 15.
כָּ"ה stem changes (nouns).....	125. 6.	כָּסֶה.....	103. 3.
כָּ"ה stems (nouns).....	127. N. 2.	כָּסַס.....	103. 3.
כָּ"ה verbs and jussive.....	72. 2. a.	כָּצָא.....	99. 9.
כָּ"ה verbs, list of.....	101a.	כָּרַה.....	101a. 14.
כָּ"ו or כָּ"ז, called כָּ"ה verbs.....	100.	כָּשַׁח.....	83. 5.
כָּ guttural.....	77. 1.	כָּשָׁן.....	76. 29.
כָּ guttural verb.....	82.	כָּשֵׁל.....	76. 30.

קָשָׁט	129.	קָסַע	85. 17.
קָ, amx.	119. 3.	קָעַר declined	127. 1.
קָ, amixed, nouns with	116. 2.	קָפָח	103. 3.
קָ, assimilated	39. 1.	קָפַל	85. 18.
קָ, assimilated in Niph.	68. 1. a. (2).	קָפִץ	108. 1. e.
קָ, assimilation of	84. 2.	קָצַב	85. 19.
קָ, characteristic	75. R. 2.	קָצַח	85. 20.
קָ, demonstrative syllable	31. 2. a.	קָצַח declined	127. 1.
קָ, loss of, קָ"ד verbs	84. 1.	קָצַל	85. 21.
קָ not assimilated	39. 3. R.	קָצַר	85. 22.
קָ of ending an or en	74. 2. c. (3).	קָכַב	85. 23.
קָ, prefix	66. 1. a.	קָקַח	82. 2. N. 1.
קָ rejected	40.	קָקַח, how formed	61. 1.
קָ represented by Daghesh	78. 1.	קָקַח, Niph. Inf. abs.	70. 1. R. 1.
קָ, termination	66. 4.	קָקַם	85. 24.
קָ unassimilated	84. 2. R. 1.	קָשָׂא	99. 10.
קָ unassimilated in 'ק' gutturals	84. 2. R. 1.	קָשָׂא, view of	102. 12.
קָא	72. 3. R.	קָשָׁג	85. 25.
קָאָ	85. 1.	קָשָׁם, plural of קָשָׁה	122. 7.
קָאָץ	85. 2.	קָשָׁן	85. 26.
קָבָא	99. 11.	קָשָׁל	108. 3.
קָבַט	85. 3.	קָשָׁק	85. 27.
קָבַל	85. 4.	קָתַב	108. 2. d.
קָבַל	108. 3.	קָתַח	85. 28.
קָבַר	85. 5.	קָתַח, Impf. and Impv., vowels of	81. 3. a. (2).
קָבַע	85. 6.	קָתַח, Imperfect of	67. 3.
קָבַף	85. 7.	קָתַח, peculiarities of	84. 3. R. 3.
קָבַשׁ	85. 8; 108. 2. b.	קָתַח, view of	102. 17.
קָבַד	87. 5.	קָתַץ	85. 29.
קָבַח	85. 9.	קָתַק	85. 30.
קָבַר	85. 10.	קָתַח, exception	14. 1. (1).
קָה, amx.	66. 1. b.	קָכַב	87. 6.
קָה becoming י	74. 2. a.	קָנַר	76. 31.
קָה, ending, explained	74. 2. N. 2.	קָנַג	95. 24.
קָהָה	85. 11.	קָנַז	108. 3.
קָה, ending, explained	74. 2. N. 2.	קָוַם	122. 5. N. 3; 124; 130.
קָה, fragment of pronoun	51. 1.	קָוַר	95. 25.
קָוַח	95. 20.	קָכַב	87. 7.
קָוַם	95. 21.	קָלַח	83. 6.
קָוַע	95. 22.	קָמַב	76. 32.
קָוַף	95. 23.	קָמַד	76. 33.
קָוַח	108. 2. c.	קָמַה	101a. 16.
קָוַח	85. 12.	קָמַר	76. 34.
קָוַח	50. 1. 3. h.	קָמַר declined	127. 1.
קָוַה	101a. 15.	קָתַר	76. 35.
קָוַה, view of	102. 11.	קָ in 'ק' gutturals	80. 1.
קָטַע	85. 13.	קָ, peculiarities of	42.
קָטַשׁ	85. 14.	קָ, pronunciation of	1. 2.
קָ, fragment of pronoun	51. 1.	קָ' stems	127. N. 1. c.
קָ, suffix and pure short &	29. 1. d.	קָ guttural	77. 1.
קָ, verbal suffix	74. 3. R. 2.	קָ guttural and 'ח' verbs, list of	101b.
קָכַה, view of	102. 12.	קָ guttural verb	80.
קָכַר	85. 15.	קָ guttural verbs, list of	81.
קָמַל	108. 3.	קָ' and 'ח' Segh., peculiar's	127. R. 1. N. 1.
קָסַב	85. 16; 108. 3.	קָ' and 'ח' stems declined	127. 2.

ע"ו or ע"י	77. 3.	פ"נ verbs, list of	85.
ע"ו Segholate stem changes	125. 5.	פנע	82. 16.
ע"ו verb	94.	פנה	101a. 17.
ע"ו verbs and Jussive	72. 2. a.	פה	121. 2. c; 124. 1. b. 2; 132. 10.
ע"ו Segholates and pure short a	29. 1. d.	פיה	103. 3.
ע"י verb	96.	פוי	95. 29.
ע"י verbs, list of	97.	פוי	103. 3.
ע"ע	77. 3.	פחד	81. 11.
ע"ע Segholate stem changes	125. 5. b.	פלא	99. 12.
ע"ע stems declined	127. 2.	פלט	76. 36.
ע"ע stems, peculiarities of	127. R. 3, N. 3.	פלל	87. 8.
ע"ע verb	86.	פלני אל כני	54. 2. N. 5.
ע"ע verbs, list of	87.	פן, vowel of	29. 4. c. N. 3.
עבר	79. 23.	פנה	101a. 18.
עבר	79. 24.	פעל	59. 2. N.; 77. 3. N. 1; 81. 21.
עוד	95. 26.	פעל declined	127. 1.
עולם	129.	פקד	62. N. 1; 76. 37.
עוף	95. 27.	פקד	130.
עור	95. 28.	פור	81. 28.
עוב	79. 25.	פרה	101b. 17.
עור	79. 26.	פרח	83. 7.
עסרה	131. 2.	פרי, פרי	127. R. 1, N. 2. a.
ענים declined	127. 3.	פרי declined	127. 2.
עיר	132. 15.	פריץ	81. 29.
עלה	101b. 13.	פרי	87. 9; 103. 3.
עמד	79. 27.	פרש	81. 30.
עמק	123.	פשט	76. 38.
ענה	101b. 14, 15.	פשע	83. 17.
עני	130.	צדק	76. 39.
עצר	79. 28.	צדקה	131. 2.
ערב	83b. 11.	צוה	101a. 19.
ערים, plural of עיר	122. 15.	צום	95. 30.
ערב	83b. 12.	צור	95. 31; 103. 3.
עשה	101b. 16.	צמא	99. 13.
עשה, view of	102. 18.	צעק	81. 22.
עשר	133. R. 4.	צפה	101a. 20; 101b. 18.
עשרים	133. R. 5.	צפן	76. 40.
עשק	79. 29.	צרי	81. 31.
עשת	133. R. 4. b.	צור	87. 10; 103. 3.
פ, two sounds	12. 1.	ק at end of word	37. 2. N.
פ"א	77. 3.	קבר	76. 41.
פ"א verb	88.	קדר	87. 11.
פ"א verbs, list of	89.	קדם	76. 42.
פ" guttural	77. 1.	קדש	76. 43.
פ" gut. and ל"ה verbs, list of	102b.	קדש declined	127. 1.
פ" guttural verb	78.	קהל	81. 7.
פ" guttural verbs, list of	79.	קהל	101a. 21.
פ"ד	77. 3.	קוהל	71. 1. a.
פ"ד verb	90.	קוהל	131. 3.
פ"ד verbs, list of	91.	קול	94. 2. N.
פ"ה	77. 3.	קום	95. 32.
פ"ה verb	92.	קטול	71. 1. c.
פ"ה verbs, list of	93.	קטל	58. 2. N. 4.
פ"ו	77. 2.	קטל	71. 1. b.
פ"ו verb	84.	קטל, how formed	59. 1.

קטל, how formed	59. 3.	שכל	76. 50.
קטל, Imperfect stem	67. 2. R.	שכר	76. 51.
קטל, original verb-stem	59.	שנא	99. 18.
קטל, Qāl act. part.	71. 1. a.	שרף	81. 28.
קטל, Qāl act. part., ע"י	94. 1. N.	ש or ש	63. 2.
קטל, Qāl Inf. constr.	106. 4. N. 1.	שאל	81. 3.
קל, light	58. 2. N. 1.	שבה	101a. 25.
קלל	87. 12.	שבע	83. 21.
קנא	99. 14.	שבר	76. 52.
קנה	101a. 22.	שבת	76. 53.
קצף	76. 44.	שנג	103. 3.
קרא	99. 15, 16.	שנה	103. 3.
קרב	81. 22.	שרד	87. 14.
קרה	101b. 19.	שוב	95. 36.
קרע	83. 18.	שחה	101a. 26; 102. 20.
קשה	101a. 23.	שחט	81. 17.
קשר	76. 45.	שחת	81. 18.
ר, how classified	4. 2. N.	שטף	76. 54.
ר in 'ע gutturals	80. 1.	שיר	97. 11.
ר, peculiarities of	42.	שית	97. 12.
ר treated as guttural	4. 1.	שכל	76. 55.
ראה	101b. 20; 102. 19.	שכם	76. 56.
ראש	132. 17.	שלה	103. 3.
ראשון	133. R. 9.	שרח	83. 9.
רכב	87. 23; 103. 3.	שרץ	76. 57.
רבה	101b. 21; 103. 3.	שולל	103. 3.
רבץ	76. 46.	שמד	76. 58.
רנו	76. 47.	שמח	83. 10.
רגל	76. 48.	שמים	122. N. 4; 123. 18.
רדה	101a. 24.	שמים	87. 15.
רום	95. 33.	שמים	103. 3.
רוע	95. 34.	שמע	83. 22.
רוץ	95. 35.	שמר	76. 59.
רחב	81. 12.	שנה	131. 2.
רחם	81. 13.	שנים	133. R. 2.
רוחץ	81. 14.	שנים	133. R. 4. c.
רוחק	81. 15.	שנים declined	127. 2.
ריב	97. 7.	שפל	76. 60.
רכב	76. 49.	שקה	101a. 27.
רנה	103. 3.	שקט	76. 61.
רנן	87. 13; 103. 3.	שרת	81. 34.
רעה	101b. 23.	שחה	101a. 23; 103. 1. f.
רעז	87. 24.	ש and suffixes	74. 1. c.(3).
רעש	83b. 13.	ש, assimilated	39. 2; 59. 5. b.
רפא	99. 17.	ש changed to ש	59. 5. b.
רפה	101b. 23.	ש, feminine affix	124. 2.
רצה	101b. 24.	ש, feminine construct state	123. 4.
רצח	83. 8.	ש, feminines in	113. 1; 131. 3. R. 1.
רשע	88. 19.	ש in Hithpá'el and commutation	41. 3. a.
שבע	83. 20.	ש in verbs ל"ה	100. 4.
שדה	123.	ש, Inf. const. fem. end'g, vbs. ל"ה 90.2.a.(3).	
שחק	81. 16.	ש, older construct feminine	131. 1. R. 1.
שית	97. 8.	ש, prefix	66. 1. a.
שים	97. 9.	ש prefixed, nouns with	115.
שיש	97. 10.	ש or ש, Qāl act. part. fem. in	109. 1.

ת, restored.....	74. 1. a. (1).	תלה.....	101a. 20.
ת, sign of feminine singular.....	122. 2.	תלקיד.....	130.
ת, transposed.....	41. 2; 59. 5. b.	ת and ת in Qal Perfect.....	63. 4.
ת, two sounds.....	12. 1.	ת, 6 of.....	20. 4. c. N. 2.
תלה.....	131. 2.	ת.....	84. 2. R. 3.
ת from תה.....	74. 1. N. 2.	תש.....	76. 62.
ת restored.....	74. 1. a. (3).	תקע.....	83. 23.
ת restored.....	74. 1. a. (2)	ת.....	64. 2. R. 2.

AN INTRODUCTORY NEW TESTAMENT GREEK METHOD,

TOGETHER WITH

*A Manual, containing Text and Vocabulary of
Gospel of John and Lists of Words,*

AND

The Elements of New Testament Greek Grammar.

BY

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PH.D.,
Professor in Yale University,

AND

REVERE F. WEIDNER, D.D.,
Professor in Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill.

Octavo, price, — - \$2.50 net.

*** Correspondence concerning terms for introduction and examination
copies is solicited from instructors desiring a Text-book in New Testa-
ment Greek.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, PUBLISHERS,

153, 155 and 157 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

MANY who have not studied Classical Greek desire to know New Testament Greek. For these as well as for those who, having studied Classical Greek, desire to review more particularly the principles of New Testament Greek, this book is intended. By its use the student, while acquiring and mastering the principles of the Greek Language by a rapid and natural method, will be pursuing a complete and thorough study of New Testament literature; and thus not only to clergymen of all denominations—to whom it will serve as an important basis for their work—but to Bible students generally the book will be found invaluable.

For several years the inductive method of teaching languages, as exemplified in Professor Harper's Text-Books, has been employed by many of the leading Professors of Hebrew in this country. A book to embody the application of the method in New Testament Greek has long been called for, and it is believed that the present volume will meet the demand.

HEBREW AND SEMETIC TEXT-BOOKS.

ELEMENTS OF HEBREW. By WILLIAM R. HARPER,
Ph.D. Twelfth edition. Revised and Indexed. 8vo, \$2.00 net.

An Elementary Grammar of the Hebrew Language, by an Inductive Method. Comprising systematic statements of the principles of Hebrew Orthography and Etymology, according to the latest and most scientific authorities, deduced from examples quoted in the work; with a practically exhaustive discussion and classification of the Hebrew Vowel-sounds.

INTRODUCTORY HEBREW METHOD AND MANUAL.
By WILLIAM R. HARPER, Ph.D. Seventh edition. 12mo,
\$2.00 net.

A Text-Book for Beginners in Hebrew, by an Inductive Method. Containing the Text of Genesis I.-VIII; with notes, referring to the author's "Elements of Hebrew," Exercises for Translation, Grammar Lessons covering the Principles of Orthography and Etymology, and Lists of the most frequently occurring Hebrew words.

ELEMENTS OF HEBREW SYNTAX. By WILLIAM
R. HARPER, Ph.D. 8vo, \$2.00 net.

A presentation of the principles of Hebrew Syntax, by an inductive method. The method of presentation includes (1) a citation and translation of examples teaching a given principle; (2) a statement of the principle; (3) the addition of details and exceptions in smaller type; (4) a list of references (in the order of the Hebrew Bible, for further study.

HEBREW VOCABULARIES. By WILLIAM R. HARPER,
Ph.D. 12mo, \$1.00 net.

AN ARAMAIC METHOD. By CHARLES RUFUS BROWN.

PART I. Text, Notes and Vocabulary. 12mo, \$1.75 net.

PART II. Grammar. 12mo, \$1.00 net.

Including brief statements of the principles of Aramaic Orthography, Etymology and Syntax. The method pursued is comparative and inductive. For the convenience of those using Harper's Elements of Hebrew, the arrangement has been adopted as far as possible from that work.

AN ASSYRIAN MANUAL. By DAVID G. LYON, Ph.D. 8vo,
\$4.00 net.

The Manual contains a list of syllabic signs in most common use, a selection of some of the most important historical texts transliterated in English letters, some pages of Cuneiform Texts, Paradigms, Comments, and Glossary.

AN ARABIC MANUAL. By JOHN G. LANSING, D.D. 8vo,
\$2.00 net.

Containing the Letters; Vowels; Signs; Accent; Pause; Syllables; The Articles Pronouns; different classes of Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Adverbs, with a table of the most common of these; Numerals; the Verb, with its Measures, Permutations, Assimilations, Forms, Voices, States, Moods, Persons, etc., Triliteral and Quadriliteral Strong and Weak, Inflections by Persons, Voices and Moods, Derived Forms, The Weak Verbs and Other Verbs, with explanations, and paradigms; The Noun, Kinds, Derivation, Classification, Verbal Adjectives, Cases, Declensions, etc., with examples under all sections.

FROM THE PRESS.

"* * A peculiar merit of the 'Elements' is that, although elementary, the book is not superficial but philosophical."—*The Congregationalist*, Boston.

"The whole grammar aims to lead the student not only into a practical knowledge of the language, but also into a rational explanation of its phenomena."—*New York Independent*.

"* * Remarkably full and precise, and appears well designed to train the learner in a sound philological method, and to lead him on gradually until he acquires a firm grasp of the principles of the language."—Prof. S. R. DRIVER, in *Contemporary Review*.

"* * So logically and self-consistently arranged that the student who goes faithfully through the lessons will, by a very natural process, come into possession of all the fundamental facts and principles of the Hebrew language. We are of opinion that for the beginner in the study of Hebrew no better text-books can be had."—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*. ●

"* * In this way the labor of acquiring the language becomes comparatively light and is always pleasant. * * Any one of moderate capacity can acquire from Dr. Harper's books a good working knowledge of Hebrew without a teacher. * * The arrangement throughout is clear, and the statement of principles concise and accurate. * * Will contribute much to the advancement of Hebrew learning."—*Reformed Quarterly Review*.

"The plan of the book ('Method') is admirable. In arrangement it is natural, simple and scientific. It comes nearer to being a satisfactory text-book for teaching Hebrew to beginners than probably any other that has ever been published. * * Every teacher must welcome this book ('Elements') as the best published aid to his teaching. There is certainly no other grammar of Hebrew so well adapted to the work of the class room as is this."—Prof. BERNARD C. TAYLOR, in *Baptist Quarterly Review*.

"* * The 'Method' puts the learner at once face to face with the language in concrete and connected form, and teaches him to derive its facts and principles from actual observation. * * The 'Notes,' 'Observations,' 'Grammar-Lessons,' etc., are distributed with great judgment and clear understanding, born of experience, of what students need. * * His plea for historical explanations of linguistic facts, as not only not foreign to an elementary treatment, but essential to its intelligent pursuit, is thoroughly sound, and the convenience, as well as accuracy of this course is amply illustrated in the 'Elements.'"—Prof. FRANCIS BROWN, in *Presbyterian Review*.

"* * Two works which seem destined to supersede all the other introductory manuals now in use in our theological seminaries. * * A rigidly scientific and consecutive presentation of the elements of Hebrew grammar. * * A unique contrivance of lessons, exercises, vocabularies and explanations, designed to introduce the learner to the grammar and to the Bible. * * The combination of an unprecedented amount of help to the beginner with the scientific rigor of a Bickell. Everything is made as lucid as skillful explanation can make it, but nothing is passed over superficially. * * Works which show upon every page the evidence of conscientious use of the latest authorities upon the Hebrew language, directed by a natural genius for teaching."—*Bibliotheca Sacra*.

